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PHARMACOPŒIA UNIVERSALIS.

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THE

PHARMACOPŒIA UNIVERSALIS;

OR, COMPLETE

ENCYCLOPÆDIA

OF THE

MATERIA MEDICA,

CONTAINED IN

THE PHARMACOPŒIAS OF LONDON, EDINBURGH, AND DUBLIN, AS WELL AS OF ALL THOSE OF EUROPE AND AMERICA;

AND OF

THE DISPENSATORIES, FORMULARIES, AND CHEMICAL WORKS

OF

AINSLIE, BIGELOW, BRANDE, BRERA, BRUGNATELLI, BUCHNER, CHEVALIER, CHEVREUIL, COXE, CULLEN, DAVY, DE LENS, DUNCAN, GRAY, GUIBOURT, HENRY, HUFELAND, MAGENDIE, MURRAY, ORFILA, PARIS, PHILIPS, PIDERIT, POIRET, RATIER, RICHARD, ROBINET, ROSE, SPIELMANN, THOMSON, VAN MONS, AND NUMEROUS OTHERS:

GIVING

THE OFFICINAL AND OTHER SYNONIMES AND SCIENTIFIC CHARACTERS OF SIMPLE SUBSTANCES, THE PREPARATIONS OF THE COMPOUNDS, ACCORDING TO THE VARIOUS FORMULÆ, AND THE USUAL DOSES PRESCRIBED.

By A. J. L. JOURDAN, M. D. of Paris.

EDITED

By J. RENNIE, A. M., A. L. S.

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THE

PHARMACOPŒIA UNIVERSALIS.

HAMAMELIS VIRGINIANA, Linn.—WHITE HAZEL.

Coxe.

A shrub of North America. (*Tetrandria Digynia*, Linn.; *Berberideæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Cat. *Carol.* III. tab. 2.)

The bark is employed. It is bitter and astringent, leaving a disagreeable impression on the tongue.

HEDERA HELIX, Linn.—IVY.

Synonimes: — Lierre grimpant, Fr.; Ephen, Germ.; Brectan, Bohem.; Vintergront, Dan.; Hiedra, Span.; Klyf, Dut.; Edera, Ital.; Bluszez, Pol.; Hera, Port.; Margræn, Swed.

Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Genev.; Hamb.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann; Zarda.

This shrub is found in the greater part of Europe. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Caprifoliaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Lab. *Icon.* 614.)

The leaves and fruit are employed.

The leaves (*Folia Hederæ arboreæ*) are glabrous, shining, of a deep green colour, oval or three or five-lobed, of a variable form.

The berries are not very succulent, of a blackish-green colour, having from three to four monospermal cells.

HELIANTHUS TUBEROSUS, Linn.—JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.

Synonimes:—Topinambour, Fr.; Erdartischocke, Jerusalemsartischocke, Germ.; Jardæble, Dan.; Jirasol tuberoso, Span.; Aardpeeren, Dut.; Girasol tuberoso, Ital.; Girasolo Brasil, Port.; Jordæple, Swed.

Gall.; Bergius.

This plant is originally from Brazil; it is cultivated in Europe. (*Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua*, Linn.; *Synantherœ*, Cass.; *Fig.* Jacq. *Hort. Vindob.* II. t. 16.)

The root is employed; it is polymorphous, reddish without, fleshy white within, inodorous, and almost insipid.

HELIOTROPIUM EUROPŒUM, Linn.—TURNSOL.

Synonimes:—Heliotrope d'Europe, Tournesol, Herbe aux Verrues, Fr.; Sonnenwende, Germ.; Hierba verruguerra, Span.; Eliotropio maggiore, Ital.; Tornesol, Port.

Gall.

A plant of Europe. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Borragineæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Jacq. *Fl. Austr.* t. 207.)

The herb (*Herba Verrucariæ* seu *Cancris*) is employed. It consists of branching stems, furnished with short hairs and with oval, petiolated leaves, somewhat hairy, wrinkled, and of a whitish-green colour. It has a bitter taste.

Its juice was formerly esteemed for occasioning the separation of warts.

HELMINTHOCORTON.—CORSICAN MOSS.

Synonimes:—*Helminthocortos*, *Lemithocorton*, *Eleminthocorton*, *Melithocorton*, *Corallina Corsica* seu *rubra*, *Muscus Helminthocortos* seu *corallinus* seu *marinus* seu *Helminthocortus*.—Mousse de Corse, Mousse de mer, Coralline de Corse, Fr.

Amst.; Ant.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

This marine production is obtained chiefly from the coasts of Corsica. It has a disagreeable odour, and a saline and nauseous taste.

It is a mixture of more than twenty, as well marine plants as of what M. Lamouroux calls *polypiers flexibles*, as the *Fucus Helminthocorton*, Latour., *F. Cricoïdes*, Good., *F. barbatus*, Good., *T. Sodoïdes*, Desf., *T. fasciclo*, Ro., *Desmarestia aculeata*, Lmx., *Gigartina plicata*, Lmx., *Céramium catenatum*, *ægagrophilum albinum*, *incurvum*, *forcipatum*, *scoparium*, *gracile*, *cancellatum*, Cand., *Ulva lactuca*, *squammaria*, *pavonia*, Cand., *Corallina rubens*, *officinarum*, fragments of *Zostera marina*, Sertularia, Gorgonia, Tubularia, the *Acetabularia mediterranea*, Lmx., sand, and shells. But, usually, in this informal mixture the *Gigartina Helminthocorton*, Lmx. predominates, an alga (*Fig.* Journ. de Phys. t. XX. tab. 1) which we have seen to constitute from an eighth to a third of it. This plant is about two inches long, of a pale brownish, or reddish colour, forming close tufts, composed of many slender stems, having three or four horned and again straightened, almost simple branches, with pointed extremities, sensibly articulated, having hemispherical, lateral, loose, and sessile fructiferous tubercles.

It is slightly stimulant, and is reputed to to be a powerful anthelmintic, particularly for children.—Dose, from ten grains to two drams, in honey.

vermifuge powder. (Gall.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Corsican Moss,
Seeds of Artemisia,
Tops of Wormwood,
——— Tansey,
Leaves of Scordium,
——— Senna,
Rhubarb,
of each, an equal part.

Mix.

vermifuge boluses.

Boli anthelmintico-tonici. (Brera)

R. Corsican Moss,
Extract of Artemisia Seeds,
of each, one scruple.

Make six boluses.—Dose, one, every two hours.

R. Corsican Moss,
Extract of Artemisia Seeds,
——— Valerian,
of each, one scruple.

Make six boluses.—Dose, one, every two hours.

infusion of corsican moss.

Infusum anthelminticum. (Swediaur)

R. Corsican Moss, from two to eight drams.
Boiling Water, one pound.

Macerate for an hour, and strain.—Dose, one pound, every morning, to be taken by glassfuls.

decoction of corsican moss.

Decoctum Helminthocorti. (Form. Hôp. Fr.; Disp. Cha. Paris; Niemann; Ratier)

R. Corsican Moss, two drams.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain half a pound of strained decoction after half an hour's boiling, express, strain, and add

Simple Syrup, two drams.

Mix. (Form. Hôp. Fr.)

Niemann prescribes two drams of moss, enough of water to obtain four ounces of

decoction, and half an ounce of honey.—Ratier—one ounce of moss, and two pounds of water.—Disp. Cha. Paris—one ounce of moss, two pounds and a half of water, and four drams of liquorice.

VERMIFUGE DECOCTION.

R. Corsican Moss, half an ounce.
Herb of Gratiola, one dram.
Water, six ounces.

Boil down to five ounces, and add to the strained decoction

Sulphate of Iron, half a dram.
Honey, half an ounce.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful, every two hours, for an adult.

JELLY OF CORSICAN MOSS. (Amst.; Gall.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Niemann; Van Mons)

R. Corsican Moss, one ounce.
Water, two pounds.

Boil slowly in a covered vessel till reduced to eight ounces. Strain, and add

Sugar, one ounce and a half.

Boil down to five ounces, and set aside in a cool place. (Amst.)

R. Corsican Moss, four ounces.
Spring Water, four pounds.

Boil, and add

White Wine, one pound.
—— Sugar, one pound and a half.
Isinglass, two drams.

Clarify, strain, and evaporate. (Gall.)

Niemann gives the same formula, suppressing the wine.

R. Corsican Moss, two pounds four ounces.
Red Wine, twelve pounds.

Infuse for twelve hours in a water-bath; then boil, strain, and put it on the fire again with

White Sugar, twelve pounds.

Clarify, strain, and reduce the whole to about fifteen pounds. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Corsican Moss, one part.
Water, seven parts.

Infuse for two hours in a covered vessel at almost the boiling heat, and strain with expression: infuse the residuum, in a water-bath, in

Rhenish Wine, one part and a half.

Express at the end of twelve hours. Evaporate the former infusion to one part and a half, mix it with the former, and dissolve

White Sugar, six parts.

Skim, and strain through a close flannel. (Van Mons)

Dose, from two drams to one ounce or more.

SYRUP OF CORSICAN MOSS. (Genev.; Pierquin)

R. Corsican Moss, twelve ounces.
Water, eight pounds.

Boil for two hours, and strain: boil the residue in

Water, five pounds.

Strain. Mix the decoctions, and add

Sugar, three pounds,

and boil to the consistence of syrup. (Pierquin)

Genev. prescribes four ounces of moss, a sufficient quantity of water, and one pound of sugar.

To be taken by spoonfuls.

VERMIFUGE SYRUP. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Corsican Moss, twelve ounces.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to exhaust it by boiling. Strain, and add to the liquor

White Wine, twelve ounces.
White of Egg, one.
Sugar, four pounds.
Cochineal, thirty-six grains.
Alum, twenty-four grains.

Boil, filter, and boil again to the proper consistence.—To be taken by spoonfuls alone, or diluted with ordinary drink.

VERMIFUGE POTION. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Ratier; Van Mons)

R. Corsican Moss, one dram.
Boiling Water, four ounces.
Simple Syrup, one ounce.

Infuse, and mix. (Ratier)

Ratier elsewhere prescribes from three to six drams of moss, six ounces of water, and one ounce of syrup of honey.

R. Corsican Moss, one dram.
Boiling Water, six ounces.

Boil for eight minutes, and to the strained liquor when cold, add

Orange-flower Water, half an ounce.
Lemon Juice, one ounce.

Mix. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Sainte-Marie)

To be taken at one dose, in the morning, fasting, for three or four days.

VERMIFUGE LOHOCH. (Bories; Pierquin; Ratier)

R. Mucilaginous Lohoch, four ounces.

Powdered Corsican Moss, half a dram.
Oil of Almonds, } of each, one ounce.
Syrup of Lemon, }
Mix. (Ratier)

R. Strong Infusion of Corsican Moss, four ounces.
Castor Oil, two ounces.
Syrup of Peach Flowers, one ounce.
Proto-chloruret of Mercury, four grains.
Rhubarb, in powder, twelve grains.
Mix. (Pierquin)

R. Oil of Almonds, four ounces.
Powdered Corsican Moss, one dram.
Syrup of Lemon, one ounce.
Camphor, twenty grains.
Hoffmann's Liquor, twenty-five drops.
Orange-flower Water, } of each,
Purslain Water, } two ounces.
Mother-wort Water, }
Mix. (Bories; Pierquin)

HELYCHRYSUM.

Two species of this genus of plants are employed:

1. *Helychrysum arenarium*, Gærtn.

Synonime:—Stœchas citrin, Fr.

Bruns.; Gall.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A plant of Europe. (*Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua*, Linn.; *Synantherœ*, Cass.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 352.)

The flowers (*Flores Stœchadis citrinæ* seu *Germanicæ* seu *Amaranthæ lutei* seu *Helychrysi*) are employed. They are radiated, oval, cup-shaped, of a citrine-yellow or golden colour. They have very little odour, and a slightly styptic taste.

2. *Helychrysum Stœchas*, Cand.—Everlasting Flower.

Synonimes:—Stœchas de Naples, Fr.; Gemeines Ruhrkraut, Germ.

Gall.

A plant of the middle of Europe. (*Fig.* Zaun. *Ist.* p. 92. t. 279.)

The flowers (*Flores Stœchadis Neapolitanæ*) are employed. They are sub-cylindrical radiated cup-shaped, about two lines in length, of a yellow colour, and inodorous.

HENCHERA AMERICANA, Linn.—AMERICAN SANICLE, ALUM ROOT.

Amer.; Coxe.

A plant of North America. (*Pentandria Digynia*, Linn.; *Saxifrageæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Herm. *Parad.* t. 131.)

The root is employed; it is very astringent.

HEPATICA TRILOBA, Cand.—HEPATICA, LIVERWORT.

Synonimes:—Hépatique des jardins, Fr.; Leberkraut, Germ.; Gaternjk, Bohem.; Liverurt, Dan.; Fegatella, Span.; Leverkruid, Dut.; Watrobnik Ziele, Pol.; Hepatica, Port.; Blasippa, Swed.

Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Genev.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann; Zarda.

A plant of Europe. (*Polyandria Polygamia*, Linn.; *Ranunculaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 5.)

The herb (*Herba Hepaticæ nobilis* seu *Trifoliis aurei*) consists of coriaceous leaves, crenated and heart shaped at the base, half

divided into three lobes, glabrous above, and slightly pubescent underneath.

The flowers are of a grey, red, or violet colour.

It has an astringent taste, but is without odour.

It is slightly astringent.

HERACLEUM SPONDILIUM, Linn.—COW PARSNIP.

Synonimes:—Berce, Fausse acanthe, Fr.; Unæchte Bærenklau, Germ.; Esfondilio, Span.; Beerenklaw, Dut.; Spondilio, Ital.; Parszoz porstinaski, Pol.; Canabraz, Port.

Amer.; Gall.; Wirtem.; Coxe; Murray and Gmelin.

A plant of Europe and North America. (*Pentandria Digynia*, Linn.; *Umbelliferæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Blackw. *Herb.* t. 540.)

The root and herb are employed.

The root (*Radix Brancæ ursinæ* seu *Ursi* seu *Spondylii* seu *Germanicæ*) is long, thick, and branching. It is white, and has an acrid and caustic taste.

The herb consists of a grooved stem, furnished with winged, rough leaves, whitish underneath, having crenulated, lobed leaflets. It has an agreeable and sweetish taste.

Orne recommends the powdered root against epilepsy, in the dose of two drams, prescribing at the same time an infusion of the leaves. Mann has administered a decoction of it in dyspepsia, with success.

HERMODACTYLI,—HERMODACTYLES.

Synonimes:—Hermodactes, Hermodattes, Fr.; Fremde Zeitlosenwurzel, Germ.

Ant.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

This name is given to certain tuberosities which grow on the collar (*au collet*) of an undetermined liliaceous plant (*Fig.* Lob. *Ic.* 146), growing in the East, and which Grovonius improperly designates *Colchicum Illyricum*. [Sir H. Halford has stated that the hermodactyles he had from the East are a species of colchicum.—Edit.]

They are compressed, almost triangular, concave and grooved on one side, swollen on the other, the circumference rounded and blunt, yellowish without, and white within, tolerably dense, fragile, and of a grained texture. Their taste is very feeble, and their odour strong and nauseous.

They should not be confounded with the white tuberosities of the size of a nut, which are disposed in the form of fingers round the root of the *Iris tuberosa*, Linn.; a plant of Europe and of the Levant; and which are called *Spurious Hermodactyles*.

Hermodactyles are reputed, without reason, to be slightly laxative. Lecanu has found in them neither emetine nor veratrine, but a fatty matter, much starch, a yellow colouring principle, gum, and various salts.

HERNIARIA.—RUPTURE-WORT.

Two species of this genus are used in medicine:

1. *Herniaria glabra*, Linn.

Synonimes:—Herniole glabre, Turquette, Fr.; Bruchkraut, Germ.; Bridurt, Dan.; Yerba turca, Span.; Klein duitend knoof, Dut.; Sporyz trzeci, Pol.; Herniaria, Port.; Brackœrt, Swed.

Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Genev.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A plant of Europe (*Pentandria Digynia*, Linn.; *Paronychieæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 382.)

The herb (*Herba Herniariæ* seu *Milligranæ* seu *Empetri*) is employed. It con-

sists of a branching, slender, glabrous stem, furnished with very small oval, oblong, green leaves. It has a feeble and herbaceous odour, and a bitter saline, and styptic taste.

It is slightly astringent.

2. *Herniaria hirsuta*, Linn.

Gall.; Spielmann.

A common plant of Europe. (*Fig.* Zaun. *Ist.* p. 138. t. 254.)

The herb differs from the preceding only by its hairy leaves.

HIERACIUM.

Two species of this genus are used in medicine:

1. *Hieracium Murorum*, Linn.

Synonimes: — Epervière des murailles, Pulmonaire des Français, Fr.; Mauerhabichtskraut, Germ.

Gall.

A plant common throughout Europe. (*Syngenesia Polygamia Æqualis*, Linn.; *Synantherea*, Cass.; *Fig.* Œd. *Fl. Dan.* t. 1513.)

The herb (*Herba Pulmonariæ Gallicæ* seu *Auriculæ Muris majoris*) is employed. It consists of a rosette of oval, radical leaves, slightly toothed, rather angular towards the base, slightly crenated at the insertion of the foot-stalk, thin, and very hairy underneath, on the margin, and on the foot-stalks. Its taste is feebly bitter and saline.

It is tonic.

2. *Hieracium Pilosella*, Linn.—Mouse-ear.

Synonimes:—Oreille de Souris, Piloselle, Fr.; Nagelkraut, Habichtskraut, Mausæhrchen, Germ.; Mauseære, Dan.; Pilosella, Port.; and Span.; Nagelkruid, Dut.; Pelosella, Ital.; Nicdoszialec, Pol.; Musæan, Swed.

Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Wirtem.; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

This plant is common throughout Europe. (*Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 174.)

The herb and flowers are employed.

The herb (*Herba Pilosellæ* seu *Auriculæ Muris*) consists of a slender, pubescent, whitish stem, and of oval, oblong, obtuse, entire leaves, narrowed at the base into foot-stalks, green above, and bristled, particularly towards the margin, with long, white, scattered hairs; beneath it is whitish and cottony.

The flowers are yellow semi-flosculous cups.

The taste of this plant is bitterish. It was formerly prescribed in diarrhœa and dysentery.

HIRUDO OFFICINALIS, Linn.—MEDICINAL LEACH.

Synonimes: — Sangsue, Fr.; Blutigel, Germ.; Blodigle, Dan.; Sanguisuela, Span.; Mignatta, Ital.; Blodiglar, Swed.

Dubl.; Ant.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hass.; Olden.; Cast. Borus.; Borus.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Spielmann.

An aquatic, invertebrate, red-blooded animal (*Annelida Enterobranchia hirudineæ*, Latr.). Its body is long and blackish, with lines of various colours, spotted underneath with yellow.

HORDEUM VULGARE, Linn.—BARLEY.

Synonimes :—Orge, Fr.; Gerste, Germ.; Geemen, Bohem.; Byg, Dan.; Cebada, Span.; Gerst, Dut.; Orzo, Ital.; Jeezmich, Pol.; Cevada, Port.; Korn, Swed.

Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Cast. Borus.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Wurceb.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Paris; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

This plant is cultivated in every part of Europe. (*Triandria Digynia*, Linn.; *Gramineæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 509.)

The seed (*Hordeum crudum* seu *integrum*) is employed. It is oval, oblong, bellied, angular, pointed at the two ends, yellow, and grooved longitudinally. When deprived of its yellow pellicle it is called *Decorticated Barley* (*H. mundatum* seu *decorticatum*:—Orge mondé, Fr.; Geschalte gerste, Gerstengraupe, Germ.; Orzo scorticato, Ital.; Korngryn, Swed.) which, again, after being reduced to small white spheres, marked with a black longitudinal line, takes the name of Pearl Barley (*H. perlatum*:—Orge perlé, Fr.; Perlgraupen, Germ.; Orzo perlato, Ital.)

Barley contains hordeine, starch, sugar, gum, gluten, and resin. It is analeptic, and is also reputed emollient.

PREPARED BARLEY MEAL.

Farina Hordei præparata, Amylum Hordei, Hordeum præparatum. (Bavar.; Hann.; Sax.)

R. Barley Meal, any quantity.

Enclose it in a linen bag, leaving a space between it and the ligature; put the bag into a tinned copper pan filled with water, and boil for twelve hours, replacing the water in proportion as it becomes evaporated: then dry the meal, after having removed the thick paste which envelopes it. When dried, take off the brown crust and horny mass which is formed, and pulverize the rest.

It is analeptic; and is recommended in pulmonary consumption, atrophy, and the wasting of the flesh attending lactation.—One or two spoonfuls are to be boiled with sixteen ounces of cow's milk, and sweetened. This quantity is for an adult; one half is sufficient for a child under twelve years.

BARLEY SUGAR.

Saccharum hordeatum seu *hordaceum.* (Bruns.; Niemann; Spielmann)

R. Barley, eight ounces.
Spring Water, one hundred ounces.

Boil for an hour, strain, and add

Sugar, sixteen ounces.

Boil again till the thread which detaches itself from the spatula, breaks of itself; then pour it upon an oiled slab, and cut it into convenient pieces. (Spielmann)

Niemann prescribes one pound of sugar, and a sufficient quantity of decoction of barley.—Bruns.—one pound and a half of decoction, two pounds of sugar, and four grains of saffron.

DECOCTION OF BARLEY; BARLEY WATER.

Decoctum Hordei integri seu *decorticati, Aqua Hordei, Ptisana Hippocratica.* (Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Belg.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Hass.; Lipp.; Lusit.; Ross.; Suec.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Brera; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Cadet de Gassicourt; Disp. Cha. Paris; Piderit; Ratier; Spielmann; Van Mons)

Decoctum Hordei. (Lond.; Dubl.)

Decoctum Hordei Distichi. (Edinb.)

R. Pearl Barley, two ounces.
Water, four pints and a half.

First wash off extraneous matters with cold water, and then boil for a short time in half a pint of water. This being rejected, pour on the remainder of the water, boiling; then boil down to one half, and strain. (Lond.)

Dubl.; and Edinb. require five pounds of water for the second boiling.

The same formula, with unimportant variations, is given by Amer.; Ant.; Batav.; Belg.; Hass.; Herbip.; Coxe; and Piderit.

R. Pearl Barley, two ounces.
Water, twelve ounces.

Boil for a short time and reject the liquor; then add more water, boiling, in such quantity that after a short boiling, and when the barley has burst, there remains about two pounds of strained decoction. (Batav.)

R. Pearl Barley, washed in hot water, one part.
Water, fifty parts.

Boil down to thirty-four parts; strain the decoction through close flannel, set it aside, and pour off thirty-two parts. (Van Mons)

Ferr.; and Batav. prescribe two ounces of washed pearl barley and four pounds of water, to be reduced to two.—Ross.—six ounces of barley and ten pounds of water, to be reduced to eight.—Lipp.; and Brugnatelli—two ounces of barley and five pounds of water, to be reduced to two and a half.—Amst.—two ounces of barley and six pounds of water, to be reduced to three.—Lusit.—three ounces of barley and four pounds of water, to be reduced to two.—Cadet de Gassicourt—half an ounce of barley and one pound and a half of water, to be reduced to one pound.

R. Decorticated Barley, rubbed with a coarse cloth, and washed, half an ounce.
Water, two pounds and a half.

Boil down to two pounds; strain and add to the decoction,

Syrup of Marshmallows, one ounce.

Mix. (Gall.)

R. Barley, washed several times with hot water, three ounces.
Root of Dog-grass, one ounce.
Spring Water, ten pounds.

Boil down to eight pounds, and strain. (Suec.; Spielmann)

R. Decorticated Barley, coarsely ground, four ounces.
Spring Water, thirty-two pounds.

Boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain

Liquorice Root, two ounces.

Boil down slowly to two thirds. (Wurceb.)

Spielmann directs two ounces of washed barley and one ounce of dog-grass to be boiled in one hundred and twenty-eight ounces of water till reduced to ninety-six, and half an ounce of liquorice to be added towards the end.—Form. Hôp. Fr.—half an ounce of barley to be washed in boiling water, and then to be boiled in a sufficient quantity of water to obtain two pounds of strained decoction, adding towards the end, one dram of liquorice.—Ratier—one ounce of barley to be boiled for five minutes in two pounds of water; this liquor to be rejected, three pounds of water added, and the boiling continued till reduced to two pounds, adding towards the end one dram of liquorice.—Van Mons—to boil one part of dog-grass with one and a half of barley, in ninety-six parts of water, till reduced to sixty-six, adding towards the end, one part of liquorice; the liquor to be strained before cold, and sixty-four parts decanted.—Swediaur—to boil one ounce and a half of pearl barley and the same of dog-grass, in sixteen pounds of water, to be reduced to twelve, adding one ounce of liquorice.—Spielmann—to boil one ounce of barley and half an ounce of dog-grass, in sixty-four ounces of water, till reduced to one half, adding two drams of liquorice.—Pierquin—to boil one pound of barley and half a pound of dog-grass, in an arbitrary quantity of water, till reduced to forty-four pounds, adding towards the end, four ounces of liquorice.—Spielmann—to boil one ounce of barley in five pounds of water, till reduced to four, adding towards the end, four drams of liquorice.

This is one of the most ancient medicinal drinks we know of; and it is from this that others have been called *Ptisans*, which is derived from the Greek πτισάνη, *decorticated barley*. It is necessary first to wash the barley, and then to submit it to a short boiling, in order to take up an astringent principle which might communicate to the water other than the demulcent and calming virtues which are imparted by the boiled grain.

DECOCTION OF BARLEY WITH GUM.

Aqua hordeata cum gummi. (Genev.; Augustin)

R. Barley, three ounces.

Boil it with about one half of water, and reject this. Then pour upon it

Boiling water, four pounds.

Boil down to one half, adding towards the end,

Liquorice, half an ounce.

Dissolve finally in the liquor,

Gum Arabic, one ounce and a half.

To be taken by glassfuls. (Genev.)

R. Pearl Barley, six or seven drams.
Gum Arabic, one dram.
Spring Water, two pounds.

Boil, strain, and add

White Sugar, a sufficient quantity

to sweeten. (Augustin)

ACIDULATED DECOCTION OF BARLEY.

Decoctum Hordei acidulatum seu *acidulum* seu *citratum.* (Suec.; Sainte-Marie; Spielmann; Swediaur)

R. Pearl Barley, two ounces.

After having washed it, boil it for a short time with half a pound of water: reject this and boil it again with

Water, five pounds,

till one half of it is consumed. Add to it when strained,

Oxymel, two ounces.

Mix. (Sainte-Marie; Swediaur)

R. Barley, washed several times with hot water, three ounces.
Root of Dog-grass, one ounce.
Spring Water, ten pounds.

Boil down to eight pounds, and add when strained,

Oxymel, four ounces.

Mix. (Suec.; Spielmann)

R. Lemons, sliced, five.
Decoction of Barley, six pounds.

Boil till reduced to two thirds, strain, and add

Sugar, four ounces.

Mix.

The acidulated decoction of barley is more grateful to patients than the simply sweetened decoction. In general, from half an ounce to one ounce of oxymel is sufficient for one pound of decoction. The juice of pomegranate or of gooseberries, strawberry vinegar, citric or tartaric acid, supertartrate of potass, &c., may also be employed. It is a drink which it is well to know how to vary almost to infinity, in order to accommodate it to all the tastes and caprices of patients, it being one of those most employed, and one of the easiest to be procured.

ANTI-SCORBUTIC DECOCTION. (Niemann)

R. Decorticated Barley, eight ounces.
Water, eight pounds.

Boil down to six pounds, and add

Expressed Juice of Cranberries, four ounces.
Syrup, any quantity.

Mix.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF BARLEY.

Decoctum Hordei compositum. (Lond.; Dubl.; Hisp.; Hamb.; Herbip.; Swediaur)

R. Decoction of Barley, two pints.
Figs, sliced, two ounces.
Liquorice Root, cut and bruised, half an ounce.
Raisins, stoned, two ounces.
Water, one pint.

Boil down to two pints, and strain. (Lond.)

R. Decoction of Barley, four pints.
Raisins, stoned, } of each,
Figs, stoned, } two ounces.
Liquorice Root, cut and bruised, half an ounce.

To the boiling decoction first add the raisins, then the figs, and, lastly, the liquorice towards the end of the boiling, which is to be continued, until two pints of strained decoction remain. (Dubl.; and Coxe)

R. Decorticated Barley, half an ounce.
Water, three pounds.

Boil down to two pounds, adding towards the end,

Dried Leaves of Ground Ivy, two drams.
Liquorice, grated, } of each,
Flowers of Red Poppies, } one dram and a half.

Strain. (Hisp.)

R. Decorticated Barley, two ounces.
Hartshorn Shavings, one ounce.
Spring Water, thirty ounces.

Boil down to two thirds, and add when strained,

Despumated Honey, } of each,
Vinegar, } two ounces.

Mix. (Hann.)

R. Barley, } of each, two ounces.
Figs, } of each, two ounces.
Raisins, } of each, two ounces.
Water, four pounds.

Boil down to two pounds, and strain. (Swediaur)

R. Decorticated Barley, one ounce.
Root of Seneka, half an ounce.
Nitrate of Potass, two drams.
Spring Water, a sufficient quantity,

to obtain, after boiling, two pounds of strained decoction. Add to this

Rob of Gooseberries, } of each,
——— Elder, } six drams.
Oxymel, two ounces.

Mix. (Herbip.)

PECTORAL DECOCTION. (Hisp.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Van Mons)

R. Pearl Barley, two ounces.
Water, six pounds.

Boil, and on removing it from the fire, add

Canadian Maidenhair, } of each,
Flowers of Coltsfoot, } half a handful.

Infuse for eight minutes, strain through a sieve, and put into the liquor

Raisins, stoned, two ounces.
Figs, six.

When the liquor is nearly cold, strain without expression, set aside, and pour off four pounds. (Van Mons)

R. Decorticated Barley, one ounce.
Jujubes, twelve.
Figs, six.

Raisins, Liquorice, Maidenhair, of each, half an ounce.
Water, three pounds.

Boil down to two pounds, and strain. (Hisp)

R. Pearl Barley, two ounces.
Water, six pounds.

Boil, and add

Raisins, Figs, Liquorice, of each, two ounces.

Boil down then to one half, and add, if necessary, two drams of nitrate of potass. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

It is demulcent, emollient, and pectoral. —Dose, six ounces.

FOREST'S DECOCTION.

Decoctum Petri Foresti. (Ant.; Van Mons)

R. Red Chick Peas, Pearl Barley, of each, one ounce.
Water a sufficient quantity

to obtain thirty-two ounces of strained decoction. On removing it from the fire, add

Figs, half an ounce.
Liquorice, two drams.

When cold, strain, and make an emulsion with

Melon Seeds, one ounce.

Strain. (Van Mons)

Ant. requires sweet almonds to form the emulsion with.

LIEUTAUD'S REFRESHING APOZEM. (Pierquin; Sainte-Marie)

R. Barley, four drams.
Root of Cichory, one ounce.
Cold Seeds, three drams.
Leaves of Sorrel, one handful.
Water, two pounds.

Boil till reduced to a pint and a half. To be taken in the morning, fasting, at four glassfuls, adding to each, a spoonful of syrup of gooseberries.

SOOTHING INJECTION. (Pierquin)

R. Ears of Barley, half a handful.
Liquorice, half an ounce.
Flowers of Mallow, two handfuls.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil down to one pound, strain, and add

Sugar Candy, one ounce.

HUMULUS LUPULUS, Linn.—HOP.

Synonimes: — Houblon, Fr.; Hopfen, Germ.; Humle, Dan.; and Suec.; Lupulo, Ital.; and Span.; Hoppē, Dut.; Chmiel, Pol.; Hombrecillo, Port.

Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Bavar.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Genev.; Hann.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray; and Gmelin; Paris; Piderit; Spielmann.

This plant is cultivated in all parts of Europe. (*Diœcia Pentandria*, Linn.; *Urticeæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* v. 522, 541.)

The cones of the female flowers, called *Hops* (*Strobili* seu *Coni* seu *Flores Lupuli*) are employed. They are ovoid, formed of membranous, oval, concave, imbricated yellowish scales. They have a strong and aromatic odour, and a bitter taste.

They contain, according to Yves, a peculiar principle *Lupuline*, which is the source of their activity.

They are tonic and sub-narcotic; and are principally prescribed in scrofulous disorders, rachitis, and tabes mesenterica, and are also extolled as febrifuge and sedative.

Dose, from half a dram to two drams, of the powder; and from two to four ounces of the expressed juice.

AROMATIC SPECIES. (Pol.; Borus.; Sard.; Niemann)

R. Hops, one pound.
Chamomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Herb of Rosemary, —— Wild Thyme, —— Tansey, of each, three ounces.

Cut, and mix.

AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF HOPS.

Extractum Humuli seu *Lupuli.* (Lond.; Ant.; Hann.; Lipp.; Suec.; Coxe.; Van Mons)

R. Hops, four ounces.
Water, one gallon.

Boil down to four pints, strain while hot, and evaporate. (Lond.; Coxe)

R. Hops, two pounds.
Water, ten pounds.

Boil for a quarter of an hour, and ex-

press; set aside and decant the liquor, then evaporate to the proper consistence. (Ant.)

R. Hops, Cold Water, } of each, one part.

Macerate for twelve hours and add

Boiling Water, four parts.

Strain when cold, clarify the liquor with white of egg, put it on the fire, and when it begins to thicken, strain it through a sieve, and evaporate, constantly stirring. (Van Mons)

R. Hops, one part.
Boiling Water, eight parts.

Boil for a quarter of an hour, and express: boil the residue with four parts of water, and strain again. Mix the decoctions, decant after sufficient repose, and evaporate slowly to the required consistence. (Hann.)

Suec. directs one part of hops to be boiled with two parts of water, and then expressed; the residuum to be boiled in fresh water, and the united liquors evaporated in a water-bath. — Lipp. — three pounds of hops to be macerated for twelve hours in nine of boiling water; then to be boiled, expressed, and evaporated.

Dose, from half a dram to one dram.

ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT OF HOPS. (Austr.)

R. Hops, two parts.
Alcohol (0.910), three parts.
Water, nine parts.

Digest in a water-bath, express, distil off the alcohol, and evaporate the rest in a water-bath, to the proper consistence.

The same dose for this as for the preceding.

TINCTURE OF HOPS.

Tinctura Humuli seu *Lupuli* seu *Humuli Lupuli* seu *Lupuli Strobilorum.* (Lond.; Edinb.; Amer.; Ant.; Hann.; Suec.; Coxe; Niemann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

Tinctura Humuli. (Lond.)

R. Hops, five ounces.
Proof Spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

Tinctura Humuli Lupuli. (Edinb.; Suec.)

R. Hops, five ounces.
Dilute Alcohol, five pounds and a half.

Digest for seven days, express and filter.

Niemann; and Swediaur prescribe half an ounce of hops, and half a pound of proof spirit.—Ant.—one part of hops and eight parts of alcohol (20 degrees).—Hann.—one of hops and six of alcohol.—Amer.; and Coxe.—five ounces of hops and one pound of alcohol.

It is narcotic.—Dose, from half a dram to two drams.

INFUSION OF HOPS. (Ellis; Ratier)

R. Hops, one ounce.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Infuse, and strain.

It is aromatic and bitter; and is recommended in scrofula, scurvy, and asthenic disorders.

A more active preparation may be obtained by infusing hops in wine, after having sprinkled it with a sufficient quantity of proof spirit.

DISTILLED WATER OF HOPS.

Aqua Lupuli. (Hann.; Niemann; Van Mons)

R. Hops, eight parts.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Distil twenty-four parts. (Hann.; Niemann)

R. Hops, four parts.
Proof Spirit, one fourth part.
Water, thirty parts.

Distil six parts. (Van Mons)

It is stomachic and subnarcotic.—Dose, a spoonful.

STOMACHIC MIXTURE.

Mixtura e Lupulo. (Niemann)

R. Aqueous Extract of Hops, two or three drams.
Water of Hops, seven ounces.
Tincture of Hops, half an ounce, or one ounce.
Syrup of Orange Peel, one ounce.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful, every three hours.

OINTMENT OF HOPS.

Unguentum Lupuli. (Van Mons)

R. Dried Hops, two ounces.
Lard, ten ounces.

Digest in a moderate heat for several hours, and express.

It is recommended in cancer to appease pain.

POWDER OF LUPULINE. (Fee; Henri; Magendie)

R. Lupuline, one part.
White Sugar, two parts.

Triturate.

OINTMENT OF LUPULINE. (HENRI)

R. Lupuline, one dram.
Fat, three drams.

Digest in a water-bath, and strain through a close cloth.

TINCTURE OF LUPULINE. (FERR.; FEE; MAGENDIE)

R. Lupuline, bruised, one ounce.
Alcohol (36 degrees), two ounces.

Digest for six days in a covered vessel, express strongly, and add

Alcohol (36 degrees), a sufficient quantity

to obtain three ounces of tincture.

It is aromatic, bitter, and tonic.—YVES says besides that this tincture is narcotic.—The dose is not yet well determined.

SYRUP OF LUPULINE.

R. Tincture of Lupuline, one part.
Syrup, seven parts.

Mix.

HYPOCISTIS.—HYPOCIST.

SYNONIMES:—*Succus Hypocistidis.*—Hypociste, FR.; Hypocistensaft, Zistensaft, GERM.; Hypocistis, BOHEM.

BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; WIRTEM.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

This substance is in dry, heavy, black masses, opaque, but shewing a bright fracture. It is inodorous, and possesses an astringent and slightly acid taste.

It is obtained by evaporating to dryness in the sun, the expressed juice, either of the fruit or of the whole plant of the *Cytinus Hypocistis*, LINN., a small parasitical plant of the middle of Europe. (*Gynandria Dodecandria*, LINN.; *Aristolochieæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Cav. *Ic.* 2. p. 55. t. 171.)

It is astringent.—Dose, from half a scruple to a dram.

HYDRARGYRUM.—MERCURY, QUICKSILVER.

SYNONIMES:—*Hydrargyrus, Mercurius, Argentum vivum.*—Mercure, Vif-Argent, FR.; Quecksilber, GERM.; Abuk, Zibakk, ARAB.; Chuy-yin, CHIN.; Quecksolv, DAN.; Azogue, Mercurio, SPAN.; and PORT.; Para, Parah, HIND.; and DUK.; Kwekzilva, DUT.; Argento vivo, Mercurio, ITAL.; Rassa, MAL.; Seemab, PERS.; Parada, Rasa, Sutam, SANS.; Quicksilfver, SWED.; Rasam, TAM.; and TEL.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; WURCEB.; COXE; PARIS.

The mercury furnished by commerce ought not to be applied to the purposes of medicine till after it has been freed from the foreign substances which are mixed with it. It is then called *Purified Mercury; Mercurius vivus depuratus* seu *rectificatus, Hydrargyrus purificatus.* All pharmacopœias do not indicate a process for this purification.

Hydrargyrum Purificatum.

Pour mercury into an iron retort; then apply heat, and distil the pure mercury. (LOND.)

R. Mercury, six parts.

Distil slowly four parts. (DUBL.)

Hydrargyrus Purificatus. (EDINB.)

R. Mercury, six parts.
Iron Filings, one part.

Triturate together, and distil from an iron retort.

AMER.; AMST.; SARD.; and COXE give the same process as EDINB.

BAVAR.; FERR.; GENEV.; HANN.; HISP.; LUSIT.; OLDEN.; ROSS.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI; and PIDERIT direct mercury to be distilled from a retort communicating with a globular receiver half filled with water.—FENN.; and HASS.

—the same apparatus to be employed, but a mixture of three pounds of the metal and one ounce of sulphur to be distilled.

Bruns. requires the metal to be distilled with subcarbonate of potass or with quick lime, and afterwards to be strained through chamois leather.

Lipp. directs it to be distilled into a receiver half filled with water, then to digest it for twelve hours in nitric acid diluted with three parts of water, and lastly to wash it well.

Sax. directs a mixture of equal parts of black sulphuret of mercury and of quick lime, to be distilled.—Fuld.—six ounces of roll-sulphur to be melted in an iron mortar, and two pounds of mercury to be added to it by portions; the black mass which results from their intimate union to be powdered and mixed with eighteen ounces of powdered quick lime: this mixture to be put into a retort and the product received in a globular receiver half filled with water. —Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Pol.; and Van Mons—red sulphuret of mercury to be distilled with an equal weight of iron filings. This process gives the *Mercury revived from Cinnabar*.

The mode of purification recommended by Idt and Chevallier is this. Fill a metal retort with mercury to two-thirds, and place it in a covered furnace; adapt to the neck of the retort an iron tube, to the other extremity of which attach a wetted linen bag which is to be partly suspended in an earthen vessel full of water: the operation being finished, pour off the water, dry the metal in bibulous paper, and strain it through chamois leather.

Simple metallic mercury is employed only in a very few preparations, themselves but seldom used. In this form, it does not exercise any action on the animal economy, except that which may result from its weight, though many erroneously believe it to be poisonous. But when it is in a state of intimate division, it becomes one of the most powerful stimulants known, and may prove poisonous, either by its quantity or by the continuity of its action, although, in the latter case, its most ordinary effect is that of producing a series of pathological phenomena, which terminate in death very gradually.

Although it is well demonstrated that mercury is introduced into the circulation through the medium of the absorbents, yet we are still ignorant, whether its effects depend on a direct action exercised by it on organs, into the tissue of which it may be carried by the blood; or whether they result from the sympathetic action of tissues associated with each other by nervous connexions, or by a similarity of structure with that, at the surface to which it is applied: but this last hypothesis seems, at present, the more probable. It has in its favour the infinite variability of the effects of mercury, according to external circumstances, the constitution or condition of the subject, the nature of the preparation, the dose, &c. This variability has made mercury to be classed at the same time among the antispasmodics, diuretics, emmenagogues, stimulants, purgatives, sialagogues, and sudorifics; according as it may have been found to augment more particularly one or other of the secretions or excretions.

METALLIC MERCURY.

I. *Preparations in which the action of Mercury is not modified, at least in a notable manner, by other substances.*

A.

Mercury in mass.

POTION OF MERCURY.

Potio Mercurii vivi. (Fuld; Brugnatelli)

R. Purified Mercury, from two to four ounces.

Divide into eight doses, one to be taken every eight hours, in introsusception.

Brera has administered in this manner twenty-six ounces of mercury to a patient who was not, he says, cured, but remarkably relieved (*soulagé notablement*).

SIMPLE MERCURIAL WATER.

Aqua Mercurii vivi cocta. (Fuld.; Brugnatelli)

R. Mercury, two pounds.
Water, four pounds.

Boil for two hours in a matrass, and decant.

It is anthelmintic.—It is administered, alone or sweetened, to children; to free them from ascarides or lumbrici.

Dose, from half an ounce to three ounces, for subjects of from one to six years of age.

DECOCTION OF MERCURY.

Decoctum Hydrargyri. (Herbip.)

R. Purified Mercury, two ounces.
Distilled Water of Tansey, one pound.

Boil in a covered earthen pot, constantly moving the metal with a rod; decant the water, and add to it,

Syrup of Peach Flowers, one ounce.

Mix.

It is anthelmintic.

ROSENSTEIN'S ANTHELMINTIC DECOCTION. (AUGUSTIN; PIDERIT)

R. Root of Dog-grass, half an ounce.
Orange Peel, half a dram.
Cinnamon, half a scruple.
Spring Water, eight pounds.

Boil to the consumption of three-fourths; then strain and add.

Mercury, two ounces.

Boil again in a covered vessel, stirring frequently, and decant slowly.

It is recommended in vermical disorders of children, in the dose from eight ounces to one pound, alone or with milk.

RESOLVENT PLASTER. (BORIES)

R. Emplastrum Diabotanum, two ounces.
Juice of Nightshade, two drams.

Triturate with yolk of egg, and add

Amalgam of equal parts of Mercury and of Lead, two drams.
Spermaceti, one dram and a half.

Mix.

B.

Mercury divided by means of Mucilage.

MERCURIAL MUCILAGE OF GUM ARABIC.

Mucilago mercurialis Plenkii. (SAX.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI)

R. Purified Mercury, one dram.
Gum Arabic, two drams.
Water, two spoonfuls.

Triturate the mixture in a glass mortar, with a wooden pestle, till the metal shall have disappeared. (BRUGNATELLI)

SAX.; and WIRTEM. prescribe one dram of mercury, half an ounce of gum and a sufficient quantity of water.

It is stimulant. The revulsive action which it sometimes exerts has made it to be regarded as debilitant, for it has been recommended in inflammatory dysentery and in some other internal phlegmasiæ.

It has been employed externally, in urethritis and in syphilitic ophthalmia and ulceration of the throat. It has been also administered against lumbricoid ascarides; for which purpose it is mixed with eight ounces of fumitory water, and half an ounce of syrup: of which mixture one or two spoonfuls are to be taken morning and evening.

SYRUP OF MERCURY AND OF GUM.

Syrupus Hydrargyri, Mercurius gummosus Plenkii. (GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; HASS.; LIPP.; NIEMANN; SAUNDERS; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Pure Mercury, one dram.
Gum Arabic, in powder, three drams.

Triturate, till the mercury is extinguished; then add

Syrup of Poppies, half an ounce.

Triturate again to form a mucilage. (GALL.; FERR.; HASS.; LIPP.; NIEMANN; SPIELMANN)

R. Mucilage of Gum Arabic, six drams.
Mercury, one dram.

Triturate sufficiently, and add

Simple Syrup, four ounces.

Mix well. (FULD.)

R. Mercury, half a dram.
Gum Arabic, one dram and a half.
Water, three drams.

Triturate till the metal is extinguished; then add,

Syrup of Violets, two ounces.
Elder-flower Water, one ounce.

Mix. (SAUNDERS)

R. Gum Arabic, three drams.
Water, seven drams and a half.

Make a mucilage, and add

Mercurial Ointment, made with Cocoa-nut Oil, one dram and a half.

Triturate together, and incorporate gradually,

Simple Syrup, six ounces.

Preserve. (VAN MONS)

In administering this syrup, it is to be so dosed that from three to six or eight grains be taken daily. The last formula scarcely differs from the succeeding.

MERCURIAL MARMALADE.

Conditum hydrargyro-unguinosum. (SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Mercurial Ointment, made with Cocoa-nut Oil, three drams.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, six drams.

Mix together and make an emulsion; then add gradually,

Honey, four ounces.

This preparation is recommended in acute urethritis suppressed by the abuse or untimely use of purgatives.—Dose, from two to four tea-spoonfuls.

LAGNEAU'S GUMMY SYRUP OF MERCURY. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Mercury, one scruple.
Gum Arabic, one ounce.
Compound Syrup of Cichory, a sufficient quantity.

Triturate in a glass mortar to the perfect extinction of the metal, and add

Compound Syrup of Cichory, one ounce and a half.

Mix.—To be administered in the same mode as the preceding.

MERCURIAL MIXTURE.

Mixtura Mercurii gummosa. (BRUNS.; LUSIT.; SARD.)

R. Mercury, one dram.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, half an ounce.

Triturate to extinction, and add

Simple Syrup, one ounce.
Distilled Water, eight ounces.

Mix. (LUSIT.)

R. Mercury, one dram.
Gum Arabic, two drams.
Simple Syrup, half an ounce.

Triturate the metal to extinction, and add,

Mint Water, six ounces.
Compound Juniper Water, one ounce.

Mix. (SAUNDERS)

R. Gum Arabic, three drams.

Sprinkle it, in a marble mortar, with a little water, that it may take the consistence of mucilage; then add

Mercury, one dram.

Triturate it to perfect extinction, and add gradually,

Kermesine Syrup, half an ounce.
Fumitory Water, eight ounces.

Mix. (BRUNS.)

The mode of administration has been indicated above, in the article of mercurial mucilage.

SCHLESINGER has prescribed a preparation analogous to this in its mode of action, which he designates *Solutio Hydrargyri gummosi;* the following is the formula:

R. Mercury, ten grains.
Spermaceti, half a dram.
Yolk of Egg, one.
Syrup of Marshmallows, one ounce.
Distilled Water, two ounces.

Triturate and mix. (AUGUSTIN)

BALSAMIC MERCURIAL MIXTURE. (BRUNS.)

R. Copaiba, } of each, half a dram.
Gum Arabic, }
Mercury, one dram.

Triturate to extinction, and add

Syrup of Kermes, } of each,
Fumitory Water, } two ounces.

Mix.

It is recommended particularly in urethritis.

PLENK'S MERCURIAL MILK. (NIEMANN; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Mercury, one dram.
Gum Arabic, four drams.
Syrup of Poppies, a sufficient quantity

to make a mucilage. After having triturated it for a long time in a mortar, add gradually to it,

Boiling Cow's Milk, eight ounces.

It is recommended in lotions, in gonorrhœic ophthalmia; in baths, in phymosis caused by ulceration of the glans; and in gargles, in syphilitic ulceration of the pharynx, &c.

SIMPLE MERCURIAL INJECTION.

Injectio hydrargyrica simplex. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Mercurial Ointment, two drams.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, half an ounce.

Triturate together to form an emulsion; add gradually to it,

Water, three ounces.

It is employed in chronic urethritis.—Two drams are to be injected four times a day.

PLENK'S MERCURIAL INJECTION.

Injectio mercurialis Plenkii. (SPIELMANN)

R. Mercury, one dram.
Gum Arabic, three drams.
Syrup of Poppies, half an ounce.

Triturate to extinction, and add

Spring Water, twelve ounces.
Rue Water, two ounces.

It is recommended in gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa.

HUFELAND has proposed the following similar but more simple injection.

R. Mercury, one dram.
Gum Arabic, half an ounce.
Syrup of Opium, a sufficient quantity.

Triturate the mercury with the gum; adding the syrup gradually till the whole is reduced to a mucilage. (AUGUSTIN)

PLENK'S MERCURIAL GARGLE.

Gargarisma mercuriale Plenkii. (SPIELMANN)

R. Mercury, half a dram.
Gum Arabic, three drams.
Syrup of Poppies, half an ounce.
Proto-chloruret of Mercury, six grains.

Triturate to extinction, and add

Decoction of half an ounce of the Herb of Upright Clematis in water, twenty-six ounces.
Honey of Roses, one ounce.
Tincture of Myrrh, one dram.

It is extolled in syphilitic pharyngitis and ozœna.

LAGNEAU'S PASTILLES. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Sugar, ten ounces.
Mercury, two ounces.
Gum Arabic, one ounce.
Vanilla, one dram.

Make, according to art, one hundred and seventy six pastilles, each of which contains two grains of mercury.

TROCHISCS OF MERCURY. (PH. SYPH.)

R. Mercury, one ounce.
Sugar Candy, two ounces.

Triturate with a few drops of water to the perfect extinction of the metal; then add

Mucilage of Gum Arabic, a sufficient quantity,

and make trochiscs of six grains each.

PLENK'S MERCURIAL PILLS.

Pilulæ mercuriales Plenkii seu *Hydrargyri gummosæ.* (ANT.; BELG.; PH. SYPH.; AUGUSTIN; VAN MONS)

R. Mercurial Mucilage, one part.
Crumb of Bread, one part and a half.
Honey, a sufficient quantity

to make a pilular mass. (VAN MONS)

R. Mercury, one dram.
Gum Arabic, } of each, two drams.
Honey, }
Liquorice Powder, half an ounce.

Make pills of three grains each. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Mercury, one scruple.
Starch, one dram.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, a sufficient quantity.

Triturate to perfect extinction, and add

Liquorice Powder, a sufficient quantity,

and divide the mass into twenty pills. (PH. SYPH.)

R. Mercury, one dram.
Gum Arabic, three drams.
Syrup of Rhubarb, a sufficient quantity.

Triturate in a marble mortar to the perfect extinction of the metal, and add

Crumb of Bread, half an ounce.

Make a pilular mass. (ANT.; BELG.)

PLENK'S COMPOUND MERCURIAL PILLS. (GALL.; FERR.; BRUGNATELLI; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN; VAN MONS)

R. Mercurial Mucilage, three parts.
Extract of Hemlock, one part.
Liquorice Powder, a sufficient quantity

to make a pilular mass. (VAN MONS)

R. Mercury, one dram.
Gum Arabic, six drams.

Triturate, with a little water, to perfect extinction, and add

Extract of Hemlock, one dram.

Make pills of two grains each. (GALL.; FERR.; BRUGNATELLI; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN)

C.

Mercury divided by means of Saccharine Substances.

SACCHARATED OR SACCHARINE MERCURY.

Æthiops saccharatus, Hydrargyrum saccharatum, Mercurius saccharatus, Oxydum Hydrargyri saccharatum, Saccharum Mercurii vermifugum. (HISP.; FERR.; FULD.; HANN.; LIPP.; SARD.; HERBIP.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Mercury, one part.
White Sugar, two parts.

Triturate together to the perfect extinction of the metal. (HANN.; SARD.; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

FULD.; LIPP.; and CADET DE GASSICOURT prescribe yellow sugar-candy.

R. Mercury, one part.
White Sugar, two parts.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to make a soft paste, to be triturated to the complete extinction of the metal. (HISP.)

R. Mercury, } of each,
White Sugar, } half an ounce.
Essential Oil of Tansey, twenty-six drops.

Triturate. (HERBIP.)

R. Mercury, } of each,
White Sugar, } half an ounce.
Supertartrate of Potass, two scruples.

Triturate. (FERR.)

This preparation is recommended for children and delicate subjects affected with syphilitic affections.—It is given in chocolate or coffee.

MERCURIAL HONEY.

Mel hydrargyratum. (PH. SYPH.; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Mercury, Despumated Honey, } of each, one ounce.

Triturate to extinction.

ANDRY'S ANODYNE POTION. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Orange-flower Water, two ounces.
Rose Water, Syrup of Poppies, } of each, one ounce.
Mercury, six drams.

Extinguish the mercury in the syrup, and then add the water.

It is recommended in cardialgia, gastrodynia, and spasmodic emesis.—Dose, a spoonful, morning and evening.

MERCURIAL BOLUSES.

Boli cærulei. (AUGUSTIN; ELLIS; SAUNDERS)

R. Mercury, ten grains.
Conserve of Roses, one scruple.

Triturate to extinction.

GLYCYRRHIZED MERCURIAL BOLUSES. (PH. SYPH.; AUGUSTIN)

R. Mercury, ten grains.
Soft Extract of Liquorice, one scruple.

Triturate.

PILLS OF MERCURY.

Pilulæ Hydrargyri. (LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; GENEV.; SUEC.; BRUGNATELLI; CADET DE GASSICOURT; COXE; ELLIS; NIEMANN; RATIER; VAN MONS)

R. Purified Mercury, two drams.
Confection of Red Roses, three drams.
Liquorice Root, powdered, one dram.

Triturate the mercury and the confection together till the former disappears, then add the powder, and mix. (LOND.; DUBL.)

AMER.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; and NIEMANN give the same formula.

R. Purified Mercury, Conserve of Red Roses, } of each, one ounce.
Starch, two ounces.

Triturate the mercury with the conserve till the globules have entirely disappeared, adding, if necessary, a little mucilage of gum arabic; then add the starch, and with a little water beat the whole into a mass, to be directly divided into four hundred and eighty equal-sized pills. (EDINB.)

The same formula is given by BRUGNATELLI; CADET DE GASSICOURT; ELLIS; and VAN MONS.

R. Mercury, Conserve of Dog Roses, } of each, one dram.

Triturate to extinction, and make, with liquorice powder, thirty-six equal pills. (RATIER)

GENEV. prescribes one part of mercury, and two parts of conserve of roses.

R. Mercury, Conserve of Roses, } of each, two drams.
White Sugar, one dram.

After the extinction of the metal, add

Starch, Liquorice Powder, } of each, half a dram.
Water, a small quantity.

Make two hundred and eighty-eight pills. (SUEC.)

MELLATED PILLS OF MERCURY. (HISP.)

R. Mercury, Honey, } of each, one ounce.

After the extinction of the metal, add

Crumb of New Bread, two ounces,

and make a pilular mass.

R. Mercury, two ounces.
Honey, two ounces and a half.

Triturate to extinction; add

Liquorice Powder, one ounce and a half,

and make a pilular mass.

GLYCYRRHIZED PILLS OF MERCURY. (LUSIT.; PH. SYPH.)

R. Mercury, Honey, } of each, one ounce.
Extract of Liquorice, two ounces.

Make a pilular mass. (PH. SYPH.)

R. Mercury, Extract of Liquorice, } of each, eight parts.
Powdered Liquorice, one part.

Make a pilular mass. (PH. SYPH.)

LUSIT. prescribes two of mercury, two of extract, and one of powder.

VERMIFUGE POWDER.

Pulvis anthelminticus. (HERBIP.)

R. Root of Jalap, half an ounce.
——— Valerian, ——— Male Fern, Saccharated Mercury, } of each, two drams.

Dried Sulphate of Iron, two scruples.
Oleosaccharum of Tansey, half an ounce.

Make a fine powder.

D.

Mercury divided by means of earthy Substances.

MERCURY WITH CHALK.

Hydrargyrum cum Creta, Mercurius seu *Æthiops alkalisatus.* (Lond.; Dubl.; Fuld.; Herbip.; Wirtem.; Piderit)

R. Purified Mercury, by weight, three ounces.
Prepared Chalk, five ounces.

Triturate till globules are no longer to be seen. (Lond.)

R. Mercury, Manna, } of each, two parts.
Prepared Chalk, one part.

Triturate the mercury with the manna in an earthen mortar, adding so much water as to give to the mixture the consistence of syrup; continue the trituration till the globules have entirely disappeared: then add, still triturating, one eighth of the chalk, and when it is well mixed, add sixteen parts of hot water, and agitate the mixture. Set aside the mixture for some time, and then decant the liquid. Wash the powder a second and a third time, in order to remove the whole of the manna: finally, add the remainder of the chalk to the moist powder, and dry in bibulous paper. (Dubl.)

Fuld.; Herbip.; Wirtem.; and Piderit give the same process as Lond., but require prepared crab's eyes instead of chalk.—Wirtem. prescribes the same proportions.—Fuld.; Herbip.; and Piderit—one part of mercury, and two parts of crab's eyes.

MERCURY WITH MAGNESIA.

Hydrargyrum cum Magnesia, Mercurius alcalisatus. (Dubl.; Lipp.)

Dubl. directs this to be prepared in the same manner as the mercury with chalk, employing carbonate of magnesia instead of chalk.

R. Carbonate of Magnesia, one ounce.
Mercury, half an ounce.

Triturate to the perfect extinction of the metal. (Lipp.)

This preparation and the preceding are the best that can be employed, when metallic mercury is required to be administered.

MERCURIAL BOLUSES. (Saunders)

R. Alkalized Mercury, half a dram.
Conserve of Roses, one scruple.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.

DETERGENT APPLICATION.

Topique detersif. (Bories)

R. Mercury, Prepared Chalk, } of each, half an ounce.

After the extinction of the metal, add

Honey of Roses, two ounces.

Fouquet employed this preparation in the dressing of syphilitic ulcers.

RESOLVENT LIQUOR. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Mercury, half a dram.
Quick Lime, two drams.

Triturate to perfect extinction, and put the mixture into a bottle full of water holding in solution

Soap, four drams.

This liquor is reputed a powerful resolvent in cold and indolent tumours, and particularly in engorgements of the thyroid gland.—It is to be warmed, and compresses are to be saturated with it.

E.

Mercury divided by means of fat and resinous Bodies.

INJECTION OF MERCURY AND OF TURPENTINE.

Injectio hydrargyro-terebinthinata. (Van Mons)

R. Mercury, Turpentine, } of each, two drams.

Triturate for an hour, and add

Lard, half a dram.

Then make an emulsion with

Mucilage of Gum Arabic, two drams.
Water, three ounces.

It is recommended in obstinate discharges of the urethra.—Two drams to be injected thrice a day.

PILLS OF MERCURY AND OF TURPENTINE. (Ph. Syph.; Van Mons)

R. Mercury, four parts.
Turpentine, one part.

After the extinction of the metal, add

Thick Mucilage of Gum Arabic, two parts.

Powdered Biscuit, a sufficient quantity, and divide the mass into pills of five grains each. (Van Mons)

R. Mercury, one ounce.
Venice Turpentine, one dram and a half.

Extinguish the metal, adding, if required, a few drops of spirit of turpentine, and with

Liquorice Powder, a sufficient quantity, make a mass to be divided into eighty pills. (Ph. Syph.)

Van Mons prescribes also two drams each, of mercury and of turpentine, and after extinction, a sufficient quantity of a mixture of an equal part each of liquorice and marshmallows root.

MERCURIAL PILLS. (Ferr.; Pierquin)

R. Mercury, one ounce.
Turpentine, a sufficient quantity to extinguish the metal; add

Powdered Amber, } of each,
——— Liquorice, } two drams.
Syrup of Marshmallows, a sufficient quantity, and make pills of four grains each. (Pierquin)

R. Mercury, one ounce.
Balsam of Mecca, one ounce and a half.

Triturate to the extinction of the metal, and incorporate

Mass of Opium Pills, one dram.

Make a pilular mass. (Ferr.)

Dose, from eight to twelve grains.

MERCURIAL OINTMENT.

Unguentum Hydrargyri seu *mercuriale* seu *Neapolitanum.* (Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Oldenb.; Lusit.; Pol.; Cast. Borus.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Sard.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Cadet de Gassicourt; Coxe; Piderit; Ratier; Spielmann; Swediaur; Ph. Syph.; Van Mons)

The extinguishing of mercury being a long and tedious operation, various means have been proposed to render it easier: these may be reduced to seven, namely:

1. The addition of turpentine.

2. The addition of a little old mercurial ointment.

3. The addition of a little nitrous ointment.

4. Dufilho's *process.* Put the mercury into a phial having a convex and pointed bottom; fill this to one half with pure water, and shake it for some time, keep the mouth of the phial covered with the thumb: then, having let the globules deposit themselves, decant the water, and pour the mercury upon the fat; twenty minutes are then sufficient to extinguish it.—Bompois had recourse, according to Fee, to a similar process; it is this: put into a quart bottle eight ounces of mercury, and six ounces of lard liquified with two ounces of olive oil; to stop the bottle, and agitate the mixture till it acquires the consistence of treacle; to pour it then into a mortar, and to triturate it strongly for half an hour.

5. Dumesnil's *process.* Put into a mortar four ounces of fat, one pound of mercury, and one ounce of oil of almonds; a quarter of an hour's agitation is sufficient to extinguish the metal entirely.

6. Planche's *process.* Triturate mercury with oil of eggs, and then add fat as usual.

7. Hernandes' *process.* Warm the mortar so as to melt the fat; then add the mercury, and triturate till perfectly cold.—Hass. prescribes a similar method: melt the fat, then remove it from the fire; add the mercury when it begins to cool, and triturate.

In a medicinal point of view, it matters very little which of these processes be followed. But it should be observed that old ointment, turpentine, and nitrous ointment give a disagreeable smell to the ointment, and that into which turpentine enters, does not always form a proper application. It should also be remarked that rancid ointment is liable to occasion erysipelatous inflammation of the skin, which is sometimes very troublesome and disagreeable; but the general effects of the preparation are not diminished by that quality, for it has been remarked that the older the ointment the more efficacious it is.

But what chiefly interests the physician is the knowledge of the respective proportions of the mercury and of its excipient. But these proportions vary almost to infinity. Many pharmacopœias give only one, while others prescribe two, and even three.

The researches made by modern chemists, as to the most efficacious means for attenuating mercury and incorporating it with fat, having rendered useless all that has been formerly done on this subject, we shall pass

in silence the operatory processes indicated in the various pharmacopœias, and confine ourselves to mentioning the composition of the ointment or ointments in question, required by each. In doing this we shall divide them according to the proportion of the mercury to the fat body serving as its excipient. Of these preparations some are,

1. *In the proportion of one to one.*

One ounce each of mercury and of prepared lard. (Dubl.;* Gall.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Genev.; Hass.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Cadet de Gassicourt; Ratier; Spielmann)

Two ounces of mercury, and one ounce each, of lard and of goat's suet. (Fenn.; Suec.)

Two pounds of mercury, twenty-three ounces of lard, and one ounce of mutton suet. (*Ung. Hydr. fortius*, Lond.*)—one pound of mercury, nine ounces of lard, and three of suet. (Ferr.)

Four ounces of mercury, three and a half of lard, and half an ounce of mercurial ointment. (Swediaur)

Two ounces of mercury, half an ounce of mutton suet, and one ounce and a half of cocoa nut oil. (Ph. Syph.)

This ointment is stronger than the preceding, as also is that prescribed by Van Mons:—Mercury, sixteen parts, mercurial ointment, one part. †

The following, on the contrary, are weaker:

Mercury, one part, turpentine, an indeterminate but sufficient quantity for the extinction of the metal, lard one part. (Sard.)

Mercury, three parts, suet, one part, lard, three parts. (Amer.; Coxe)

Mercury, one ounce, fresh oil of eggs, twenty drops, cocoa nut oil liquified with a little oil of almonds, one ounce. (Henri; Cadet de Gassicourt)

This process gives an ointment of a very agreeable odour, and which, although of a firm inconsistence, is of as easy application. The mercury and the oil of eggs are put into a small deep stone mortar and triturated together for a quarter of an hour; a porcelaine mortar, with its pestle, is also to be heated, and the cocoa-nut oil to be put into it as soon as it is melted, the mercury divided by the oil of eggs is to be added, and the mixture triturated for half an hour, keeping the mortar tolerably warm that the mixture may preserve a certain liquidity: it is then to be suffered to cool gradually, and the trituration to be continued for a quarter of an hour longer.

2. *In the proportion of one to two.*

One part of mercury and two parts of lard. (*Ung. Hyd. mitius*, Dubl.*; Hisp.; Ross.; Sax.; Swediaur)

One pound of mercury, eight ounces of mutton suet, sixteen ounces of lard, and one dram of oil of lemon. (Hann.; Pol.; Borus.)—one part each, of mercury, of mutton suet, and of lard. (Edinb.*)

Edinb. also prescribes two other ointments into which two parts and three parts of mercury enter.—Twelve parts of mercury, eight of mutton suet, and sixteen of lard. (Olden; Cast. Borus.)—half an ounce of mercury, two drams of mutton suet, and two ounces of lard. (Fuld.)—three parts of mercury, two of mutton suet, and four of lard. (Bavar.)—half a pound each, of mercury and of suet, and one pound and a half of lard. (Amst.)

Four ounces of mercury, one ounce and a half of turpentine, ten ounces of lard, and one dram of essential oil of lavender. (Bruns.; Wirtem.)

3. *In the proportion of two to five.*

Four parts of mercury, a sufficient quantity of turpentine for its extinction, and ten parts of lard. (Sax.)

4. *In the proportion of one to three.*

Two ounces of mercury, five ounces of lard, five drams of turpentine, and half a dram of olive oil. (Piderit)—one ounce of mercury, half an ounce of turpentine, and three ounces of lard. (Herbip.)

5. *In the proportion of one to four.*

One ounce of mercury, one of suet, and three ounces of lard. (Dan.; Lusit.)—three ounces of mercury, half an ounce of turpentine, and one pound of wax ointment. (Austr.)—two parts of mercury, one part of nitrous ointment, six parts of lard, and one part of oil. (Batav.; Belg.)

6. *In the proportion of one to five.*

One pound of stronger mercurial ointment and two pounds of lard. (*Ung. Hydr. mitius*, Lond.)

7. *In the proportion of two to nine.*

Four ounces of mercury, two of turpentine, and sixteen of lard. (Hann.; Lipp.)

* The mode of preparation prescribed by Lond.; Dubl.; and Edinb. is simply trituration to the perfect extinction of the metal.—Edit.

† Here the author has obviously made some mistake.—Edit.

8. *In the proportion of one to six.*

One ounce of mercury, and six ounces of lard. (Genev.; Ratier)—two parts of mercury, one part of turpentine, and twelve parts of lard. (Van Mons)

9. *In the proportion of one to eight.*

One ounce of mercurial ointment and three ounces of lard. (Gall.; Form. Hôp. Fr.)

10. *In the proportion of one to ten.*

Three ounces of mercurial ointment and one pound of lard. (Ant.)

If to these numerous varieties, in use *at this time*, of one preparation, we add all those which are now thrown aside, it will be seen that we ought to be very circumspect in reading treatises, ancient or modern, on syphilitic diseases, when we would wish to draw correct deductions respecting the mercury exhibited as a curative means in these diseases. At the present day, when the ointment prepared with equal parts of mercury and of fat is employed, from half a dram to one dram is generally used for each rubbing-in, when this operation is performed every day; but when it is performed every other day, then from one dram to two drams may be used. It is very seldom that this quantity is exceeded, and almost always dangerous to do so.

MERCURIAL CERATE. (Ratier)

R. Mercurial Ointment, four ounces.
Simple Cerate, ten ounces.

Mix.—It is employed especially in the dressing of syphilitic ulcers.

NITROUS MERCURIAL OINTMENT. (Van Mons)

R. Mercurial Ointment, one part.
Nitrous Ointment, two parts.

Melt the latter with a moderate heat and at the moment of its cooling, incorporate together.

DIGESTIVE MERCURIAL OINTMENT. (Ratier)

R. Mercurial Ointment, } of each,
Digestive Ointment, } four ounces.

Mix.—It is recommended to be applied to atonic syphilitic ulcers.

PLENK'S MERCURIAL BALSAM.

Balsamum mercuriale Plenkii. (Spielmann)

R. Mercury, two drams.
Turpentine, one dram.

Triturate to extinction, and add

Lard, six drams.
Arceus' Balsam, nine drams.
Proto-chloruret of Mercury, twenty-three grains.

Mix.—This was much extolled by Plenk as an application to syphilitic ulcers.

ANTI-ARTHRITIC OINTMENT. (Van Mons)

R. Mercurial Ointment, one dram.
Marshmallows Ointment, three drams.

Mix.—The parts affected with gout are recommended to be rubbed in the evening with a dram of this ointment. It is also said to be serviceable in chronic hepatitis, in frictions to the region of the liver, after having added half a dram of camphor to it.

SANCHEZ' MERCURIAL OINTMENT. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Mercury, four ounces.
Honey, four drams.

Extinguish the metal, and add

Powdered Camphor, four drams.
Cocoa Nut Oil, eight ounces.

Triturate for seventy hours [by steam power?—Edit.].

In frictions.—Dose, from two drams to one ounce.

Ellis prescribes also an ointment prepared with one ounce of simple mercurial ointment and one dram of camphor.

PILLS OF MERCURIAL OINTMENT. (Henri; Ratier)

R. Mercurial Ointment, one ounce.
Starch or Powdered Marshmallows Root, a sufficient quantity

to make a mass. (Henri)

Ratier directs a mass to be made of two drams of the ointment and a sufficient quantity of liquorice powder, to be divided into one hundred and forty-four pills.

SEDILLOT'S PILLS. (Bories; Cadet de Gassicourt; Pierquin; Ratier)

R. Mercurial Ointment, three ounces.
Medicinal Soap, two ounces.
Starch or Liquorice Powder, one ounce.

Make pills of from four to six grains each.

Lagneau has modified this formula, thus:

R. Mercurial Ointment prepared with Cocoa Nut Oil, half an ounce.
Sugar, in powder, two drams.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, a sufficient quantity

to make a mass, to be divided into one hundred and forty-four pills; to the mass two or three drams of the soap may be added.

Great eulogiums have been lately be-

stowed on these and the preceding pills: this happens, in medicine, to every thing bearing the stamp of novelty. But they are disgusting preparations: they should be rejected, were it but for the variability of the mercurial ointment, for it is absurd, when so powerful a medicament as mercury is prescribed, not to apportion it with sufficient precision so as to be certain of the actual quantity of it taken by the patient. LAGNEAU'S pastilles or PLENK'S pills before-mentioned, are infinitely preferable both on account of cleanliness and of safety: if necessary, the second may be rendered aperient by the addition of soap.

OINTMENT AGAINST LICE.

Unguentum Pediculorum seu *Sabadillæ cum Mercurio* seu *de Staphisagriæ*. (BRUNS.; HANN.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Mercury, one ounce and a half.
Lard, one pound and a half.

After the extinction of the metal, add

Powdered Stavesacre Seeds, four ounces.

Mix. (SARD.)

R. Mercury, two ounces.
Turpentine, one ounce.

Triturate, and add

Lard, three pounds.
Oil of Bay, half a pound.
Powdered Sabadilla, two ounces.
——— Root of Black Hellebore, one ounce.

Mix. (OLDEN.)

R. Mercurial Ointment, eighteen ounces.
Powdered Sabadilla, } of each,
——— Stavesacre, } two ounces.
——— White Hellebore, one ounce.
Oil of Bay, nine ounces.
—— Lavender, one ounce.

Mix. (SPIELMANN)

R. Venice Soap, three ounces.

Dissolve it in water, and boil the solution with

Lard, three pounds

to the consumption of the humidity, and add

Oil of Bay, six ounces.
Powdered Stavesacre Seeds, two ounces.
——— Root of White Hellebore, one ounce.
Mercury, triturated to extinction with one ounce of Turpentine, two ounces.

Mix. (BRUNS.; HANN.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

JUCH'S OINTMENT OR PLASTER. (VAN MONS)

R. Mercury, three parts.
Turpentine, one part.

Triturate to extinction, and add gradually,

Mutton Suet, one part.

and then a mixture of

Turpentine, one part.
Spermaceti, one part and a half.
Yellow Wax, five parts.

melted together and half cold.

MERCURIAL PLASTER.

Emplastrum Hydrargyri seu *ex Hydrargyro* seu *hydrargyricum* seu *mercuriale* seu *mercuriale resolvens*.

1. *Without Lead.* (BAVAR.; FULD.; LIPP.; LUSIT.; SAX.)

R. Mercury, three parts.
Turpentine, one part.

Having triturated to extinction, add, triturating till perfectly cold, a liquified and half-cold mixture of

Mutton Suet, two parts and a half.
Yellow Wax, five parts and a half.

Preserve. (BAVAR.)

R. Mercury, extinguished with one third of Turpentine, six parts.

Triturate it with a melted and nearly cold mixture of

Yellow Wax, ten parts.
Spermaceti, three parts.
Mutton Suet, two parts.

Mix. (SAX.)

R. Wax Plaster, one pound.
Mercury extinguished in one ounce of Turpentine, three ounces.

Triturate together. (LIPP.)

FULD.; and LUSIT. prescribe one part of mercury extinguished with turpentine, and sixteen parts of hemlock or other plaster.

2. *With Lead.* (LOND.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BELG.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; HISP.; FENN.; FERR.; HASS.; PALAT.; ROSS.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRERA; COXE; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Purified Mercury, three ounces.
Sulphuretted Oil, one fluid dram.
Lead Plaster, one pound

Triturate the two former till the mercury is extinguished; then add

gradually the melted plaster, and mix. (Lond.; Brera; Coxe)

R. Olive Oil, } of each, one part.
Resin, }
Mercury, three parts.
Plaster of Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, six parts.

Extinguish the mercury in the oil and resin, previously melted together and half cooled; then add the melted plaster, and mix intimately. (Edinb.; Amer.; Batav.; Coxe)

R. Lead Plaster, one pound.

Melt slowly, and add

Mercurial Ointment, three ounces.

Mix. (Ferr.)

R. Mercury, four ounces.
Venice Turpentine, half an ounce.
Lead Plaster, melted, twelve ounces.

Extinguish the mercury in the turpentine, add the plaster slowly and mix. (Mil. Copen.)

Hass.; and Piderit prescribe three ounces each, of mercury and of turpentine, and one pound of plaster.—Ross.—three ounces of mercury, one ounce and a half of turpentine, and one pound of plaster.—Swediaur—eight ounces of mercury, three drams of turpentine, and one pound of plaster.—Dan.; and Herbip.—one ounce and a half of mercury extinguished in turpentine, and one pound of plaster.

R. Mercury, three ounces.
Lard, one ounce and a half.
Mutton Suet, half an ounce.

Triturate till the metal is extinguished, and add slowly, a melted mixture of

Lead Plaster, one pound.
Yellow Wax, three ounces.

Mix. (Amst.)

R. Mercury, four ounces.
Mercurial Ointment, } of each,
Venice Turpentine, } one ounce.

Extinguish the metal and add slowly, a melted mixture of

Compound Galbanum Plaster, one pound.
Yellow Wax, one ounce.

Mix in a warm mortar. (Ant.; Belg.)

R. Mercury, one ounce.
Turpentine, three drams.

Having extinguished the metal, add,

Lead Plaster, two ounces.
Yellow Wax, half an ounce, melted together. (Fenn.; Suec.)

Hann.; Olden.; Pol.; and Borus. prescribe eight ounces of mercury, four of turpentine, two pounds of plaster, and half a pound of wax.

R. Mercury, twelve parts.
Venice Turpentine, three parts.
Liquid Storax, two parts.
Oil of Bay, one part and a half.

Extinguish the metal in the turpentine, add the storax, and then the oil: then put the mortar into warm water, and add gradually,

Lead Plaster, forty-eight parts.
Yellow Wax, three parts,

melted and mixed together. (Van Mons)

Van Mons also prescribes twenty ounces of mercury, five of turpentine, three of storax, two and a half of oil of bay, seventy of plaster, and one and a half of wax.

R. Mercury, one pound.
Turpentine, four ounces.
Vigo's Plaster, melted, six pounds eight ounces.

Mix. (Hisp.)

R. Mercury, three ounces.
Turpentine, one ounce and a half.
Diabotanum Plaster, one pound.

Mix. (Hisp.)

This stimulant plaster is reputed resolvent and discutient. It is applied to indolent tumours of the lymphatic glands. The numerous variations presented by it, in the proportional quantity of mercury which it contains, are of less importance than those which were noticed in the ointment; but which, however, cannot be without some influence in its effects. The last formula but one gives the celebrated *Emplastrum de Vigo cum Mercurio*, which only differs from the others in being more complicated, and consequently less active, the mercury in it being, if we may use the expression, choked by an absurd assemblage of dissimilar drugs.

MERCURIAL BOUGIES. (Van Mons)

R. Mercurial Plaster, three parts.
Yellow Wax, one part.

Melt, mix, and make bougies.

AMMONIACAL MERCURIAL PLASTER.

Emplastrum Ammoniaci seu *de Ammoniaco cum Mercurio.*

1. *Without Lead.* (Lond.; Dubl.; Brugnatelli; Gadet de Gassicourt; Coxe; Spielmann; Van Mons)

Emplastrum Ammoniaci cum Hydrargyro.

R. Gum Ammoniac, one pound.
Purified Mercury, three ounces.

Sulphuretted Oil, one fluid dram.

Extinguish the mercury in the oil, and add the melted plaster. (Lond.; Brugnatelli; Cadet de Gassicourt; Coxe)

R. Mercury, three ounces.
Turpentine, two drams.

After the extinction of the metal, add slowly

Gum Ammoniac, melted, one pound.

Mix well. (Dubl.)

Van Mons prescribes nine parts of mercury, one part of oil, and thirty-six parts of gum.

R. Mercury, three ounces.
Sulphuretted Oil, one dram.

After the extinction of the metal, add

Gum Ammoniac, melted, twelve ounces.
Turpentine, three ounces.

Mix. (Spielmann)

2. *With Lead.* (Bruns.; Gall.; Form. Hop. Fr.; Sard; Wirtem.)

R. Mercury eight ounces.
Venice Turpentine, one ounce.
Liquid Storax, half an ounce.

Triturate and add

Lead Plaster, one pound,

previously melted and mixed with

Gum Ammoniac, half a pound.

Mix. (Bruns.; Sard.; Wirtem.)

R. Mercury, three hundred and eighty parts.
Turpentine, sixty-four parts.
Liquid Storax, one hundred and ninety-two parts.

Triturate in an iron mortar, to the extinction of the metal; then

Lead Plaster, two hundred and fifty parts.
Yellow Wax, Resin, } of each, eighty-four parts.

Melt together, and when the mixture is half-cold, add to it,

Powdered Gum Ammoniac, ——— Bdellium, ——— Olibanum, ——— Myrrh, } of each, twenty parts,

then

——— Saffron, twelve parts,

and finally the extinguished mercury. Mix intimately, and before the mass is perfectly cold, add

Oil of Lavender, eight parts.

Preserve. (Gall.)

R. Mercury, ninety-five parts.
Liquid Storax, forty-eight parts.

Triturate to extinction. Melt separately and together,

Lead Plaster, three hundred and twelve parts.
Yellow Wax, sixteen parts.

Mix, and add,

Turpentine, Resin, } of each, sixteen parts.
Gum Ammoniac, Olibanum, Myrrh, } of each, five parts.

Then incorporate

Saffron, in powder, three parts,

and finally the mercurial mass. (Form. Hôp. Fr.)

The observations made on the mercurial plaster, apply equally to this.

PLASTER AGAINST BUBOES.

Emplastrum ad Bubones venereos.

R. Mercury, two drams.
Sublimed Sulphur, two ounces.

Extinguish the metal, and add,

Super-acetate of Lead, three drams.

Mix, and incorporate with a melted and half cold mixture of

Plaster of Gum Ammoniac, ——— Melilot, ——— Cumin, ——— Galbanum, ——— Sagapenum, } of each, half an ounce.

PLASTER OF THE FOUR RESOLVENTS.

(Gall.; Brera; Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Mercurial Plaster, Compound Galbanum Plaster, Plaster of Hemlock, ——— Soap, } of each, an equal part.

Melt, and mix intimately. (Gall.; Cadet de Gassicourt)

Brera, who omits the plaster of soap, gives this formula under the name of *Emplastrum resolvens compositum.*

It is stimulant, resolvent, and maturative.

PLASTER OF MERCURY WITH HEMLOCK.

Emplastrum hydrargyri cum Conio seu *resolvens cum Mercurio.* (Mil. Copen.)

R. Mercurial Plaster, Hemlock Plaster, } of each, half an ounce.

Knead together.

MERCURIAL PLASTER WITH HEMLOCK AND OPIUM.

Emplastrum Hydrargyri cum Conio et Opio. (Mil. Copen.)

R. Mercurial Plaster with Hemlock, one ounce.
Opium, in powder, half a dram.
Mix.

ANTI-PSORIC OINTMENT. (Van Mons)

R. Tritoxide of Lead, eleven parts and a half.
Mercury, nineteen parts.

Triturate together, adding several drops of water. After the extinction, dry the mass, and incorporate it with

Lard, thirty-eight parts.

STAHL'S DETERGENT OINTMENT.

Unguentum mundificans Stahlii. (Wirtem.; Spielmann)

R. Mercury, Lead, } of each, one ounce.

Melt the lead, add the mercury, and when an amalgam is formed, triturate it with

Tripoli, one ounce.

Mix the powder with

Ointment of Camphor, eight ounces.

It is recommended in psoric affections of the skin; those especially which are dry and pruriginous.

RESOLVENT PLASTER. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Emplastrum de Vigo cum Mercurio, one ounce.
Plaster of Hemlock, with Gum Ammoniac, four drams.
Mercury, thirty grains.
Red Oxide of Lead, two drams.
Liquid Storax, a sufficient quantity

to make a plaster.

II. *Preparations in which the action of Mercury is more or less modified by other Substances.*

A.

By Ammonia.

AMMONIACAL MERCURIAL LINIMENT. (Ratier; Van Mons)

R. Mercurial Ointment, one part.
Concentrated Solution of Ammonia, two parts.

Triturate together in a mortar, and preserve in a well-stopped bottle. (Van Mons)

R. Mercurial Ointment (at equal parts), Solution of Ammonia, } of each, one dram.
Olive Oil, one ounce.

Triturate. (Ratier)

It is recommended to be rubbed upon syphilitic buboes to promote resolution.

CAMPHORATED AMMONIACAL MERCURIAL LINIMENT.

Linimentum Hydrargyri. (Lond.; Coxe)

R. Strong Mercurial Ointment, Prepared Lard, } of each, four ounces.
Camphor, one ounce.
Rectified Spirit, fifteen minims.
Solution of Ammonia, four fluid ounces.

First triturate the camphor with the spirit, then with the lard and ointment: finally add very gradually the solution of ammonia, and mix intimately.

B.

By Arsenic.

ORPIMENTAL ÆTHIOPS.

Æthiops auripigmentalis. (Bruns.)

R. Mercury, one part.
Orpiment, two parts.

Triturate to the perfect extinction of the metal.

C.

By Camphor.

CAMPHORATED MERCURIAL OINTMENT.

Unguentum mercuriale camphoratum seu *ad Blenorrhagiam cordatam.* (Ph. Syph.; Brera; Brugnatelli)

R. Mercury, Lard, } of each, an equal part.

Triturate together, to the extinction of the metal, and add half an ounce of camphor to each two ounces of the mixture. (Brugnatelli)

Ph. Syph. simply prescribes half an ounce of camphor to one ounce of mercurial ointment.—Brera—an equal part each, of strong ointment and of camphor.

It is recommended to be rubbed along the course of the urethra, in cases of chordee.

SAPONACEOUS MERCURIAL OINTMENT.

Unguentum resolvens. (Ph. Syph.)

R. Mercurial Ointment, one ounce.
Soap, two drams.
Camphor, one dram.

Triturate.

It is recommended in periostosis and enlargements of the epididymis.

D.

By Iron.

GRAPHITIC ÆTHIOPS.

Æthiops graphiticus, Graphites hydrargyratus. (Niemann; Saunders; Van Mons)

R. Mercury, one part.
Carburet of Iron, two parts.

Triturate to the perfect extinction of the metal.

This preparation has been celebrated in herpes.—Dose, ten grains.

ANTI-HERPETIC ELECTUARY.

Electuarium resolvens anti-herpeticum. (Brera)

R. Graphitic Æthiops, two drams.
Rhubarb, half a dram.
Extract of Cichory, half an ounce.
Despumated Honey, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.

E.

By Opium.

OPIATE MERCURIAL LINIMENT. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Mercurial Ointment (at equal parts), four scruples.
Oil of Almonds, two ounces.
Sydenham's Laudanum, one dram.

Mix.

It is recommended in inflammatory ulcerations of the gland, in baths, or in injections, according to the state of the prepuce, twice or thrice a day.

OPIATE MERCURIAL OINTMENT. (Brera; Ratier)

R. Mercurial Ointment, ten grains.
Opium, one grain.

Mix. (Brera)

R. Mercurial Ointment, } of each,
Opiate Cerate, } an equal part.

Mix. (Ratier)

Chaussier frequently prescribes two or three frictions daily, to the abdomen, with a dram of the last ointment, towards the end of peritonitis, as a proper means of promoting the termination of the inflammation.

R. Mercurial Ointment (at equal parts), four ounces.
Powdered Opium, two ounces.

Mix.—To be applied to painful syphilitic ulcers. (Ratier)

F.

By Purgative Substances.

COMPOUND MERCURIAL SUGAR.

Saccharum mercuriale compositum. (Bruns.)

R. Mercury, half an ounce.
White Sugar, two ounces.

After the perfect extinction of the metal, add,

Powdered Jalap, half an ounce.

Mix.

PURGATIVE PILLS. (Ellis)

R. Mass of Mercurial Pills, one scruple.
Powdered Aloes, twenty-five grains.

Make fifteen pills.—Dose, one every two hours.

BELLOSTE'S PILLS.

R. Mercury, ninety-six parts.
Honey, two hundred and fifty parts.

Triturate to the extinction of the metal, and add

Powdered White Agaric, } of each,
——— Aloes, } sixteen parts.
——— Scammony, sixty-four parts.
——— White Pepper, twelve parts.

Roll the pills in a powder made with equal parts of mechoacan and of jalap exhausted by alcohol. (Henri; Fee)

This is the true formula of Belloste's pills, celebrated at the same time as antisyphilitic and as purgative. They have been modified in a great many different ways, from which an infinity of pills have been formed called *Neapolitan, mercurial*, and *anti-venereal*; these we shall bring together in this article, because they all have mercury combined with purgative substances, and only differ by the choice or the dose of the latter.

R. Mercury, four parts.
Honey, forty parts.

Triturate to extinction, and add

Socotrine Aloes, } of each,
White Agaric, } eight parts.
Mace, } of each, one part.
Cinnamon, }

Make pills of three grains each. (Form. Hôp. Fr.)

This formula approaches that of Belloste.

The following is a modification, by Le'mery, of Barberousse's celebrated pills; from which it is known that Belloste contrived his:

R. Mercury, six drams.

Turpentine, a sufficient quantity

to extinguish the metal. Add

Aloes, six drams.
White Agaric, half an ounce.
Rhubarb, one dram.

Make a pilular mass. (SPIELMANN)

R. Mercury, } of each,
Venice Turpentine, } one ounce.

Triturate to the extinction of the metal, and add

Scammony, }
Rhubarb, } of each, one ounce.
Jalap, }
Despumated Honey,
a sufficient quantity

to make a pilular mass. (FERR.)

R. Mercury, } of each, one ounce.
Scammony, }
Supertartrate of Potass, }
Resin of Jalap, } of each, half
Rhubarb, } an ounce.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Extinguish the mercury with the supertartrate and a little syrup, add the rest, and make pills of four grains each. (GENEV.)

The following also resemble BELLOSTE'S pills, and are called *Purgative Mercurial Pills:*

R. Mercury, four parts.
Honey, a sufficient quantity

to extinguish the metal. Add

Powdered Cinnamon, } of eacn,
——— Mace, } one part.
——— Aloes, } of each,
——— Scammony, } eight parts.
Honey, a sufficient quantity.

Divide the mass into pills of four grains each. (GALL.; VAN MONS)

The *Neapolitan Pills*, of which the following is the formula, are also very similar:

R. Mercury, six drams.
Honey, a sufficient quantity

to extinguish the metal. Add

Powdered Aloes, four drams.
——— Rhubarb, three drams.
——— Scammony, two drams.
——— White Agaric, one dram.
——— Sassafras, }
——— Cinnamon, } of each,
——— Mace, } one scruple.

Mix. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN)

BAUME' has corrected BELLOSTE'S formula in the following manner:

R. Mercury, } of each,
Supertartrate of Potass, } one ounce.

Triturate with a little honey to the extinction of the metal, and add

Powdered Scammony, } of each,
——— Jalap, } one ounce.
Honey, a sufficient quantity

to make a pilular mass. (ANT.; SPIELMANN)

RATIER prescribes three ounces of mercury, ten grains of supertartrate of potass, three drams of scammony, three drams of jalap, and a sufficient quantity of syrup.—VAN MONS—four parts of mercury, two of cream of tartar, a sufficient quantity of syrup to extinguish the metal, one part of gum arabic, four parts of jalap, four of scammony, and a sufficient quantity of syrup to form a pilular mass.

R. Mercury, } of each, one ounce.
Scammony, }
Sugar, two drams.

Triturate to the extinction of the metal, moistening with a little white wine, and add

Powdered Jalap, one ounce.

Mix. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Mercury, two drams.
Venice Turpentine, a sufficient quantity

to extinguish the metal. Add

Scammony, }
Jalap, } of each, two drams.
Gamboge, }
Syrup of Buckthorn,
a sufficient quantity.

Divide the mass into pills of four grains each. (SAUNDERS)

R. Mercury, two ounces.
Manna, one ounce.
Jalap, four ounces.
Turpentine, }
Sublimed Sulphur, } of each,
Gamboge, } two drams.
Syrup of Buckthorn,
a sufficient quantity.

Divide the mass into pills of four grains each. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Mercury, half an ounce.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, one ounce.

Triturate to perfect extinction, and add

Extract of Guaiac Wood, }
Aloes, } of each, half
Jalap, } an ounce.
Syrup of Rhubarb,
a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (SARD.)

R. Mercury, one ounce.
White Sugar, half an ounce.

Triturate to the perfect extinction of the metal, sprinkling with a sufficient quantity of oxymel. Then add gradually

Scammony, } of each, one ounce.
Jalap, }
Oxymel, a sufficient quantity.

And add towards the end

Nitrate of Potass,	one dram.
Camphor,	six grains.

Make pills of ten grains each. (Pierquin)

It will be readily seen that the dose ought not to be the same for all these pills. It must be varied according to the strength of the purgatives entering into their composition.

That of Lemery's pills is one dram, and that of Baume' half a dram.

PILLS AGAINST TÆNIA. (Bories.)

R. Mercury, one ounce and a half.
Lard one ounce.

After the extinction of the metal, add

Powdered Aloes, a sufficient quantity

to make a mass to be divided into pills of four grains each.

G.

By Cinchona.

HEISTER'S ANTHELMINTIC ELECTUARY. (Bruns.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Spielmann)

R. Mercury, half an ounce.
Gum Arabic, one ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Triturate to extinction, and add

Cinchona, in fine powder, one ounce.
Syrup of Mint, a sufficient quantity

to give to the mixture the consistence of a soft electuary.

The dose varies according to the age. A tea spoonful is usually given morning and evening.

H.

By Sulphur

MERCURY WITH SULPHUR; BLACK SULPHURET OF MERCURY.

Sulphuretum Hydrargyri nigrum seu *simplex*, *Hydrargyrus sulphuratus niger* seu *cum Sulphure*, *Hydrargyrum sulphuratum nigrum*, *Mercurius cum Sulphure*, *Pulvis hypnoticus*, *Æthiops mineralis* seu *narcoticus*. — Æthiops Mineral. (Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Hann.; Olden.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Sard.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Paris; Spielmann; Van Mons)

R. Purified Mercury, } of each,
Sublimed Sulphur, } an equal weight.

Triturate till the metal is extinguished. (Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.)

Edinb. says that it may also be made with double the quantity of mercury.

Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Belg.; Dan.; Ferr.; Hann.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Coxe; and Swediaur also prescribe equal parts.

Ant. directs a little water to be added to facilitate the trituration.

Destouches has proposed to sprinkle the mixture during the trituration with hydrosulphate of potass; and Geiger, with hydrosulphate of ammonia.

R. Mercury, two parts.
Sublimed Sulphur, one part.

Triturate till the metal is extinguished. (Austr.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ross.; Planche; Spielmann)

There are other variations with respect to the proportions. Thus, Bruns.; Palat.; and Wirtem. prescribe three parts of mercury and two of sulphur.—Sard.—two of mercury and one and a half of sulphur.

Van Mons admits four sorts of æthiops, to which he gives particular denominations, namely,

1. *Æthiops mineral*, or *Sulphur triturated with Mercury*, which is prepared by triturating together, in a marble mortar with a large pestle, for a quarter of an hour, one part and a half of roll sulphur, and nineteen parts of mercury; 2. *Æthiops Mineral of Harris*, for which, having taken mercury and sulphur, of each an arbitrary quantity, the former is to be triturated with a twelfth of the latter, to perfect extinction, after which another twelfth is to be added, and then gradually the remainder of the sulphur; 3. *Oxydulated Æthiops Mineral*, obtained by triturating together, one part and a half of roll sulphur, nine and a half of mercury, and ten and a fourth of red oxide of mercury; 4. *Double Æthiops Mineral* or *Supersulphuret of Mercury*, which requires nine parts of mercury to be triturated with one part and a half of roll sulphur.

Æthiops mineral called black sulphuret of mercury, is not a combination of mercury and of sulphur, as has been for a long time believed; but is formed of a simple mixture of the two substances. Martius has prepared it by submitting a bottle containing a mixture of mercury and of sulphur to the motion of a saw-mill, making it follow the movements of the machine for fifteen days.

It is stimulant, anti-syphilitic, and anthelmintic. It is never administered alone.

ANTI-GONORRHŒIC PILLS. (BORIES; PIERQUIN)

R. Black Sulphuret of Mercury, one ounce and a half.
Rhubarb, Myrrh, } of each, two drams.
Compound Syrup of Cichory, a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of six grains each.

BARBEYRUE prescribed them to be taken in the morning twice a week for two or three months.

MERCURIAL VERMIFUGE POWDER. (GALL.; HAMB.)

R. Black Sulphuret of Mercury, Jalap, } of each, one dram.
Root of Valerian, two drams.

Mix. (HAMB.)

R. Black Sulphuret of Mercury, Cornachine Powder, } of each, an equal part.

Triturate together. (GALL.)

ANTI-STRUMIC PILLS. (GALL.)

R. Black Sulphuret of Mercury, Scammony, } of each, two ounces.
Deutoxide of Antimony, Prepared Wood-lice, Soap, } of each, three drams.
Compound Syrup of Smallage, a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of four grains each.

PURGATIVE AND ALTERATIVE ELECTUARY. (BORIES)

R. Black Sulphuret of Antimony, half an ounce.
Confection of Senna, one ounce.
Powdered Senna, ——— Rhubarb, ——— Jalap, ——— Wood-lice, } of each, two drams.
——— Scammony, one dram.
——— Sulphate of Magnesia, half an ounce.
Syrup of Smallage, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—It is recommended in abdominal obstructions, and in dropsy.—Dose, one dram in the morning, fasting.

ANTI-STRUMOUS POWDER. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Black Sulphuret of Mercury, four drams.
Prepared Crab's Eyes, two ounces.
Powdered Amber, one ounce.

Mix, and divide into sixty-four equal doses.—First, one is to be taken, and then two, daily.

VERMIFUGE POWDER.

Pulvis contra Vermes. (SPIELMANN)

R. Black Sulphuret of Mercury, two drams.
Corsican Moss, half an ounce.
Essential Oil of Wormwood, half a scruple.

Mix.—FULLER prescribed this powder for children, and ordered as much as might be taken upon the point of a knife to be administered night and morning. This is a singular manner of indicating the dose, which should be such that the child may take from two to four grains at most of the sulphuret, at each dose.

VERMIFUGE PASTILLES.

Rotulæ contra Vermes. (FERR.; WIRTEM.)

R. Black Sulphuret of Mercury, Seeds of Artemisia, Corsican Moss Cinnamon, } of each, two scruples.
White Sugar, boiled in Rose Water to the proper consistence, four ounces.

Make pastilles. (WIRTEM.)

R. Chocolate, fifteen ounces.
Black Sulphuret of Mercury, six drams.
Seeds of Artemisia, one ounce.

Make seventy-two pastilles. (FERR.)

VERMIFUGE ELECTUARY. (PIERQUIN)

R. Black Sulphuret of Mercury, Seeds of St. John's-wort, ——— Rue, ——— Wormwood, ——— Tansey, } of each, half an ounce.
Syrup of Wormwood, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—CHIRAC gave half a dram of it in the morning, and the same in the evening; afterwards giving a decoction of male fern.

ALTERATIVE ELECTUARY. (SAUNDERS; SWEDIAUR)

R. Black Sulphuret of Mercury, Guaiac Resin, } of each, half an ounce.
Pulp of Prunes, one ounce.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—It is recommended in itch, and other cutaneous diseases.—Dose, one dram, twice a day.

DETERGENT OINTMENT. (HERBIP.)

R. Black Sulphuret of Mercury, one ounce.
Lard, three ounces.
Triturate.

SULPHURETTED MERCURIAL OINTMENT.

Unguentum e Sulphure hydrargyrato. (VAN MONS)

R. Sublimed Sulphur, one part.
Mercurial Ointment, two parts.
Triturate for a long time, and add gradually
Lard, fifteen parts.
Mix.

VAN MONS also prescribes one of sulphur, and two each, of the ointment and of lard.

It is useful when rubbed upon the skin, in itch.

ANTI-PSORIC OINTMENT. (VAN MONS)

R. Black Sulphuret of Mercury, one ounce.
Soap, half an ounce.
Mix, and add
Ointment of Camphor, one ounce and a half.

Mix.—It is recommended in obstinate itch. Like the two preceding, it requires to be used with reserve and circumspection.

ANTI-PSORIC CERATE. (VAN MONS)

R. Black Sulphuret of Mercury, four parts.
Prepared Sulphuret of Lead, one part.
Mix together in a mortar, and add
Cerate, softened with heat, sixteen parts.
Triturate.

RESOLVENT PILLS. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Black Sulphuret of Mercury, one scruple.
Extract of Dandelion, three drams.
Gum Ammoniac, two drams.
Squill, in powder, half a dram.
Syrup, a sufficient quantity.
Make pills of three grains each.

FINKE extolled these in ascites occasioned by engorgements of the abdominal viscera.—Dose, five, thrice a day.

ANTI-HERPETIC PILLS. (BORIES)

R. Mercury, two ounces.
Sublimed Sulphur, } of each,
Sulphate of Potass, } half an ounce.
Camphor, half a dram.
Triturate to the extinction of the metal, and add
Guaiac Resin, one ounce.
Peruvian Balsam, two drams.
Syrup of Clove Pink, a sufficient quantity.
Make pills of four grains each.

They are recommended by BARTHEZ, as resolvent and diaphoretic, in herpetic and other affections of the skin.—Dose, three, in the morning, fasting.

I.

By Sulphur and Antimony.

MERCURY WITH SULPHUR AND SULPHURET OF ANTIMONY; SULPHURET OF MERCURY AND OF ANTIMONY.

Sulphuretum Hydrargyri et Stibii seu *stibiatum, Hydrargyrum stibiato-sulphuratum, Æthiops antimonialis.*—Antimonial Æthiops. (AMST.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; FERR; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIDERIT; PLANCHE; SAUNDERS; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Mercury, four ounces.
Sulphuret of Antimony, three ounces.
Sulphur, two ounces.
Triturate together to the perfect extinction of the metal. (AMST.; BATAV.; BELG.; FENN.; HASS.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIDERIT)

GENEV.; HASS.; LIPP.; and PIDERIT recommend a few drops of water to be added.

LIPP. prescribes one ounce of mercury, one of sulphuret of antimony, and half an ounce of sulphur.—HANN.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; and SAUNDERS—one ounce each, of mercury and of sulphur, and two ounces of sulphuret.—VAN MONS—nine parts and a half of mercury, five and a half of sulphuret, and one and a half of sulphur.

R. Mercury, } of each,
Sulphuret of Antimony, } an equal part.
Triturate together. (AUSTR.; BAVAR.; Ross.)

BRUNS.; DAN.; OLDEN.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; PLANCHE; SPIELMANN; and SWEDIAUR prescribe two parts of sulphuret, and one part of mercury.

R. Mercury, three parts and a half.
Proto-hydro-sulphate of Antimony, one part.
Triturate to extinction. (Van Mons)

Van Mons elsewhere prescribes two parts of mercury and three of sulphuretted hydro-sulphate of antimony.—Lusit.—one and a half of mercury and one of sulphuretted hydro-sulphate.—Ferr.—one and a half of mercury and one of proto-hydro-sulphate of antimony.

As with the preceding, this is but a simple mixture, the mercury being merely much subdivided. — Dose, from six to twenty grains.

POWDER OF SULPHURET OF MERCURY AND OF ANTIMONY.

Pulvis ex Æthiope antimoniali seu *ex Hydrargyro stibiato-sulphurato.* (Cast. Borus.; Wurceb.; Augustin)

R. Sulphuret of Mercury and of Antimony, six grains.
Liquorice Root, ten grains.
Mix. (Wurceb.)

Cast. Borus.; and Augustin prescribe five grains of æthiops and fifteen of liquorice to be taken every four hours.

ANTI-HERPETIC POWDER.

Pulvis ad Herpetem. (Hamb.)

R. Sulphuret of Mercury and of Antimony, of each, half
Sulphuret of Mercury, a dram.
Guaiac Resin, Liquorice, Magnesia, of each, one dram.
Mix intimately.

ALTERATIVE POWDER.

Pulvis purificans. (Hufeland)

R. Guaiac Resin, half a dram.
Sulphuret of Mercury and of Antimony, of each, half a
Subcarbonate of Magnesia, scruple.
Oleosaccharum of Fennel, half a dram.
Mix.—Dose, for an adult, in twenty-four hours. One half of it to children of seven years, and one third to those of four years.

ALTERATIVE POWDER.

Pulvis Hydrargyri Stibiato-sulphurato cum Cicuta. (Augustin; Van Mons)

R. Sulphuret of Mercury and of Antimony, Dried Fecula of Hemlock, Subcarbonate of Magnesia White Sugar, of each, an equal part.
Triturate.—Dose, from four to sixteen grains. It is recommended by Hufeland in the chronic exanthemata of children. The use of it should be continued for some time.

ALTERATIVE PILLS. (Ph. Syph.)

R. Mercury, four ounces.
Sulphuret of Antimony, three ounces.
Sulphur, two ounces.
Triturate to the perfect extinction of the metal, and add
Honey, a sufficient quantity.
Divide the mass into pills of five grains.

COMPOUND PILLS OF SULPHURET OF MERCURY AND OF ANTIMONY. (Dan.; Hamb.; Lusit.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Augustin; Spielmann; Van Mons)

R. Sulphuret of Mercury and of Antimony, one ounce.
Powdered Extract of Guaiac, half an ounce.
Honey, a sufficient quantity,
to make a pilular mass. (Lusit.)

R. Sulphuret of Mercury and of Antimony, Guaiac Resin, of each, one dram.
Extract of Bitter-sweet, two drams.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.
Make pills of two grains each. (Augustin)

R. Sulphuret of Mercury and of Antimony, Medicinal Regulus of Antimony, Guaiac Resin, of each, half an ounce.
Extract of Sarsaparilla, one ounce.
Make a pilular mass. (Wirtem; Spielmann)

R. Mercury, six drams.
Honey, half an ounce.
Triturate to the perfect extinction of the metal, and add
Sulphuretted Hydro-sulphate of Antimony, Guaiac Resin, of each, half an ounce.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, a sufficient quantity,
to make a homogeneous mass. (Herbip.)

R. Mercury, three parts.
Sulphuretted Hydro-sulphate of Antimony, Honey, of each, two parts.
After the extinction of the metal, add
Gum Arabic, one part.
Guaiac Resin, two parts.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity,
to make a pilular mass. (Van Mons)

R. Mercury, six drams.
Sulphuretted Hydro-sulphate of Antimony, half an ounce.
Extinguish the metal, and add

Soap, } of each,
Guaiac Resin, } half an ounce.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

to make a pilular mass. (DAN.)

R. Sulphuret of Mercury and of Antimony, } of each, one dram.
Sulphuret of Mercury, }
Extract of Hemlock one dram and a half.
Powdered Hemlock, half a dram.

Make pills of two grains each. (HAMB.)

These and the preceding pills are celebrated as alterative and resolvent. They are chiefly recommended in itch, hydropic affections, and in cases of ill-conditioned ulcers. —The dose of it may be carried to half a dram.

BALDINGER'S PILLS. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Mercury, one dram.
Sulphuret of Antimony, four scruples.
Sublimed Sulphur, two scruples.
Opium, one scruple.

Triturate intimately with

Syrup of Marshmallows, a sufficient quantity.

Make a hundred and fifty pills.

HUXHAM recommended these pills, since modified by BALDINGER, in cases of painful affections of the bones and of leucorrhœa considered syphilitic; in tinea, scrofula, and itch.—Dose, five or six, daily.

DIAPHORETIC PILLS. (PIERQUIN)

R. Sulphuret of Mercury and of Antimony, } of each, half an ounce.
Guaiac Resin, }
Soap, } of each,
Extract of Bitter-sweet, } one ounce.
Conserve of Fumitory, } of each,
Compound Syrup of Smallage, } a sufficient quantity.

Mix.

ANTI-SYPHILITIC BOLUSES.

Boli in Necrosi syphilitica. (BRERA)

R. Nitric Oxide of Mercury, one grain.
Sulphuret of Mercury and of Antimony, forty-eight grains.
Rob of Elder, } of each, a
Liquorice Powder, } sufficient quantity.

Make eight boluses.—Dose, one, morning and evening.

ALTERATIVE ELECTUARY. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Mercury, } of each,
Sulphate of Antimony, } half an ounce.
Guaiac Resin, one ounce.

After the extinction of the metal, add a sufficient quantity of rob of elder diluted with one third of water to make an electuary.

This preparation was vaunted by HERRENSCHVAND in syphilitic cutaneous diseases. —Dose, one dram, twice a day, beginning with a scruple, and augmenting gradually.

ANTI-HERPETIC ELECTUARY. (BORIES)

R. Mercury, one scruple.
Sublimed Sulphur, } of each,
Regulus of Antimony, } half an ounce.
Extract of Bitter-sweet, } of each,
——— Meadow Anemone, } two
Powdered Wild Violet, } drams.
Camphor, one dram.
Syrup of Fumitory, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—It is extolled in obstinate tetters, particularly those called scrofulous and syphilitic.—Dose, one dram, morning and evening.

OXIDE OF MERCURY.

I. *Mixed with Metallic Mercury.*

GREY OXIDE OF MERCURY.

Mercurius niger Moschati, Pulvis cinereus Hydrargyri, Oxydum Hgdrargyri nigrum seu *Cinereum, Oxydum hydrargyrosum, Oxydum hydrargyricum præcipitatum, Hydrargyrum oxydulatum nigrum.* (LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; FENN.; FERR.; BORUS.; SUEC.; BORIES; COXE; PALAT.; SWEDIAUR)

Hydrargyrum Oxydum cinereum.

R. Submuriate (Proto-chloruret) of Mercury, one ounce.
Lime Water, one gallon.

Boil the submuriate in the lime water, continually stirring, till the grey oxide subsides, wash this with distilled water, and dry it. (LOND.; and COXE)

R. Submuriate of Mercury, half an ounce.
Lime Water, five pounds.

Boil the submuriate in the lime water for a quarter of an hour, in a covered vessel. Pour off the supernatant liquor, wash the oxide in distilled water, and dry it. (EDINB.)

Hydrargyri Oxydum nigrum. (DUBL.)

R. Sublimed Calomel (Proto-chloruret of Mercury), one part.

Hot Solution of Caustic Potass, four parts.

Rub them together till the black oxide forms. Wash it well with water, and dry it with a moderate heat, on bibulous paper.

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, one part.
Solution of Potass, three parts.
Distilled Water, one part.

Boil, occasionally stirring, for an hour; wash well the powder which is formed, in cold water, and dry it with a moderate heat. (Austr.; Ferr.; Fenn.)

Bories prescribes the caustic soda, and Van Mons the caustic barytes.

Borus. requires the proto-chloruret to be taken while moist from its preparation, and to macerate it in a cool and dark place, with a sufficient quantity of solution of caustic potass; the powder which is formed, to be washed with several waters, and then dried.

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, in powder, one part.
Lime Water twenty parts.

Boil for an hour, constantly stirring; then decant the liquor, pour an equal quantity of lime water upon the residuum, and boil it again: wash the powder with hot water, and dry it slowly. (Batav.)

Amer. prescribes one ounce of proto-chloruret and eight pints of lime water; to be boiled once.

It is stimulant, sialagogue, and laxative. —Dose, from the eighth of a grain to two grains.

POWDER OF GREY OXIDE OF MERCURY. (Augustin)

R. Grey Oxide of Mercury, three grains.
Sugar, one dram and a half.
Opium, two grains.

Divide into six papers.—Dose, one, morning and evening.

RESOLVENT BOLUSES.

Boli resolventes. (Brera)

R. Subcarbonate of Soda, two scruples.
Proto-chloruret of Mercury, six grains.
Rob of Elder, } of each, a
Liquorice Powder, } sufficient quantity.

Make six boluses.—Dose, one, every two hours.

R. Grey Oxide of Mercury, one grain.
Extract of Hemlock, three grains.
——— Bitter-sweet, a sufficient quantity.

Make three boluses, to be taken in the course of the day.

The former of these are recommended in slow inflammations, those particularly of the peritoneum; the latter, in cases of cold tumours, scrofulous or arthritic affections; and engorgements of the viscera after inflammation.

ANTI-SYPHILITIC PILLS. (Augustin)

R. Grey Oxide of Mercury, one dram.
Crumb of Bread, a sufficient quantity

to make sixty pills.—Dose, one daily.

R. Grey Oxide of Mercury, six grains.
Camphor, twenty-four grains.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, a sufficient quantity.

Make twelve pills.—Dose, one or two daily.

STOMACHIC ANTI-SYPHILITIC BOLUSES.

Boli anti-syphilitici stomachici. (Brera)

R. Grey Oxide of Mercury, from one to four grains.
Extract of Gentian, one dram.

Make three boluses, to be taken in the course of the day.

RESOLVENT ANTI-SYPHILITIC BOLUSES.

Boli resolventes et anti-syphilitici. (Brera)

R. Grey Oxide of Mercury, one grain and a half.
Extract of Aconite, twelve grains.

Make four boluses.—Dose, one every three hours.

ANTI-ARTHRITIC PILLS. (Augustin)

R. Grey Oxide of Mercury, ten grains.
Opium, } of each,
Extract of Hemlock, } five grains.
Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of Antimony, one scruple.
Guaiac Resin, one dram.
Copaiba, a sufficient quantity.

Dose, from two to four grains of the mass, every two hours.

RESOLVENT PILLS. (Augustin)

R. Grey Oxide of Mercury, one scruple.
Extract of Milfoil, two drams.
——— Henbane, two scruples.
Powdered Rhubarb, one scruple.

Make pills of two grains each.—Dose, fifteen, at thrice, daily; in glandular engorgements.

MOSCATI'S MERCURIAL PILLS. (Bories; Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Grey Oxide of Mercury, two scruples.
Aqueous Extract of Opium, twelve grains.

Aqueous Extract of Cinchona, two drams.

Mix, and divide into twenty pills.

JEROMEL has proposed to replace PLENK's pills with the following.

R. Grey Oxide of Mercury, one dram.
Powdered Marshmallows Root, four drams.
Extract of Hemlock, one dram.

Make pills of two grains each.

BLACK MERCURIAL LOTION; BLACK WASH; BLACK PHAGEDENIC LIQUOR.

Aqua Hydrargyri muriatici mitis nigra seu *mercurialis nigra, Lotio Hydrargyri.* (MIL. COPEN.; PH. SYPH.; AUGUSTIN; ELLIS; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, sixteen grains.
Lime Water, four ounces.

Triturate. (MIL. COPEN.)

AUGUSTIN and NIEMANN prescribe two drams of proto-chloruret and one pound of lime water.—VAN MONS—two scruples of proto-chloruret and twenty-eight ounces of lime water.—PH. SYPH.; ELLIS; and SWEDIAUR—one dram of proto-chloruret and four ounces of lime water.

It is employed, particularly in England, as a lotion in syphilitic eruptions, inveterate gonorrhœa in women, and also to syphilitic ulcers.

MERCURIAL INJECTION.

Injectio vaginalis cum Mercurio. (AUGUSTIN; BRERA)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, half a dram.
Gum Arabic, one dram.
Lime Water, one ounce and a half.
Plantain Water, three ounces.

This injection is to be used thrice a day, in blennorrhœa accompanied with local engorgement. (BRERA)

AUGUSTIN prescribes one dram of proto-chloruret, one dram of gum arabic, two ounces of water, and two ounces of lime water.

MORETTI'S GREY OXIDE OF MERCURY. (GALL.; CADET DE GASSICOURT.; SWEDIAUR)

R. Mercury, five ounces.
Concentrated Sulphuric Acid, six ounces.

Put them into a glass retort placed in a sand-bath, and adapt a receiver; distil with a gradually augmented heat, till no more vapours are disengaged; then let the apparatus cool, remove the salt from the retort, and triturate it in a glass mortar with

Mercury, five ounces,

to perfect combination. Then boil the mass with

Solution of Caustic Potass, a sufficient quantity.

Pour the whole upon a filter. Boil again with potass till the precipitate dissolves entirely in acetic acid. Then wash it well with pure water, and dry it in the shade. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

VAN MONS indicates nearly the same process; only prescribing caustic soda.

The following process somewhat resembles this.

R. Proto-nitrate of Mercury, one part.
Distilled Water, sixteen parts.

Dissolve, and add gradually

Solution of Potass, a sufficient quantity,

or till no more precipitate is formed; wash this with water, and dry it. (GALL.)

There is no real difference between MORETTI'S oxide and the preceding one. They were both formerly considered protoxides of mercury: but GUIBOURT has shown them to be merely a mixture of mercury in a state of intimate division and of the red oxide.

ANTI-PSORIC OINTMENT.

Unguentum ad Scabiem. (VAN MONS)

R. Nitric Oxide of Mercury, } of each,
Mercury, } one part.
Precipitated Sulphur, sixteen parts.

Triturate to the extinction of the metal, and add

Lard, thirty-two parts.

Mix.—Although this ointment is not much to be recommended in the treatment of itch, yet it deserves to be preferred to that of DOUBLE and PLANCHE, which will hereafter be spoken of.—From two drams to one ounce, according to the age of the patient, is to be rubbed in at night.

GREY MERCURIAL OINTMENT.

Unguentum Hydrargyri griseum. (PH. SYPH.; SWEDIAUR)

R. Nitric Oxide of Mercury, one part.
Mercury, three parts.

Triturate to the extinction of the metal and add

Lard, eight parts.

Mix. (SWEDIAUR)

PH. SYPH. prescribes one part of oxide, forty-eight parts of mercury, and forty-

eight of lard. It was supposed, by this mixture, to accelerate the passing of the mercury into the state of protoxide; but this effect does not take place, though the preparation is rendered rather more active than the common mercurial ointment.

CAMPHORATED GREY MERCURIAL OINTMENT. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Grey Mercurial Ointment, one dram.
Camphorated Ointment, three drams.

Mix.—LENTIN has recommended this in chronic rheumatism.

II. *In a state of Purity.*

This is the red oxide, called deutoxide or peroxide of mercury when the metal was thought susceptible of two degrees of oxidation.

LIPP. has given it a place in the materia medica, and also gives a process for its preparation.

A.

In the state of Hydrate.

R. Aqueous Solution of Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, any quantity.
Solution of Caustic Potass, a sufficient quantity.

Pour this into the former, till no more precipitate is formed; wash and dry this. (SUEC.)

YELLOW MERCURIAL LOTION; YELLOW WASH; YELLOW PHAGEDENIC LIQUOR.

Aqua muriatico-mercurialis rubra, Liquor Muriatis Deutoxido-hydrargyro-calcarei, Lotio Hydrargyri lutea, Solutio Muriatis Calcis hydrargyrata. (AMST.; ANT.; BAVAR.; MIL. COPEN.; HISP.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; HANN.; ROSS.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; PH. SYPH.; BRUGNATELLI; ELLIS; HENRI; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, ten grains.
Lime Water, four ounces.

Triturate, gradually adding the water. (MIL. COPEN.; ANT.)

HANN.; ROSS.; and WIRTEM. prescribe twenty-four grains of the salt, and sixteen ounces of the water.—FORM. HÔP. FR.—nineteen grains of the salt, and one pound of the water.—SPIELMANN—half a dram of the salt, and twelve ounces of the water.—AMST.; and HERBIP.—half a dram of the salt, and one pound of the water.—VAN MONS—one dram of the salt, and thirty-two ounces of the water.—BAVAR.—two drams of the salt, and twelve ounces of the water.—HISP.—from one to three grains of the salt, and one ounce of the water.—FERR.—twenty grains of the salt, and one pound of the water.

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, one part and a fourth.
Water, three hundred and seventy-five parts.

Dissolve, and add

Lime Water, a thousand parts.

Mix. (HENRI)

BRUGNATELLI directs sixteen ounces of lime water to be added to a solution of one scruple of the salt in a sufficient quantity of water.

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, one dram.
Lime Water, one pound.

Dissolve, and add

Proof Spirit, four ounces.

Mix. (WIRTEM.)

PH. SYPH.; and SWEDIAUR prescribe from thirty to sixty grains of the salt, two pounds of the water, and half a pound of proof spirit.

This preparation consists of a very dilute solution of hydrochlorate of lime, and of a precipitate of the hydrate of deutoxide of mercury, when it has a yellow colour, and a mixture of deuto-chloruret and of deutoxide, when it is red or rather brick-coloured.

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, one dram.
First Lime Water, two pounds.

Triturate. (SARD.)

First lime water containing a little potass, this solution contains hydrochlorate of potass.

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, one scruple.
Sub-carbonate of Potass, one dram.

Triturate in a glass mortar, adding gradually

Distilled Water, one pound.

Mix. (HISP.)

This preparation differs from the preceding in that hydrochlorate of potass alone is in solution, the precipitate being subcarbonate of mercury.

This lotion is applied to syphilitic, scrofulous, and other spreading and obstinate ulcers. Before using, it should be shaken so as to mix the sediment with the liquor, for to that it owes, if not all, the greater share of its activity.

ALOETIC MERCURIAL LIQUOR.

Aqua aloetica mercurialis. (FULD.; SPIELMANN)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, half a dram.
Lime Water, twelve ounces.

Dissolve, and add

Aloes, in powder, six drams.
Honey of Roses, one ounce and a half.

Mix. (SPIELMANN)

Fuld. prescribes one scruple of deuto-chloruret, one pound of lime water, twelve grains of muriate of ammonia, and ten grains of aqueous extract of aloes.

It is employed, like the preceding, in the dressing of ulcers; it is more active and stimulating than that is.

COSMETIC LIQUOR. (Van Mons)

R. Bitter Almonds, blanched, six ounces.
Strong Veal or Beef Broth, sixty-four ounces.

Make an emulsion, and add to it a mixture of

Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, half an ounce.
Lemon Juice, ten ounces.
Saturated Solution of Sub-carbonate of Potass, half an ounce.

Then incorporate gradually

Beaten White of Egg, six ounces.

Strain through a sieve, and add

Camphor, mixed with half a dram of Mucilage, half a dram.

Mix.—This preparation, the habitual use of which might be dangerous, should be proscribed, as should every pretended mercurial cosmetic.

B.

Prepared by Fire.

RED OXIDE OF MERCURY.

Hydrargyri calcinatus, Calx Hydrargyri rubra, Arcanum corallinum.—Precipitate *per se.*

Hydrargyri Oxydum rubrum.

R. Purified Mercury, one pound.

Put it into a tall glass vessel with a narrow mouth and broad bottom. Expose it, unclosed, to a heat of 600 degrees, till the metal is converted into red scales. Reduce them to fine powder. (Lond.)

R. Purified Mercury, any quantity.

Put it into an open glass vessel with a narrow mouth and broader bottom, and expose it to a heat of about 600 degrees, till the mercury is converted into red scales. (Dubl.)

R. Mercury, any quantity.

Pour it into a wide flat bottomed matrass, so that it may form a layer of four lines depth; draw the neck at an enameller's lamp, then place the vessel in a sand-bath, and boil the metal till it becomes entirely converted into a red powder. (Gall.; Ferr.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Swediaur; Van Mons)

C.

Prepared with Nitric Acid.

NITRIC OXIDE OF MERCURY.

Hydrargyrus nitratus ruber, Hydrargyrum oxydatum rubrum, Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum, Mercurius ruber seu *corallinus* seu *corrosivus ruber* seu *nitratus ruber, Præcipitatus ruber, Oxydum Hydrargyri completum* seu *rubrum* seu *rubrum per Acidum nitricum* seu *nitratum* seu *nitratum rubrum* seu *nitricum, Oxydum hydrargyricum, Panacea Mercurii rubra, Pulvis Johannis* seu *Johannis de Vigo* seu *de Vigonis* seu *Principis, Oxodes Hydrargyri rubrum, Hyperoxodes Hydrargyri.*—Red Precipitate.

Hydrargyri Nitrico-oxydum. (Lond.)

R. Purified Mercury, by weight, three pounds.
Nitric Acid, by weight, one pound and a half.
Distilled Water, two pints.

Mix them in a glass vessel, and boil till the mercury is dissolved and there remains a white mass after the evaporation of the water. Reduce this mass to powder, and put it into another very shallow vessel; apply a gradually raised heat till red vapours are no longer emitted.

Oxydum Hydrargyrum rubrum per Acidum Nitricum. (Edinb.)

R. Purified Mercury, three parts.
Dilute Nitrous Acid, four parts.

Dissolve the mercury, and evaporate the solution over a gentle fire till there results a white dry mass; reduce this to powder, and put it into a glass cucurbit, covering it with a thick glass plate. Then adapt a capital to the vessel, and having placed it in a sand-bath, apply a gradually raised heat till the matter has passed into small and very red scales.

Hydrargyri Oxydum nitricum. (Dubl.)

R. Purified Mercury, two parts.
Dilute Nitrous Acid, three parts.

Dissolve the mercury, and apply heat till the matter is converted into red scales.

R. Mercury, any quantity.
Nitric Acid (32 degrees), a sufficient quantity,

to dissolve all the metal; pour the metal into a flat bottomed matrass placed in a sand-bath; then pour in the acid, and when the solution is effected, augment the heat to evaporate the liquor to dryness: then increase it till no more nitrous fumes are disengaged, and the mass becomes of a fine red colour. Preserve it when cold. (Amst.; Austr.; Batav.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Brugnatelli; Piderit; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

Paisse' has made known the following process, framed from that of the Dutch manufacturers, and which is considered a better one:

R. Mercury, one hundred pounds.
Nitric Acid (1, 3 to 1,37), one hundred and forty pounds.

Dissolve the mercury with the heat of a sand-bath; evaporate by distillation; and when the formation of nitrous gas indicates the decomposition of the nitrate, remove the receiver, and apply a constant and moderate heat for about eight hours, till a candle-wick recently extinguished inflames on being put into the matrass.

Henri recommends the fire not to be pushed till oxygen is disengaged, as Bavar. and Paisse' direct, because it announces the commencement of the decomposition of the oxide.

Amst.; Hisp.; Hann.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Herbip.; and Coxe direct the operation to be effected at twice, and after having evaporated the solution to dryness, the residuum to be pulverized and calcined in another vessel.

Batav. recommends the product to be digested for several hours with ten parts of hot water and a little solution of potass; the powder to be then washed several times with hot water. By this means the oxide is deprived of a small quantity of nitric acid, or rather of sub-deuto-nitrate of mercury, which might have remained adherent to it.

R. Salt, obtained by the preceding process, } of each, one part.
Mercury, }
Distilled Water, a sufficient quantity.

Triturate together to the perfect extinction of the metal; then calcine, as above, in a crucible. (Ant.; Swediaur)

Bavar.; and Fenn. prescribe two parts of mercury.—Suec.—two-thirds of the metal.

It is excitant, irritant, and poisonous in a high degree. It was formerly, however, much employed, and is still prescribed in syphilitic diseases, either internally, in the dose from half a grain to one grain, or externally, in frictions, mixed with saliva, in the quantity of ten grains, each friction.

POWDER OF NITRIC OXIDE OF MERCURY.

Pulvis Hydrargyri oxydati rubri. (Augustin; Niemann)

R. Red Oxide of Mercury, one grain.
Sulphuret of Antimony, two drams.

Triturate together, and divide into eight equal parts.

It is recommended in syphilitic disorders.—Dose, one part, at twice, morning and evening, in water. The dose may be a little augmented.

PLENK'S CAUSTIC POWDER.

Pulvis ex Hydrargyro rubro cum Alumine, Pulvis causticus seu *aluminoso-mercurialis.* (Ferr.; Fuld.; Cast. Borus.; Ph. Syph.; Augustin; Swediaur)

R. Nitric Oxide of Mercury, one part.
Alum, two parts.

Mix by trituration. (Ferr.; Fuld.; Cast. Borus.; Augustin; Niemann; Swediaur)

Ph. Syph. prescribes an equal part of each.

R. Nitric Oxide of Mercury, } of each,
Calcined Alum, } one dram.
Powdered Savine, half an ounce.

Mix intimately. (Niemann)

It is recommended to remove warts and luxuriant granulations of ulcers.

ESCHAROTIC POWDER. (Niemann)

R. Nitric Oxide of Mercury, } of each,
Acetate of Copper, } one dram.
Fused Potass, }
Alum, }
Powdered Savine, } of each,
Charcoal, } two drams.

Triturate, and make a fine powder.

This is a much more active preparation than the preceding.

DRY COLLYRIUM.

Collyre sec. (RATIER)

R. Red Oxide of Mercury, ten grains.
Tutty, twenty grains.
White Sugar, two drams.
Triturate.

This powder is blown into the eyes to remove spots on the cornea which occur after ophthalmia.

GREEN PRECIPITATE.

Mercurius præcipitatus viridis. (WIRTEM.)

R. Mercury, four ounces.
Copper, half an ounce.

Dissolve each, separately, in

Nitric Acid, a sufficient quantity.

Mix together the two solutions, and evaporate in a phial placed in a sand-bath. Pour upon the residuum

Distilled Vinegar, one pound,

and leave it to digest till perfectly dissolved; then distil off the vinegar, and pulverize the green mass which remains in the retort.

It is violently emetic and drastic. It is extolled as a specific in syphilitic diseases, and is employed also, externally, as a detergent to ulcers. It is a formidable poison.

BOLUS OF NITRIC OXIDE OF MERCURY.

Bolus ex Hydrargyro oxydato rubro. (PH. SYPH.; AUGUSTIN)

R. Nitric Oxide of Mercury, } of each,
Opium, } one grain.
Extract of Liquorice, a sufficient quantity

to unite them and make a bolus.

PILLS OF NITRIC OXIDE OF MERCURY.

Pilulæ anti-venereæ seu *syphiliticæ* seu *polychrestæ.* (FULD.; HERBIP.; ELLIS; SAUNDERS; PH. SYPH.)

R. Nitric Oxide of Mercury, eight grains.
Extract of Liquorice, a sufficient quantity

to make a mass, to be divided into twelve pills. (PH. SYPH.)

R. Nitric Oxide of Mercury, one grain.
Prepared Red Coral, two grains.
Conserve of Roses, a sufficient quantity

to make one pill. (SAUNDERS)

R. Nitric Oxide of Mercury, three grains.
Opium, one grain.
Oil of Cloves, two drops.

Make three pills.

R. Nitric Oxide of Mercury, } of each,
Opium, } one dram.
Balsam of Peru, a sufficient quantity

to make pills of one grain each. (HERBIP.)

R. Nitric Oxide of Mercury, ten grains.
Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of Antimony, } of each, twenty grains.
Assafœtida
Opium, five grains.
Syrup of Poppies, a sufficient quantity

to make a pilular mass. (FULD.)

The dose is one pill at most, of the three first formulæ. As to the latter, from two to eight grains of the mass may be given. They are all reputed resolvent and anti-spasmodic.

MERCURIAL HONEY. (VAN MONS)

R. Nitric Oxide of Mercury, } of each,
White Sugar, } one scruple.

Triturate together, and add gradually

Thick Honey, three ounces.

Mix.—It is recommended as an application to certain syphilitic ulcers.

OINTMENT OF NITRIC OXIDE OF MERCURY.

Balsamum ophthalmicum rubrum, Unguentum Deutoxidi Hydrargyri nitrati seu *Hydrargyri Nitrico-oxydi* seu *Hydrargyri rubri* seu *ex Hydrargyro oxydato rubro* seu *Mercurii rubrum* seu *ophthalmicum rubrum* seu *Oxydi Hydrargyri rubri* seu *Oxydi hydrargyrici nitrati* seu *Subnitratis hydrargyrici.*—Golden Ointment, Anti-psoric Ointment, LYON'S Ointment, PELLETAN'S Ophthalmic Ointment. (LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; BATAV.; BELG.; DAN.; HAMB.; OLDEN.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; HERBIP.; AUGUSTIN; BORIES; BRUGNATELLI; CADET DE GASSICOURT; COXE; HUFELAND; RATIER; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitrico-Oxydi. (LOND.)

Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxydi nitrici. (DUBL.)

R. Nitric Oxide of Mercury, one ounce.
White Wax, two ounces.
Prepared Lard, six ounces.

Melt together the wax and lard, then add the nitric oxide in very fine powder, and mix.

Unguentum Oxydi Hydrargyri rubri. (EDINB.)

R. Nitric Oxide of Mercury, in fine powder, one part.
Lard, eight parts.

Mix well.

Amer.; and Coxe give the same formula as Edinb.—Batav.; Belg.; and Augustin prescribe one part of the oxide and thirty-two parts of lard.—Hann.—one of oxide and ten of lard.—Amst.—one of oxide and forty-eight of lard.—Hufeland—one of oxide and thirty-six of lard.—Augustin—from one to four grains of oxide and two drams of walnut oil.

R. Nitric Oxide of Mercury, one part.
Fresh Butter melted slowly, eight parts.

Triturate together. (Dan.; Suec.)

R. Nitric Oxide of Mercury, eight parts.
Lard, eighty parts.
Oil of Lemon, one part.

Mix. (Borus.)

R. Nitric Oxide of Mercury, one part.
Fresh Butter, four parts.
Yellow Wax, two parts.

Melt together the two latter, and add the oxide in fine powder. (Cast. Borus.)

Van Mons prescribes one part of oxide, twelve parts of butter, and six of wax; and calls the product *Yellow Ophthalmic Balsam.*—Ratier—one and a half of oxide, four of white wax, and twenty-four of butter.—Ross.—seventeen grains of oxide, three drams of butter, and forty-five grains of white wax.—Sax.—one part of oxide, nine parts of butter, and three of white wax.—Spielmann—two drams fifteen grains of oxide, three ounces of butter, and six drams of white wax.—Hann.; and Olden.—one part of oxide, two parts of butter, and two of white wax.

R. Nitric Oxide of Mercury, one part.
White Wax, three parts.
Olive Oil, eight parts.

Melt the two latter, and add the former. (Brugnatelli)

Planche gives this formula: one part of oxide, four parts of white wax, and eight of oil; which he calls *Anti-psoric Ointment.*—Wurceb. prescribes one of oxide and six of common cerate.—Pol.—one of oxide and ten of cerate.

R. Red Oxide of Mercury, one part.
Ointment of Roses, eight parts.

Mix. (Ratier)

Bories; and Cadet de Gassicourt prescribe one part of oxide and two parts of ointment.

R. Nitric Oxide of Mercury, ten grains.
Camphor, six grains.
Fresh Butter, two drams.

Triturate together. (Augustin)

This ointment, the strength of which varies so much, since the oxide is found with the fat in the proportion of from one to two to one to forty-eight, is employed as a stimulant in chronic affections of the eyelids and of the exterior membrane of the eye, when there is no inflammation or scarcely any. One or two grains of it are introduced into the inner angle of the eye twice a day. Double recommends Planche's ointment in itch; the quantity prescribed in the formula is to be divided into six for as many frictions, to be made in the evening before the fire. But an ointment, into which the nitric oxide of mercury enters in the proportion of one in thirteen, is certainly dangerous, and should not be recommended in such an affection.

Richter's Ophthalmic Ointment.

Unguentum ophthalmicum Richteri. (Hann)

R. Nitric Oxide of Mercury, one part.
Cocoa Nut Oil, } of each, three parts.
Prepared Lard, }

Melt together the two latter, and when nearly cold, mix intimately the oxide.

Escharotic Ointment. (Ellis)

R. Nitric Oxide of Mercury, one dram.
Venice Turpentine, one ounce.

Triturate together.

Anti-syphilitic Ointment. (Augustin)

R. Nitric Oxide of Mercury, five grains.
Grey Mercurial Ointment, one dram.

Mix.—For one friction.

The use of this ointment, continued to sufficient salivation, remaining in bed in a warm chamber, and at the same time being subjected to a severe and watery regimen for several weeks, constitutes the method extolled by Louvrier and Rust for the radical cure of syphilis.

Bœcking's Mercurial Ointment.

(Form. Hôp. Fr.; Ph. Syph.; Ratier; Saunders; Sainte-Marie)

R. Nitric Oxide of Mercury, one part.
Resinous Ointment, six parts.

Mix. (Saunders)

Ph. Syph. prescribes one part of oxide and ten parts of ointment.—Sainte-Marie—one of oxide and twelve of ointment.—Form. Hôp. Fr.—one of oxide and sixteen of ointment.—Ratier—one of oxide and forty-eight of ointment.

It is applied as a stimulant to indolent and particularly syphilitic ulcers.

In using this ointment, it should be commenced with very weak; the active ingredient might be augmented or diminished according to the effects produced by it, which should be carefully watched.

MERCURIAL OINTMENT. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Nitric Oxide of Mercury, } of each,
Camphor, } one dram.
Fresh Butter, four ounces.
White Wax, three drams.

Melt together the wax and butter, then add the oxide, and finally the camphor.

It is recommended in inflammation of the glans penis (*balanite*), to be rubbed upon the glans, every night on going to bed, for a fortnight. It is a means of keeping up this insignificant affection, which yields in a few days to cleanliness alone.

OPHTHALMIC BALSAM. (VAN MONS)

R. Red Oxide of Mercury, four parts.
—— Sulphuret of Mercury, two parts.
Camphor, one part.
White Cerate, ninety-four parts.

Triturate.

STIMULANT OINTMENT.

Unguentum Elemi cum Alumine. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Ointment of Elemi, half an ounce.
———— Storax, two drams.
Balsam of Peru, half a dram.
Nitric Oxide of Mercury, fifteen grains.
Calcined Alum, five grains.
Oil of St. John's-wort, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—MICHAELIS has praised it as an application to wounds and ulcers of a bad aspect.

OINTMENT FOR SCROFULOUS ULCERS.

Unguentum ad Ulcera Lymphatica. (VAN MONS)

R. Nitric Oxide of Mercury, one part.
Plaster of Hemlock, } of each,
Ointment of Resin, } forty parts.

Mix.

OINTMENT FOR SYPHILITIC ULCERS.

Unguentum ad Ulcera venerea. (VAN MONS.

R. Nitric Oxide of Mercury, one part.
Mercurial Ointment, four parts.
Ointment of Resin, thirty-two parts.

Mix.

SUPPURATIVE OINTMENT.

Unguentum suppurativum. (VAN MONS)

R. Nitric Oxide of Mercury, one part.

Triturate it with a few drops of camphorated oil, and then add to it

ARCÆUS' Balsam, twelve parts.
Ointment of Resin, forty-eight parts.

Mix.

SAINT-YVES OPHTHALMIC BALSAM.

Balsamum ophthalmicum Yveanum, Unguentum Hydrargyri rubrum. (BRUNS.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; ROSS.; SAX.; HERBIP.; AUGUSTIN; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIDERIT; PIERQUIN; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Nitric Oxide of Mercury, five parts.
Oxide of Zinc, two parts.

Mix, and throw it into

Fresh Butter, twenty parts.
Yellow Wax, ten parts,

melted together. Triturate. (LIPP.)

FULD. prescribes fifteen parts of oxide, six of oxide of zinc, sixty of butter, and thirty of wax.

R. Nitric Oxide of Mercury, thirty parts.
Oxide of Zinc, twelve parts.
Camphor, dissolved in Oil of Egg, nine parts.
White Wax, forty-eight parts.
Fresh Butter, two hundred and forty-eight parts.

Melt together the two latter, add the others, and triturate till cold. (BRUNS.; HANN.; HASS.; ROSS.; HERBIP.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIDERIT; PIERQUIN; SPIELMANN)

VAN MONS prescribes three parts of oxide of mercury, three of oxide of zinc, one of camphor triturated with oil of almonds, sixteen of wax, and ninety-six of butter.

R. Ointment of Nitric Oxide of Mercury, sixty parts.
Oxide of Zinc, two parts.
Camphor, one part.

Mix. (SAX.)

SPIELMANN prescribes ninety-six parts of ointment, three of oxide of zinc, and two of camphor.—AUGUSTIN—five grains of nitric oxide, four of tutty, two of camphor, and two drams of fresh butter; or, four grains of nitric oxide, ten of oxide of zinc, as much of extract of opium, and two drams of lard.

This ointment is scarcely different from that of the simple ointment of the nitric oxide, but it is said to be preferable when there is inflammation. It is considered detergent, resolvent, refrigerant, and corroborant. Applied too freely, it is irritant.

DUPUYTREN'S OPHTHALMIC OINTMENT. (RATIER)

R. Red Oxide of Mercury, one part.
Sulphate of Zinc, two parts.
Lard, ninety-six parts.

Mix.—It is recommended in chronic and obstinate scrofulous ophthalmias. The margins of the eye-lids are lightly rubbed with it.

RED OINTMENT. (VAN MONS)

R. Red Oxide of Mercury, } of each,
——— Lead, } one part.
Lard, eight parts.

Triturate the oxides gradually with the lard.

JOERDEN'S OINTMENT. (AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN)

R. Red Oxide of Mercury, one part.
Fresh Butter, sixteen parts.

Mix well together, and add

Solution of Subacetate of Lead, six parts,

and triturate till the liquid shall have totally disappeared.

RUST'S OINTMENT. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Nitric Oxide of Mercury, from four to six grains.
Fresh Butter, two drams.
Solution of Subacetate of Lead, } of each, half a dram.
Sydenham's Laudanum, }

Mix.

REGENT'S OINTMENT. (GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; PIERQUIN)

R. Fresh Butter, washed with Rose Water, 4,05.
Camphor, }
Nitric Oxide of Mercury, } of each, 0.25.
Acetate of Lead, }

Triturate for a long time. (GALL.)

FORM. HÔP. FR. prescribes one part each, of nitric oxide, of camphor, and of acetate, and eighteen parts of lard.—PIERQUIN—twenty of nitric oxide, twenty of acetate, one of camphor, and seventy of butter.

DESAULT'S OINTMENT. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN; RATIER)

R. Nitric Oxide of Mercury, }
Acetate of Lead, }
Calcined Alum, } of each, half an ounce.
Tutty, }
Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, one grain.
Lard, three ounces.

Mix. (RATIER)

PIERQUIN prescribes four drams each, of nitric oxide, of acetate, of alum, and of tutty, forty-eight grains of deuto-chloruret, and three ounces of lard.—CADET DE GASSICOURT—one dram each, of nitric oxide, of litharge, of tutty, and of calcined alum, twelve grains of deuto-chloruret, and a sufficient quantity of cerate.

This ointment is celebrated against herpetic erruptions and chronic inflammations of the eye-lids. It differs from the preceding only in being more irritant.

BELL'S OINTMENT. (BORIES)

R. Nitric Oxide of Mercury, } of each, one dram and a half.
Prepared Calamine, }
——— Litharge, one dram.
——— Tutty, half a dram.
Red Sulphuret of Mercury, one scruple.
Lard, two ounces.

Triturate, and add

Balsam of Peru, fifteen drops.

OPHTHALMIC OINTMENT. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Nitric Oxide of Mercury, from ten to twenty grains.
Fresh Butter, three drams.
Sub-acetate of Copper, from six to eight grains.
White Bole, } of each, one scruple.
Opium, }

Triturate.—BENEDICT recommends it in pterigium.

R. Nitric Oxide of Mercury, six grains.
Sub-acetate of Copper, ten grains.
Tutty, fourteen grains.
Fresh Butter, half an ounce.

Triturate.

FALCK'S MERCURIAL CERATE.

Ceratum detergens seu *mercuriale Falckii.* (HERBIP.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIDERIT; VAN MONS)

R. Nitric Oxide of Mercury, half an ounce.
Proto-chloruret of Mercury, two ounces.
Acetate of Lead, one ounce.

Levigate and incorporate them with a melted mixture of

White Wax, four ounces.
Olive Oil, six ounces.

Then add

Oil of Lavender, half a dram.

Mix well. (PIDERIT)

HERBIP. gives the same formula, but omits the oil of lavender.—CADET DE GASSICOURT substitutes walnut oil for the olive oil, and reduces the wax to one ounce.

R. Red Oxide of Mercury, one half part.
Acetate of Lead, one part.
Olive Oil, six parts.
Yellow Wax, one part.

Triturate the oxide and the salt separately with a little oil; add the rest of the oil to

the wax melted over a slow fire, and incorporate in the mixture first the salt, and then the oxide. (Van Mons)

It is stimulant, and detergent, and is applied to syphilitic ulcers, either in frictions or on lint.

FALCK'S OINTMENT. (Bories)

R. Nitric Oxide of Mercury, two drams.
Amalgam of Tin and Mercury, at equal parts, four drams.
Rose Ointment, one ounce.

Triturate together, and add

Oil of Peppermint, twenty drops.

Mix.—It is recommended against hæmorrhoidal tumours.

FALCK'S BOUGIES. (Hass.; Piderit)

R. Venice Turpentine, one dram.
Gum Lac, in powder, half a dram.

Melt slowly, and add

Mercurial Plaster, two ounces.
Proto-chloruret of Mercury, two drams.
Nitric Oxide of Mercury, levigated, two scruples.

Mix, and make bougies.

SULPHURET OF MERCURY.

I. *Black Sulphuret.*

Bavar.; Ferr.; Lipp.; Suec.; Van Mons.

This preparation has been for a long time confounded, under the name of *Æthiops mineral*, with the mechanical mixture of sulphur and mercury; but it differs from the latter in its proportions being constant, and also, according to Seguin, in changing when heated sufficiently in a tube, to red sulphuret without losing in weight.

A.

In a state of purity.

1. *Prepared by the action of fire.*

R. Sublimed Sulphur, one part.

Melt them over a slow fire, in an earthen vessel, and add gradually

Mercury, heated in an iron spoon, one part.

Stir incessantly till the mass shall have acquired a uniform black colour, and levigate when cold. (Bavar.; Suec.; Van Mons)

Ferr. prescribes three parts of sulphur, and two of mercury.

2. *Prepared by Precipitation.—Hypo-hydro-sulphuret of Mercury.*

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, twelve parts and a half.
Hydro-sulphate of Iron,
Concentrated Sulphuric Acid, } of each, five parts.

Dissolve the deuto-chloruret in water, and introduce into the solution the gas disengaged from the mixture of the two other substances. Then add

Water, twenty-five parts.

Collect, wash, and dry the precipitate. (Van Mons)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, two ounces.
Sublimed Sulphur, four ounces.
Lime Water, two pounds.

Boil in a long-necked glass retort placed in a sand-bath, till the sulphur is dissolved. Set aside the liquor to cool, filter, and add drop by drop a solution made without heat with

Mercury, two ounces.
Nitric Acid, four ounces.

When the effervescence has ceased, set apart the liquor, pour off the clear part, wash the precipitate with distilled water, and dry it with a gentle heat. (Ferr.; Lipp.; Van Mons)

Van Mons also prescribes solution of potass instead of subcarbonate.

B.

Mixed with Sulphuret of Antimony.

This preparation ought to be distinguished from the *Mercury with Sulphur and Sulphuret of Antimony.*

R. Sulphur, one part and a half.
Fused Potass,
Sulphuret of Antimony, } of each, five parts and a half.

Boil these in water till nothing more is dissolved, and filter. Boil the strained liquor, and instil into it

Solution of Nitrate of Mercury, a sufficient quantity,

till no more precipitate is formed. Wash and dry this. (Van Mons)

Van Mons also proposes,

1. To substitute the solution of deuto-chloruret of mercury for that of the nitrate, and to pour suddenly twelve parts of it into the liquor.

2. To melt together six parts of sulphuret of potass, and five and a half of sulphuret of antimony; to pulverize the mixture when cold, and to triturate it with a little water; to add twelve parts of deuto-chloruret of mercury dissolved in water, or twenty of proto-chloruret: the precipitate to be washed in a great quantity of water, and dried.

II. *Red Sulphuret.*

Hydrargyri Sulphuretum rubrum, Deutosulphuretum Hydrargyri rubrum, Cinnabaris.—Cinnabar.

A.

Natural or native Cinnabar.

Several pharmacopœias have assigned a place for this in the materia medica. (Edinb.; Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fenn.; Genev.; Hann.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Spielmann)

It should not be employed till it has been purified by sublimation.

B.

Artificial Cinnabar.

Cinnabaris factitia, Hydrargyri Sulphuretum sublimatum. (Lond.; Dubl.; Amer.; Ant.; Bavar.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Lipp.; Palat.; Sax.; Sard.; Suec.: Wirtem.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Paris; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

Hydrargyri Sulphuretum rubrum.

R. Purified Mercury, forty ounces.
Sublimed Sulphur, eight ounces.

Having melted the sulphur over a fire, add the mercury, and mix. When the mass begins to swell, remove the vessel immediately from the fire, and cover it strongly to prevent it from igniting. Finally, reduce it to powder, and sublime. (Lond.)

R. Purified Mercury,
nineteen parts.
Sublimed Sulphur, three parts.

Mix the mercury with the melted sulphur, and if the mixture ignites, extinguish the fire by covering the vessel. Reduce the mass to powder, and sublime it. (Dubl.)

Amer.; Ferr.; Suec.; and Coxe give the same formula and process as Lond.—Ant. and Herbip. prescribe one part of sulphur and four parts of mercury.—Bruns.; Hisp.; Palat.; Sard.; and Wirtem.—one of sulphur and three of mercury.—Genev.—one of sulphur and three and a half of mercury.—Fuld.; Lipp.; Sax.; Brugnatelli; and Spielmann—one of sulphur and seven of mercury.—Bavar.—one of sulphur and seven and a fifth of mercury.—Gall.—150 of sulphur and 1,080 of mercury.—Swediaur—an equal part of each.—Van Mons—four of sulphur and twenty-five of mercury.

R. Sulphur, three parts.
Mercury, nineteen parts.

Triturate to the extinction of the metal, and put the mixture into a matrass. Apply gradually the heat of a sand-bath, and sublime. (Van Mons)

Van Mons also recommends the preceding process with the same proportions as in this.

It is stimulant; it is rarely employed internally, but frequently externally in fumigations, in the quantity of one or two drams with olibanum.

PREPARED RED SULPHURET OF MERCURY. (Gall.; Lipp.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Spielmann)

The preparation of cinnabar, either artificial or native, consists either in simply pulverizing, levigating, and then mixing it with a great quantity of water in order to separate the finer particles (Lipp.); or, in subliming it before submitting it to the levigation and separation by water. (Sard.; Wirtem.; Spielmann)

Spielmann indicates, under the title of *Cream of Cinnabar*, a useless preparation, prepared by boiling levigated cinnabar in water, and collecting the pellicles which form on the surface of the liquor; which are to be dried and pulverized.

ANTHELMINTIC POWDER. (Augustin)

R. Red Sulphuret of Mercury, } of each,
Root of Jalap, } one dram.
——— Valerian, two drams.

Mix.—Dose, a tea-spoonful.

ANTI-LYSSIC POWDER. (Bories)

R. Red Sulphuret of Mercury,
forty-eight grains.
Musk, sixteen grains.

Mix, and levigate.

To be taken at once in a spoonful of alcohol.—Certainly hydrophobia has never been cured by such a remedy.

ANALEPTIC POWDER.

Pulvis analepticus seu *cardiacus* seu *cordialis* seu *nobilis Cellensis* seu *Cellensis aureus.* (Bruns.; Olden.; Wirtem.; Niemann; Spielmann; Swediaur)

R. Red Sulphuret of Mercury,
half an ounce.

Sugar Candy, three ounces.
Oil of Cinnamon, from half a dram to one dram.

Triturate well together. (Bruns.; Olden.; Niemann; Swediaur)

Wirtem.; and Spielmann prescribe six drams of sulphuret, two ounces of sugar, and two scruples of oil of cinnamon.

It is stimulant, and is rather celebrated as cordial, stomachic, and analeptic.—Dose, a scruple.

CAMERARIUS' CEPHALIC POWDER. (Wirtem.)

R. Red Sulphuret of Mercury, half a dram.
Rock Crystal, Prepared Amber, Elk's Hoof, of each, one dram.
——— Horn, prepared without Fire, Hart's Horn prepared without Fire, of each, three drams.
Prepared Human Skull, six drams.
White Sugar, one ounce and a half.

Make a powder.

The preceding powder should be substituted for this absurd composition.—Dose, from half a scruple to three scruples.

ANTI-EPILEPTIC POWDER.

Pulvis epilepticus ruber seu *ad Guttetam.* (Sard.; Wirtem.; Bories; Pierquin)

R. Red Sulphuret of Mercury, Prepared Amber, Sea Unicorn's Horn, of each, one ounce.
Root of Peony, Red Coral, of each, two ounces.

Make a powder. (Wirtem.)

Dose, from half a scruple to half a dram.

R. Root of Peony, Hartshorn, Prepared Amber, of each, half an ounce.
Castor, one dram.
Red Sulphuret of Mercury, two drams.

Mix. (Sard.)

R. Root of Peony, ——— Valerian, of each, one ounce.
Seeds of Rue, Myrrh, Castor, Amber, of each, half an ounce.
Red Sulphuret of Mercury, two ounces.

Mix. (Bories; Pierquin)

R. Misletoe, Red Sulphuret of Mercury, Elk's Hoof, of each, two drams.
Prepared Human Skull, half an ounce.

Mix. (Wirtem.)

Dose, half a scruple to children, and from a scruple to half a dram to adults.

STAHL'S TEMPERANT POWDER.

Pulvis anti-spasmodicus seu *nitrosus cinnabarinus* seu *salinus compositus* seu *temperans ruber.* (Amst.; Batav.; Belg.; Bruns.; Gall.; Lipp.; Olden.; Palat.; Wirtem.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Pierquin; Saunders; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Red Sulphuret of Mercury, one part.
Nitrate of Potass, four parts.
Sulphate of Potass, one part.

Triturate together. (Batav.; Belg.)

Amst.; and Van Mons prescribe one part of sulphuret and four parts each, of the two salts.—Swediaur—one of sulphuret, sixteen of nitrate, and eight of sulphate.—Van Mons—one of sulphuret, and sixteen each, of the two salts.—Olden.—one of sulphuret, and twelve each, of the two salts.—Gall.; Cadet de Gassicourt; and Pierquin.—two of sulphuret, and nine each, of the two salts.—Lipp.; and Wirtem.—three of sulphuret, and sixteen each, of the two salts.

R. Red Sulphuret of Mercury, one part.
Prepared Oyster Shells, Nitrate of Potass, Sulphate of Potass, of each, two parts.

Mix. (Van Mons)

Palat. prescribes six drams each, of nitrate, of sulphate, and of oyster shells, and three of sulphuret.

R. Red Sulphuret of Mercury, one part.
Prepared Crab's Eyes, six parts.

Triturate together. (Saunders)

R. Red Sulphuret of Mercury, five parts.
Crab's Eyes, Prepared Red Coral, of each, eight parts.
——— Mother of Pearl, Sulphate of Potass, of each, sixteen parts.
Nitrate of Potass, thirty-two parts.

Mix. (Bruns.; Wirtem.)

Although evidently stimulant, this powder has for a long time enjoyed great celebrity as a refrigerant and alterative.—The dose of that furnished by the last formula is from one to two scruples.

TEMPERANT POTION. (Van Mons)

R. Stahl's Temperant Powder, fifteen grains.
Almond Emulsion, six ounces.
Syrup of Marshmallows, one ounce.
Orange-flower Water, four drams.

Mix.—This is recommended at the commencement of acute diseases. It can then only do harm by the excitement which it occasions, in spite of the name given to it, and which it does not deserve.

DIAPHORETIC BOLUSES. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Red Sulphuret of Mercury, one scruple.
Camphor, two scruples.
Theriaca, one ounce.
Syrup, a sufficient quantity

to make a mass to be divided into twenty-four boluses.

Three to be taken in the course of the day, with some warm drink.

RESOLVENT PILLS.

Pilulæ Conii Cinnabarinæ. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Red Sulphuret of Mercury, } of each,
Extract of Milfoil, } one
——— Hemlock, } dram.

Mix.—Fourteen grains of the mass to be taken morning and evening; in syphilitic glandular engorgements.

MERCURIAL PASTILLES. (SPIELMANN)

R. Levigated Red Sulphuret of Mercury, two scruples.
Prepared Amber, one scruple.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity

to make pastilles.—For fumigation.

RED CERATE. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Red Sulphuret of Mercury, fifteen grains.
Yellow Resin, half an ounce.
——— Wax, } of each, half a pound.
Lard, }

Melt the three latter, and add the sulphuret.

It is stimulant and desiccative, applied to ulcers.

BLACK OINTMENT. (VAN MONS)

R. Red Sulphuret of Mercury, three parts.
Hydrosulphate of Lead, one part.
Beef Marrow, twelve parts.

Triturate.

OINTMENT OF RED SULPHURET OF MERCURY. (ELLIS)

R. Red Sulphuret of Mercury, two ounces.
Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, four ounces.
Subcarbonate of Lead, one ounce and a half.
Proto-chloruret of Mercury, two drams.

Levigate each substance separately, then mix and incorporate the powders in a melted mixture of

Yellow Wax, six ounces.
Oil of Roses, two pounds.

ANTI-HERPETIC OINTMENT. (SAINTE-MARIE; RATIER)

R. Red Sulphuret of Mercury, one dram.
Camphor one scruple.
Common Cerate, one ounce.

Triturate. (SAINTE-MARIE)

This is frequently applied with success, by ALIBERT, to tetters; the ointment is to be renewed at least twice a day.

R. Red Sulphuret of Mercury, one dram and a half.
Hydrochlorate of Ammonia, half a dram.
Lard, two ounces.

Triturate together, and add

Rose Water, one dram.

Mix.—It is especially recommended in the morbus pedicularis, to moderate the itching, and diminish the production of the lice.

ANTI-ARTHRITIC ELECTUARY. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Red Sulphuret of Mercury, one ounce and a half.
Conserve of Roses, two ounces.
Guaiac Resin, one ounce.
Syrup of Ginger, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—It is recommended in gouty-rheumatic affections unattended with fever.—Dose, a tea spoonful twice a day.

PURGATIVE ELECTUARY. (RATIER)

R. Red Sulphuret of Mercury, } of each,
Jalap, } two drams.
Scammony, one dram.
Squill, } of each,
Resin of Jalap, } one dram and a half.
Syrup of Buckthorn, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, from half a dram to two drams.—It is employed by FOUQUIER in dropsy and painter's colic.

RED SPARADRAP. (VAN MONS)

R. Red Sulphuret of Mercury, one part.
Turpentine, six parts.
White Wax, twelve parts.

Melt, and incorporate; then dip strips of linen in the mass, and polish them.

CINNABARINE EXTRACT OF OPIUM.

Extractum Opii cinnabarinum, Laudanum cinnabarinum. (HISP.)

R. Aqueous Extract of Opium, six drams.
Saffron, in powder, } of each,
Red Sulphuret of Mercury, } three drams.

Make them into a mass with a little water.

PROTO-CHLORURET OF MERCURY.

Antiquartium, Aquila alba seu *mitigata, Calomelas, Draco mitigatus, Hydrargyrus muriaticus dulcis* seu *oxydulatus* seu *muriatus dulcis, Hydrargyrum muriaticum mite, Mercurius dulcis* seu *muriaticus* seu *præcipitatus albus* seu *sublimatus dulcis, Murias Hydrargyri oxydulati* seu *mitis* seu *suboxygenatus* seu *hydrargyrosus mitis* seu *Oxyduli Hydrargyri mitis, Manna Metallorum, Panchymagogum minerale, Panchymagogus Quercetanus Proto-chloruretum Hydrargyri, Submurias Hydrargyri* seu *Hydrargyri mitis* seu *præcipitatus* seu *sublimatus.*—Calomel, Mild Muriate of Mercury. (Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Sard.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Paris; Piderit; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

1. *The ordinary process.*

Submurias Hydrargyri mitis sive *Calomelas.* (Edinb.)

R. Muriate (Deuto-chloruret) of Mercury, four parts.
Purified Mercury, three parts.

Triturate the muriate in a glass mortar with a little water to prevent the acrid powder from rising; then add the mercury and triturate till it is extinguished. Put the mass, dried, into an oblong flask, which it fills to one third, and sublime it in a sand-bath. Triturate the sublimed powder, and sublime again: finally reduce it to fine powder, and wash it with boiling distilled water.

This formula presents numerous varieties. Hann.; Olden.; Borus.; and Sard. give the same as Edinb.—Sax. gives the same, but requires but one sublimation.

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, four parts.
Mercury, three parts.

Triturate in a glass mortar, adding a little alcohol, till the metal is extinguished; put the powder into a phial which it fills to one third only; stop the phial, placed in a sand-bath, first with paper, and afterwards with a stone stopper: gradually increase the fire, and keep it up till nothing remains at the bottom of the vessel. Then reduce the sublimed mass to powder, and boil with double its weight of distilled water and one twentieth of hydrochlorate of ammonia. Decant the liquid, wash the powder twice or thrice with distilled water, and then dry it with a gentle heat. (Ant.; Batav.; Belg.; Ferr.; Ross.)

Bruns.; Palat.; and Wirtem. prescribe an equal part each, of deuto-chloruret and of mercury, trituration with alcohol, two successive sublimations, and washing with a boiling solution of one dram of hydrochlorate of ammonia to every pound of water.—Herbip.—an equal part each, of deuto-chloruret and of mercury, trituration with alcohol, one sublimation, and washing with boiling water alone.—Austr.—five ounces of deuto-chloruret and four of mercury, one sublimation, and washing with cold water.—Dan.—one pound of deuto-chloruret and nine ounces of mercury, two sublimations, and washing.—Amst.—one pound of deuto-chloruret and ten ounces and a half of mercury, trituration with a little water, three sublimations, and no washing.—Form. Hôp. Fr.—twenty-four parts of deuto-chloruret and fifteen of mercury, trituration with water, two sublimations, and washing with boiling water.—Lusit.—one pound of deuto-chloruret and nine ounces of mercury, trituration with water, two sublimations, and washing with boiling water.—Gall.—430 of deuto-chloruret and 320 of mercury, trituration with water, several successive sublimations, and washing with boiling water.—Swediaur—fifteen ounces of deuto-chloruret and twelve of mercury, trituration with alcohol, two sublimations, and washing with boiling water.—Bavar.—four parts of deuto-chloruret and two of mercury, two sublimations, and washing with four parts of boiling alcohol.—Van Mons—12,7 of deuto-chloruret and 9,5 of mercury, one sublimation, and no washing.—Brugnatelli—an equal part of each, trituration with water, and no washing.—Hisp.—eight of deuto-chloruret and six of mercury, several successive sublimations, and washing with boiling water.—Spielmann—thirty-two ounces of deuto-chloruret and twenty-four of mercury, and two sublimations.—Amer.; and Coxe—one pound of deuto-chloruret and nine ounces of mercury, and two successive ebullitions.

Hass.; and Piderit prescribe one pound of deuto-chloruret and ten ounces of mercury, and trituration with water; but direct the product after the first sublimation to be carefully triturated with an ounce of mercury, and the mixture to be sublimed afresh.

The washing, omitted by several pharmacopœias, is an important precaution for the freeing of the preparation from a little deuto-chloruret which always remains in it. (Henri)

2. *Scheele's process.*

Calomelas præcipitatum. (Dubl., Coxe)

R. Mercury, seventeen parts.
Dilute Nitrous Acid, fifteen parts.

Pour the acid upon the metal in a glass vessel, and at the end of the effervescence, digest in a moderate heat, shaking the vessel from time to time, for six hours. Then augment the heat till the liquor boils a little; pour it off then from the undissolved mercury, and immediately mix it with a boiling solution, previously prepared, of

Muriate of Soda, seven parts.
Water, forty parts.

Wash the precipitate which is formed with hot distilled water, till this is no longer made turbid with subcarbonate of potass; then dry it.

Submurias Hydrargyri præcipitatus. (Edinb.)

R. Dilute Nitrous Acid, } of each,
Purified Mercury, } eight ounces.
Muriate of Soda, four ounces and a half.
Boiling Water, eight pounds.

Mix the mercury with the acid, and towards the end of the effervescence, digest with a gentle heat, frequently shaking the vessel. It is necessary, however, that more mercury be mixed with the acid than it can dissolve, that a completely saturated solution may be obtained.

At the same time let the muriate of soda be dissolved in the boiling water; add to this solution the other while yet warm, and mix quickly together. When the precipitate shall have subsided, pour off the liquor, and wash the precipitated powder frequently with warm water, till this comes off tasteless.

The product is one of those commonly designated *White Precipitate.*

Amer.; Amst.; Belg.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Lusit.; Palat.; Ross.; Sard.; Suec.; Wirtem.; and Swediaur give nearly the same formula. The following is a modification which deserves notice:

R. Crystallized Nitrate of Mercury, } of each,
Mercury, } an equal part.
Muriate of Soda, }

Triturate in a glass mortar to the extinction of the metal, and sublime. (Brugnatelli)

3. *Hermbstaedt's process.*

R. Deuto-sulphate of Mercury, unwashed, obtained by distilling to dryness, in a retort, six ounces and a half of mercury and four of sulphuric acid,
Mercury, three ounces and a half.

Triturate to the extinction of the metal, and add

Muriate of Soda, five ounces and a half.

Mix by trituration, and sublime. (Brugnatelli; Coxe; Henri)

Ferr. prescribes twelve parts of mercury, fourteen of sulphuric acid, pulverization of the salt with twelve parts of mercury, the mixture of eight parts of the mass with three of decrepitated muriate of soda, and sublimation.

Hydrargyri Submurias. (Lond.)

R. Purified Mercury, by weight, four pounds.
Sulphuric Acid, by weight, thirty ounces.
Muriate of Soda, one pound and a half.
——— Ammonia, eight ounces.

Boil two pounds of the mercury in a glass vessel with sulphuric acid, till dry sulphate of mercury is formed; when this is cold triturate it with the other two pounds of mercury in an earthen mortar till perfectly mixed: then add the muriate of soda, triturate again till all the metallic globules have disappeared, and then sublime. Reduce the sublimed mass to a very fine powder, pass it through a sieve, and mix it carefully with the muriate of ammonia previously dissolved in a gallon of boiling distilled

water. Set it apart that the powder may subside; then pour off the liquor, and wash the powder repeatedly with boiling distilled water, till solution of ammonia dropped into it effect no precipitate. Finally reduce it to a very fine powder in the manner directed for prepared chalk.

Calomelas Sublimatum. (Dubl.)

R. Persulphate of Mercury, twenty-five parts.
Purified Mercury, seventeen parts.
Dried Muriate of Soda, ten parts.

Triturate together till the metal is extinguished, and sublime with a sufficient degree of heat. Reduce the sublimed mass to powder and sublime again. Then pulverize it and wash it frequently with distilled water till the decanted solution ceases to throw down a precipitate on the addition of a little carbonate of potass.

Lipp. directs four ounces each, of mercury and of sulphuric acid, to be mixed gradually together in a glass retort, and exposed to the heat of a sand-bath, till the mixture becomes converted into a white mass. The salt to be pulverized when cold, and triturated with two ounces and a half of mercury till the metal is extinguished; then four ounces and a half of decrepitated muriate of soda to be added, and the mixture sublimed; the product to be powdered and again sublimed. The mass to be again powdered and boiled for an hour in a solution of one ounce and a half of muriate of ammonia in five pounds of distilled water. The liquor to be then filtered, the powder to be washed in distilled water, and finally dried in bibulous paper.

The proto-chloruret of mercury is a preparation in very great use, particularly in England, where it seems to be considered as a sort of panacea. It is stimulant, alterative, anthelmintic, anti-spasmodic, depurative, diaphoretic, diuretic, errhine, purgative, resolvent, or sialagogue, according to the dose, the mode of application, the circumstances in which it is given, the constitution of the patient, and the substances with which it is combined. It has been extolled in syphilitic or pseudo-syphilitic diseases, scrofulous affections, chronic hepatitis, convulsive diseases, rheumatic affections, cutaneous diseases, and obstinate constipation.

In general, it only acts as an alterative, that is to say, as a revulsive stimulant or irritant, in the dose of from one to five grains; but in that of from five to fifteen grains, it acts as a purgative.

It is incompatible with chlorine, nitric acid, alkalis and their carbonates and sulphurets, lime water, copper, iron, and lead.

1. *Preparations in which the action of the Proto-chloruret of Mercury is not modified, at least sensibly, by any other substance.*

POWDER OF PROTO-CHLORURET OF MERCURY.

Pulvis e Mercurio dulci. (Mil. Copen.; Ph. Syph.; Swediaur)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, two grains.
Starch, one scruple.
Mix. (Mil. Copen.)

Ph. Syph. prescribes one or two grains of proto-chloruret, and fifteen grains of sugar.—Swediaur—six grains of proto-chloruret, twelve of starch, and half a dram of white sugar.

All these powders may be administered at one dose. The following has been recommended in the syphilitic disorders of children:

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, one grain.
Sugar, one scruple.

Mix, and divide into three doses; to be taken in the course of the day.

A mixture of two drams of proto-chloruret with half an ounce of sugar and the same quantity of olibanum may be proper in certain cases of syphilis, in fumigations, for each of which, from one to two drams of the powder may be used. Another mixture of four grains of proto-chloruret and of half a scruple of Armenian bole, divided into four doses for one day, has been proposed to be rubbed into the gums, internal surface of the lips, tongue, and palate, according to the method of Clare and Brachet.

VERMIFUGE POWDER.

Remedium anti-tæniosum. (Augustin)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, one scruple.
Calcined Hartshorn, } of each,
Red Sulphuret of Mercury, } ten grains.

Mix.—To be taken every four or five hours in the afternoon; in the evening, two ounces of oil of almonds are to be taken; on the following morning, fasting, in syrup, one third of a powder prepared with one dram of fern, half a dram of jalap, the same of gamboge, and the same of animal char-

coal. If the tænia is not expelled, the second third is to be taken at the end of two hours, and the last third two hours after.

This remedy has been proposed by BECK.

INJECTION OF PROTO-CHLORURET OF MERCURY.

Injectio ex Muriate Hydrargyri. (PH. SYPH.)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, half an ounce.
Distilled Water, eight ounces.

Mix.—It is recommended in acute urethritis, but is most useful in certain cases of chronic urethritis. LAGNEAU gives a preferable formula:

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, levigated, half an ounce.
Solution of Gum Arabic, twelve ounces.

Mix.

ANTI-SYPHILITIC GARGLE. (PH. SYPH.)

R. Gum Arabic, one dram.
Decoction of Barley, five ounces.

Sweeten the solution with

Syrup of Marshmallows, one ounce and a half,

and add

Proto-chloruret of Mercury, fifteen grains.

MERCURIAL LAVEMENT.

Enema mercuriale. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, one scruple.
Starch, } of each,
Gum Arabic, } half an ounce.
Water, eight ounces.

Mix by trituration.

ANTI-PSORIC LOTION.

Lotio Veratri mercurialis seu *anti-psorica.* (AUGUSTIN)

R. Decoction of White Hellebore, eight ounces.
Proto-chloruret of Mercury, one dram.
Nitrate of Potass, two drams.
Muriate of Ammonia, two ounces.

This is a bad preparation; but WILSON has extolled it as an excellent anti-psoric.

MIXTURE WITH PROTO-CHLORURET OF MERCURY. (SAUNDERS)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, half a scruple.
Syrup of Fumitory, two ounces.
Fumitory Water, one pound.

Mix.—To be taken by half ounces or ounces.

HONEY WITH PROTO-CHLORURET OF MERCURY.

Mel e Muriate Hydrargyri seu *Hydrargyri.* (PH. SYPH.; SWEDIAUR)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, one or two drams.
Honey, one ounce.

Triturate.—It is recommended in syphilitic ulceration of the throat; and is frequently preferable to ointment, for ulcers of the genital organs.

OINTMENT OF PROTO-CHLORURET OF MERCURY. (PH. SYPH.)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, one or two drams.
White Cerate, or Beef Marrow, one ounce.

Triturate for a quarter of an hour.

It is recommended in syphilitic diseases, in frictions to the skin; or in applications to diseased parts.

NIEMANN prescribes, under this title, an ointment composed of two scruples of proto-chloruret, with one ounce of resinous ointment; which MARRYANUS extolled in leprosy and in various pustular diseases of the skin.

ANTI-HERPETIC OINTMENT. (RATIER)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, one dram.
Rose Ointment, three drams.

Mix.—This ointment is prescribed by DUPUYTREN. Under the title of *English anti-herpetic Ointment*, PIERQUIN prescribes one dram of proto-chloruret, and four ounces of lard or of unguentum populeum.

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, one dram.
Sublimed Sulphur, two drams.
Prepared Lard, one ounce.

It is recommended by FOUQUIER.

INJECTION AGAINST CARNOSITIES OF THE URETHRA. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, one dram.
Oil of Scorpions, one ounce.
Balsamum tranquillum, two ounces.

Mix.—Having voided the urine, the volume of a large die of this mixture is to be injected into the urethra, and there retained during five minutes at least; and the operation is to be repeated thrice a day, for a month. Though this strange injection is useless against such imaginary things as carnosities of the urethra, yet it might be of service in some cases of obstinate chronic urethritis.

BOLUS OF PROTO-CHLORURET OF MERCURY. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, from five to ten grains.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity
to make with powdered lycopodium a bolus. It is said to be useful in hydrocephalus.

TONIC ANTHELMINTIC BOLUSES. (BRERA)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, four grains.
Extract of Wormwood, one dram.
Make four boluses, to be taken at one dose.

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, four grains.
Extract of Artemisia Seeds, one dram.
Make four boluses, one to be taken every two hours.

They are recommended in cases of worms, where there is slight atony of the intestinal canal.

NERVINE ANTHELMINTIC BOLUSES. (BRERA)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, from four to eight grains.
Extract of Valerian, two scruples.
Make four boluses.—Dose, one every three hours, in vermical disorders accompanied with nervous symptoms.

PILLS OF PROTO-CHLORURET OF MERCURY.

Pilulæ ex Hydrargyro muriatico miti seu *ex Mercurio dulci.* (MIL. COPEN.: WURCEB.; AUGUSTIN; ELLIS; RATIER)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, twelve grains.
Conserve of Roses, a sufficient quantity
to make twelve pills. (ELLIS)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, } of each,
Extract of Aconite, } one dram.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.
Make one hundred and twenty pills. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, } of each,
Crumb of Bread, } half a dram.
Water, a sufficient quantity
to make thirty pills. (MIL. COPEN.)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, } of each,
Powdered Marshmallows, } an equal part.
Syrup, a sufficient quantity.
Make pills of two grains each. (RATIER)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, fifteen grains.
Extract of Liquorice, one dram and a half.
Water, a sufficient quantity
to form a mass to be divided into sixty pills. (WURCEB.)

The dose of these pills must be varied according to the effect desired to be produced, the constitution of the patient, and their own composition.

ANTI-ICTERIC PILLS. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, one dram.
Extract of Soap-wort, two drams.
Make a mass to be divided into seventy-two pills; two to be taken three or four times a day.

RESOLVENT PILLS. (BRERA)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, four grains.
Extract of Dandelion, eighteen grains.
Make four pills, to be taken within twenty-four hours, in abdominal obstructions.

ANTI-SYPHILITIC PILLS.

Pilulæ anti-syphiliticæ et resolventes. (BRERA)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, four grains.
Extract of Bitter-sweet, a sufficient quantity.
Make four pills, to be taken in the course of the day.

EMMENAGOGUE BOLUSES.

Bolus ex Sabina. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, two grains.
Extract of Savine, four grains.
Syrup of Red Poppies, a sufficient quantity.
Make one bolus.—PERFECT has found it serviceable in the mania caused by amenorrhœa.

ALTERATIVE PILLS. (SAUNDERS)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, one dram.
Electuary of Scordium, two drams.
Liquorice Powder, a sufficient quantity
to make seventy-two pills.

PURGATIVE PILLS. (AMER.; COXE)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, half a dram.
Soap, one scruple.
Water, a sufficient quantity.
Make forty pills.

This preparation should be rejected on account of the soap being incompatible with the proto-chloruret.

VIGAROUS' PILLS. (BORIES; PIERQUIN; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Mercury, four drams.
Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, two drams

Triturate together, adding a few drops of lemon juice, till the metal is extinguished; then add

Wheat Flower, five ounces.

Make, with lemon juice, a mass to be divided into pills of two grains each.

This is a bad preparation; and the uncertainty of the decomposition which takes place must render it a very hazardous one. —VIGAROUS gave first one pill a day, gradually augmenting the dose till the patient took three morning and evening.

BOLUSES AGAINST HOOPING-COUGH.

Boli in Pertussi. (BRERA)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, four grains.
Extract of Belladonna, two grains.
Turpentine, six grains.
Honey, Liquorice Powder, of each, a sufficient quantity

to make eight boluses.—Dose, one every two hours, for a child of from eight to ten years.

ANTI-SYPHILITIC PILLS. (PIERQUIN)

R. Mercury, Proto-chloruret of Mercury, of each, half an ounce.
Root of Pyrethrum, Senna, in powder, White Agaric, of each, one ounce.
Honey, a sufficient quantity

to make pills of six grains each. To these may also be applied the remarks which we made on VIGAROUS' *Pills*.

VERMIFUGE PASTILLES. (SPIELMANN)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, two ounces.
Sugar, boiled to a proper consistence with the Juice of Barberries, four ounces.

Mix, and make pastilles.

BARTHEZ' VERMIFUGE PASTILLES. (BORIES; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, three drams.
White Sugar, one pound.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, a sufficient quantity

to make pastilles of the size of a shilling.—Dose, one or two to children, and six or eight to adults.

CHING'S WORM LOZENGES.

Trochisci anthelmintici Doctoris Ching. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, two drams.
White Sugar, ten drams.
Tincture of Saffron, twenty drops.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.

Make a hundred and twenty lozenges.—Dose, two or three.

VERMIFUGE COMFITS. (PIERQUIN)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, half an ounce.
Sugar, one ounce.
Starch, half an ounce.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, Essence of Bergamotte, of each, a sufficient quantity.

Make one hundred and forty-four comfits.

II. *Preparations in which the action of Proto-chloruret of Mercury is more or less modified by foreign substances.*

A.

By Aloes.

PURGATIVE ELECTUARY. (PIERQUIN)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, Extract of Aloes, of each, half a scruple.
Subcarbonate of Potass, two grains.
Syrup of Fumitory, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—This preparation is bad, from the alkaline salt being incompatible with the proto-chloruret.

ANTHELMINTIC PILLS. (FULD.; HAMB.; AUGUSTIN)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, Aqueous Extract of Aloes, of each, one scruple.
Extract of Walnut, Assafœtida, of each, four scruples.
Tincture of Tansey, a sufficient quantity

to make a pilular mass. (FULD.; HAMB.)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, Socotrine Aloes, Resin of Jalap, of each, one dram.
Tincture of Rhubarb, a sufficient quantity

to make a pilular mass. (AUGUSTIN)

They are anthelmintic, anti-spasmodic, resolvent, and laxative.—Dose, from six to twenty grains.

ANTHELMINTIC PILLS.

Pilulæ anthelminticæ purgantes. (FULD.)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, three grains.
Aqueous Extract of Aloes, } of each,
Extract of Rhubarb, } six grains.
——— Tansey, }
Tincture of Tansey, a sufficient quantity.
Mix.—To be taken at once; for an adult.

DRASTIC BOLUSES. (BORIES; PIERQUIN)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, fifteen grains
Socotrine Aloes, } of each, six grains.
Scammony, }
Rhubarb, fifteen grains.
Pulp of Cassia, a sufficient quantity.
Mix and divide into proper doses.

These are recommended in rheumatic affections, on account of the salutary derivation which they sometimes produce by determining alvine evacuations and provoking hæmorrhoidal discharges.

PROPHYLACTIC PILLS FOR SMALL-POX.

Pilulæ ad Variolam. (PIERQUIN; SPIELMANN)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, } of each,
Extract of Aloes, } twelve grains.
Camphor, eight grains.
Guaiac Resin, sixteen grains.
Make a mass to be divided into pills of two grains each.

ROSENSTEIN recommends them as a preservative against the small pox, and also as a preparative to inoculation.—The dose varies according to the age.

B.

By Antimonial preparations.

SIMPLE ALTERATIVE OR PLUMMER'S POWDER.

Pulvis alterans Plummeri seu *Edinburgensis* seu *ex Hydrargyro muriatico miti cum Sulphure Stibii aurantiaco* seu *Hydrargyri stibiatus.* (BAVAR.; BRUNS.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; HAMB.; HANN.; LIPP.; CAST. BORUS.; ROSS.; WIRTEM.; AUGUSTIN; CADET DE GASSICOURT; HUFELAND; NIEMANN; RATIER; SPIELMANN)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, } of each,
Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate } an equal
of Antimony, } part.
Triturate for a long time to obtain a very fine powder. (BAVAR.; BRUNS.; DAN.; FERR.; HAMB.; HANN.; LIPP.; ROSS.; WIRTEM.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; SPIELMANN)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, one part.
Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of Antimony, two parts.
Mix by trituration. (FULD.)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, } of each,
Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate } one
of Antimony, } part.
White Sugar, nine parts.
Triturate together. (RATIER)

HUFELAND prescribes half a scruple each, of proto-chloruret and of sulphuretted hydrosulphate and three drams of sugar.

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, } of each,
Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate } one
of Antimony, } part.
Gum Arabic, ten parts.
Triturate together. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, } of each,
Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate } one
of Antimony, } part.
White Sugar, } of each, ten parts.
Starch, }
Triturate together. (MIL. COPEN.)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, } of each,
Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate } one
of Antimony, } part.
Gum Arabic, five parts.
White Sugar, eight parts.
Triturate together. (NIEMANN)

AUGUSTIN prescribes one part of proto-chloruret, one of sulphuretted hydrosulphate, five parts of gum, and ten of sugar.

Whatever celebrity this preparation may have formerly possessed as resolvent and alterative, in scrofulous and syphilitic diseases, very little confidence deserves to be placed in it. The decomposition which results between two principal components renders it a very uncertain one, as well as every other into which it enters.—Dose, from six to ten grains daily, of the simple mixture at equal parts.

SIMPLE ALTERATIVE, OR PLUMMER'S PILLS.

Pilulæ Plummeri seu *ex Stibio et Hydrargyro* seu *ex Hydrargyro muriatico miti cum Sulphure stibiato aurantiaco.* (FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; LUSIT.; WURCEB.; AUGUSTIN; CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN; RATIER; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, } of each,
Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate } an equal
of Antimony, } part.
Extract of Liquorice, a sufficient quantity
to make a mass to be divided into pills of three grains each. (SWEDIAUR)

Cadet de Gassicourt prescribes three ounces each, of proto-chloruret and sulphuretted hydrosulphate, two drams of extract of liquorice, and a sufficient quantity of mucilage of gum arabic to make a mass to be divided into pills of six grains each.—Augustin—fifteen grains each, of proto-chloruret and of sulphuretted hydrosulphate and one dram of extract of liquorice, to make pills of two grains each.—Niemann—two drams each, of proto-chloruret and of sulphuretted hydrosulphate, four scruples of extract of liquorice, and a sufficient quantity of mucilage of gum arabic.—Hamb.—half a dram of sulphuretted hydrosulphate fifteen grains of proto-chloruret of mercury, one dram of extract of wild mustard, and a sufficient quantity of liquorice powder to form a mass to be divided into forty-five pills.—Spielmann—six drams each, of proto-chloruret and of sulphuretted hydrosulphate, and four drams of extract of gentian.—Lusit.—the same proportions but the extract of liquorice instead of that of gentian.—Wurceb.—fifteen grains each, of proto-chloruret and of sulphuretted hydrosulphate, and one dram and a half of extract of hemlock, to make sixty pills.—Ratier—half a dram each, of proto-chloruret and of sulphuretted hydrosulphate, half an ounce of extract of hemlock, and a sufficient quantity of powdered hemlock to make a mass to be divided into thirty-six pills.—Genev.—one scruple each, of proto-chloruret and of sulphuretted hydrosulphate, and a sufficient quantity of rob of elder, to make twenty-four pills.

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, fifteen grains.
Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of Antimony, half a dram.
Extract of Hemlock, two drams.
Copaiba, a sufficient quantity
to make a pilular mass. (Fuld.)

To these pills may be compared those which Sainte-Marie gives under the title of *Diaphoretic Pills*, and which are prepared with two scruples each, of proto-chloruret of mercury and of proto-hydrosulphate of antimony, and a sufficient quantity of syrup; the mass being divided into sixty pills.

finke's resolvent pills. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Simple Plummer's Powder, twelve grains.
Extract of Dandelion, three grains.
Gum Ammoniac, two grains.
Squill, in powder, half a dram.
Make pills of three grains each.

Five to be taken three or four times a day, taking after each dose, an infusion of cichory. These pills have appeared useful after intermittent fevers, in engorgements of the abdominal viscera accompanied with swelling of the legs.

compound alterative, or plummer's powder. (Hass.; Herbip.; Piderit)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, two drams.
Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of Antimony, one dram.
Guaiac Resin, one dram and a half.
Make a powder. (Hass.; Piderit)

Herbip. directs an equal part to be taken of each of the three substances, and the resin to be triturated with a quantity of sugar equal to its own.

basilic powder.

Pulvis basilicus. (Saunders)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, Deutoxide of Antimony, Scammony, Supertartrate of Potass, } of each, five grains.
Mix.

compound alterative, or plummer's pills.

Pilulæ Plummeri seu *Submuriatis Hydrargyri compositæ* seu *resolventes cum Mercurio* seu *depurantes.* (Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Amer.; Hass.; Cast. Borus.; Ross.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Augustin; Niemann; Piderit; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

Pilulæ Submuriatis Hydrargyri compositæ. (Lond.; Edinb.)

Pilulæ Calomelanos compositæ. (Dubl.)

R. Submuriate (Proto-chloruret) of Mercury, Precipitated Sulphuret (Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate) of Antimony, } of each, one dram.
Guaiac Resin, two drams.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, a sufficient quantity.

Triturate the two first together, add the resin, and finally the mucilage, till a pilular mass is formed.

Amer.; and Coxe give the same formula.

R. Simple Plummer's Powder, half an ounce.
Guaiac Resin, four drams.
Copaiba, a sufficient quantity
to make a mass, one dram of which is to be divided into twelve pills. (Wirtem.)

R. Copaiba, one part.
Guaiac Resin, twelve parts.
Triturate together, adding gradually,
Proto-chloruret of Mercury, } of each,
Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of Antimony, } six parts.
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity
to make a pilular mass. (Van Mons)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, two grains.
Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of Antimony, one dram.
Guaiac Resin, } of each, one dram
Extract of Gentian, } and a half.
Mix. (Ross.)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, } of each, two drams.
Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of Antimony, } of each, two drams.
Guaiac Resin, } of each, two drams.
Myrrh, one dram.
Balsam of Tolu, a sufficient quantity.
Make pills of five grains each. (Swediaur)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, } of each, six drams.
Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of Antimony, } of each, six drams.
Triturate together, and add
Guaiac Resin, } of each, three drams.
Extract of Liquorice, } of each, three drams.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, a sufficient quantity
to make a pilular mass. (Herbip.)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, } of each, two scruples.
Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of Antimony, } of each, two scruples.
Extract of Bitter-sweet, } of each, half an ounce.
Guaiacine Soap, } of each, half an ounce.
Mix, and make pills of two grains each (Cast. Borus.)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, } of each, an equal part.
Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of Antimony, } of each, an equal part.
Guaiac Resin, } of each, an equal part.
Extract of Fumitory, } of each, a sufficient quantity.
Copaiba, } of each, a sufficient quantity.
Make pills of four grains each. (Augustin)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, two drams.
Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of Antimony, one dram.
Guaiac Resin, one dram and a half.
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.
Make pills of two grains each.—Dose, from one to four. (Augustin)

R. Guaiacine Soap, } of each, half an ounce.
Extract of Bitter-sweet, } of each, half an ounce.
Proto-chloruret of Mercury, } of each, two scruples.
Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of Antimony, } of each, two scruples.
Mix.—Dose, from fourteen to thirty grains, morning and evening. (Augustin)

R. Guaiacine Soap, one dram and a half.
Proto-chloruret of Mercury, } of each, fifteen grains.
Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of Antimony, } of each, fifteen grains.
Root of Seneka, } of each, fifteen grains.
Camphor, } of each, fifteen grains.
Vinegar of Squill, a sufficient quantity.
Mix.—To be taken in the same dose as the preceding. (Augustin)

ANTHELMINTIC PILLS. (Augustin)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, } of each, one dram.
Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of Antimony, } of each, one dram.
Compound Extract of Rhubarb, } of each, one dram.
Assafœtida, } of each, one dram.
Mix.—Dose, six grains, in the morning, augmenting it by three grains every day.

RESOLVENT PILLS. (Swediaur)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, } of each, one dram.
Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of Antimony, } of each, one dram.
Sulphate of Iron, } of each, one dram.
Myrrh, } of each, one dram.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.
Mix, and divide into pills of three grains each.

They are recommended in engorgements of the abdominal viscera supervening after quartan fever.—Dose, four, morning and evening.

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, half a dram.
Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of Antimony, } of each, one scruple.
Camphor, } of each, one scruple.
Guaiac Resin, half an ounce.
Extract of Burnet Saxifrage, } of each, one dram.
——— Hemlock, } of each, one dram.
Make pills of two grains each. (Saunders)

ANTI-HERPETIC PILLS. (Bories)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, ten grains.
Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of Antimony, five grains.
Black Sulphuret of Mercury, sixty grains.
Extract of Scabious, thirty grains.
Syrup of Fumitory, a sufficient quantity.
Make pills of four grains each.
Dose, three in the morning fasting, to be gradually augmented till the patient takes six daily at two doses.

KŒMPF'S ANTI-SYPHILITIC PILLS. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of Antimony, of each, two scruples.

Triturate together for a long time, and add

Extract of Soap-wort, Guaiac Resin, Camphor, of each, four scruples. half a dram.

Incorporate the whole with

Theriac, a sufficient quantity.

Dose, twelve grains thrice a day with a strong decoction of china, burdock, or sarsaparilla root, augmenting gradually till the patient takes doses of twenty-four grains.

ANTI-SPASMODIC POWDER.

Pulvis Hydrargyri stibiatus cum Hyosciamo. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, Extract of Henbane, of each, one grain.
Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of Antimony, three grains.
Sugar, half a dram.

Mix.—To be taken morning and evening, in inflammatory, asthenic, and spasmodic diseases.—It has been particularly useful in nyctalopia.

STHENIC PILLS. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of Antimony, Opium, of each, ten grains.
Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, fifteen grains.
Balsam of Peru, a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of one grain each.

They are recommended in phthisis pulmonalis, and in dropsical and spasmodic affections.

COMPOUND ANTIMONIAL PILLS. (BRUGNATELLI)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, Prepared Sulphuret of Antimony, of each, three drams.
Extract of Gentian, Soap, of each, one dram.

Triturate the two first together, then add the extract, and finally the soap previously softened.

It is a bad preparation.

ANTI-SYPHILITIC PILLS. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, of each, two drams.
Guaiac Resin, four drams.
Peruvian Balsam, a sufficient quantity

to make a mass, each dram of which is to be divided into twelve pills.

They are extolled in chronic diseases of the skin reputed syphilitic. — Dose, one thrice a day, gradually augmenting one daily, till six are taken in twenty-four hours.

RESOLVENT PILLS. (BRERA)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, six grains.
Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, twelve grains.
Rob of Elder, a sufficient quantity.

Make six pills.—Dose, one every two hours, towards the end of pneumonia, and in the symptomatic cough from worms in children.

SWEDISH PILLS. (RATIER)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, one dram and a half.
Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, Black Sulphuret of Mercury, of each, one dram.
Crumb of Bread, a sufficient quantity

to make one hundred and forty-four pills.

They are anti-syphilitic.

LAXATIVE MERCURIAL POWDER.

Pulvis e Mercurio. (GENEV.)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, two ounces.
Supertartrate of Potass, Tartarized Antimony, of each, two scruples.
Sugar, fifteen drams.
Subcarbonate of Magnesia, five ounces.

Mix.

DIAPHORETIC POWDER. (ELLIS)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of Antimony, of each, six grains.
Guaiac Resin, one dram.

Make six parcels.—One to be taken morning and evening in disorders of the skin.

STIMULANT RESOLVENT BOLUSES.

Boli resolventes et incitantes. (BRERA)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, sixteen grains.
Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, eight grains.
Camphor, thirty grains.
Rob of Elder, a sufficient quantity.

Make ten boluses.—Dose, one every two

hours in visceral inflammations with tendency to asthenia.

COMPOUND PILLS OF PROTO-CHLORURET OF MERCURY AND OF OPIUM. (AMER.; PH. SYPH.; COXE)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, half a dram.
Opium, fifteen grains.
Tartarized Antimony, four grains.
Conserve of Dog Rose, a sufficient quantity.

to make fifteen pills. (PH. SYPH.)

AMER.; and COXE prescribe two drams of proto-chloruret, one dram of opium, one scruple of tartarized antimony, and a sufficient quantity of simple syrup, to make sixty pills,

HYDRAGOGUE PILLS. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, } of each,
Deutoxide of Antimony, } five
Scammony, } grains.

Make three pills, for one dose.

EXPECTORANT PILLS. (ELLIS)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, twenty-four grains.
Squill, half a dram.
Tartarized Antimony, six grains.
Opium, eighteen grains.

Make twenty-four pills.—Dose, one every evening, in catarrhal affections.

JANIN'S HYDRAGOGUE PILLS. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; HUFELAND)

R. Water, six pounds.
Jalap, } of each, one pound.
Aloes, }
Senna, }
Subcarbonate of Iron, } of each, eight ounces and a half.
Nitrate of Potass, }
Agaric, } of each, six ounces two drams.
Mechoacan, }
Rhubarb, }
Scammony, }
Root of Heath, (*Calluna vulgaris*, PERSOÖN) }
Hermodactyls, }
Black Sulphuret of Mercury, five ounces.
Supertartrate of Potass, two ounces one dram and a half.
Gamboge, } of each, two ounces.
Alhandal Trochiscs, }
Proto-chloruret of Mercury, }
Tartarized Antimony, }

Boil the senna and supertartrate of potass in the water for a quarter of an hour, and express strongly; to the liquor heated in an iron vessel add the other substances finely powdered and intermixed, stirring continually over a slow fire till a pilular mass is obtained; divide this into pills of four grains each, roll them in powdered jalap, and dry them.

This is a monstrous assemblage; and it is rather strange that HUFELAND should have given it a place in his *Pharmacopœia for the Poor*, where he speaks of it in terms of praise.—Dose, four pills at first, augmenting it according to the effect produced.

C.

By Assafœtida.

VERMIFUGE POWDER.

Pulvis Gratiolæ cum Hydrargyro. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Herb of Gratiola, two scruples.
Proto-chloruret of Mercury, five grains.
Assafœtida, half a dram.
Oil of Peppermint, three drops.

Divide into ten parcels.—Dose, one every three hours. It is extolled by HARGENS against tænia.

ANTHELMINTIC PILLS. (AUGUSTIN; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, one part.
Assafœtida, three parts.
Sulphate of Iron, two parts.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (VAN MONS)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, } of each, one dram.
Assafœtida, }
Rhubarb, }
Sagapenum, }
Tincture of Gentian, a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of one grain each. (SPIELMANN)

They are recommended against ascarides and tænia.

R. Extract of Rhubarb, } of each, half a dram.
——— Walnut, }
Assafœtida, }
Proto-chloruret of Mercury, }

Make pills of one grain each.—Dose, from four daily. (AUGUSTIN)

ANTHELMINTIC AND ANTI-SPASMODIC BOLUSES. (BRERA)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, six grains.
Assafœtida, one scruple.
Extract of Valerian, two scruples.

Make eight boluses.—Dose, one every two hours, in vermical disorders accom-

panied with epilepsy, chorea, or spasmodic cholic.

RESOLVENT PILLS (SAUNDERS)

R. Assafœtida, one dram.
Powdered Acorns, Black Sulphuret of Mercury, of each, half a dram.
Proto-chloruret of Mercury, five grains.
Syrup of Poppies, Liquorice Powder, of each, a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of two grains each.

EMMENAGOGUE PILLS. (PIERQUIN)

R. Extract of Dandelion, ——— Soapwort, of each, one dram.
Sub-borate of Soda, Assafœtida, of each, half a dram.
Black Sulphuret of Mercury, Proto-chloruret of Mercury, of each, twenty grains.
Syrup of Ground Ivy, a sufficient quantity.

D.

By Copaiba.

PILLS TO TERMINATE GONORRHŒA.

(CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN; RATIER)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, one dram.
Conserve of Red Roses, four ounces.
Dragon's Blood, half an ounce.
Copaiba, one ounce.

Make pills of six grains each.

These have been extolled in chronic gonorrhœa which remains from atony.—Dose, one, then two and three, morning and evening, with ferruginous water for drink.

E.

By Catechu.

ASTRINGENT PILLS. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, one scruple.
Catechu, Copaiba, of each, five drams.
Syrup of Comfrey, a sufficient quantity

to make one hundred and fifty pills.—Dose, four, three times a day in suspected leucorrhœa, and in atonic blennorrhœa.

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, eight grains.
Catechu, one scruple.
Crab's Eyes, two scruples.
Copaiba, half a scruple.
Syrup of Cinchona, a sufficient quantity

to make pills of four grains each. MORAND prescribed them in atonic mucous discharges.—Dose, one or two, thrice a day.

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, one scruple.
Catechu, two drams.
Gum Arabic, four scruples.
Turpentine, a sufficient quantity

to make one hundred and fifty pills. QUARIN prescribed these pills in leucorrhœa and blennorrhœa, in the dose of four, thrice a day.

F.

By Camphor.

STIMULANT POWDER.

Pulvis Hydrargyri cum Camphora. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, twenty-four grains.
Camphor, Prepared Oyster Shells, of each, two scruples.

Divide into eight parcels.—Dose, three or four daily, to excite the activity of the absorbent system, in dropsies.

PILLS OF PROTO-CHLORURET OF MERCURY AND OF CAMPHOR.

Pilulæ Muriatis Hydrargyri camphoratæ. (SUEC.; RATIER; VAN MONS)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, one grain.
Camphor, two grains.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity

to make a pill with liquorice powder. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, two drams.
Camphor, triturated with a few drops of Alcohol, one dram.
White Sugar, three drams.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, a sufficient quantity

to make two hundred and forty pills. (SUEC.)

VAN MONS prescribes eight parts of proto-chloruret, four of camphor, twelve of sugar, one of tragacanth, and a sufficient quantity of water to make a mass.

G.

By Cinnamon.

PURGATIVE AND TONIC BOLUSES. (BORIES; PIERQUIN)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, Cinnamon, of each, ten grains.
Hermodactyls, one dram.
Syrup of Peach Flowers, a sufficient quantity

to make ten boluses

H.

By Colocynth.

MERCURIAL PILLS. (BRUNS.; SARD.)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, half an ounce.
Compound Extract of Colocynth, one ounce and a half.
Mix. (BRUNS.)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, half an ounce.
Pills of Colocynth, with Aloes, one ounce.
Syrup of Buckthorn, a sufficient quantity.
Mix. (SAUNDERS)

I.

By Black Sulphuret of Mercury.

PURGATIVE BOLUSES. (PIERQUIN)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, fifteen grains.
Black Sulphuret of Mercury, ten grains.
Pulp of Cassia, a sufficient quantity.
To be taken in the morning, fasting.

ANTI-SYPHILITIC PILLS. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, Black Sulphuret of Mercury, } of each, one dram.
Linseed Meal, Mucilage of Gum Arabic, } of each, a sufficient quantity
to make thirty-six pills.

They are prescribed in the second stage of urethritis.—Dose, two daily, and a purgative every five days.

ANTI-LACTEAL PILLS. (BORIES)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, half a dram.
Black Sulphuret of Mercury, one dram.
Sulphate of Potass, half an ounce.
Nitrate of Potass, one dram.
Camphor, half a dram.
Resin of Jalap, one scruple.
Gum Arabic, one dram.
Syrup, a sufficient quantity
to make pills of four grains each.

Two to be taken morning and evening, several hours before and after taking food.

ANTI-SYPHILITIC ELECTUARY. (PIERQUIN)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, two ounces and a half.
Black Sulphuret of Mercury, two ounces.
Soap, eight ounces.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.
Make a homogeneous mass, and add,
Extract of Borage, ——— Bugloss, } of each, three ounces.
Camphor, half a dram.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.
Mix carefully.

It is recommended in syphilitic disorders complicated with scrofula.—Dose, from half a dram to one dram, in pills or in an appropriate liquid.

J.

By Iron.

FERRATED PROTO-CHLORURET OF MERCURY.

Murias Hydrargyri ferratus, Mercurius dulcis martiatus. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; SWEDIAUR)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, six parts.
Black Oxide of Iron, one part.
Triturate together, and sublime. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, three parts.
Hydrochlorate of Ammonia and of Iron, one part.
Triturate together. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; SWEDIAUR)

This preparation is recommended by HARTMANN in scrofulous disorders, lymphatic engorgements, and vermical affections.—Dose, from twenty to thirty grains.

PURGATIVE AND TONIC ELECTUARY. (PIERQUIN)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, Powdered Wood-lice, } of each, two drams.
Sub-trito-carbonate of Iron, Powdered Cinchona, } of each, half an ounce.
Extract of Juniper, a sufficient quantity.
Mix.

K.

By Guaiac Resin.

Errhine Powder. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, ten grains.
Camphor, Guaiac Resin, } of each, five grains.
Sugar Candy, half a dram.
Cinchona, one scruple.
Mix, and divide into twenty parcels.

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, one scruple.
Camphor, Guaiac Resin, } of each, ten grains.
Sugar Candy, two scruples.

Cinchona, } one scruple.
Oil of Cloves, } two drops.

Divide into twenty parcels.

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, two scruples.
Camphor, } of each,
Guaiac Resin, } ten grains.
Sugar Candy, two scruples.
Cinchona, } of each,
Root of White Hellebore, } ten grains.
Oil of Cajeput, five drops.

Mix, and divide into twenty parcels.

These powders have been extolled by KLEBER in amaurosis.

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, one grain.
Sugar, ten grains.
Ammoniacal Tincture of Guaiac, one drop.

Mix.

PILLS OF PROTO-CHLORURET OF MURCURY AND OF GUAIAC. (CAST. BORUS.)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, one scruple.
Extract of Liquorice, } of each,
Guaiac Resin, } four scruples.

Make twenty-four pills.

ANTI-HERPETIC PILLS. (PIERQUIN)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, one dram.
Guaiac Resin, two drams.
Syrup of Water Lily, a sufficient quantity.

Make twenty-two pills.

Two to be taken morning and evening, with a strong infusion of hops.

ANTI-SYPHILITIC PILLS. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, } of each,
Guaiac Resin, } two drams.
Marshmallows Root, four ounces.
Syrup of Quince, a sufficient quantity

to make pills of four grains each.

ALIBERT directs five or six to be taken daily.

ANTI-RHEUMATIC PILLS. (PIERQUIN)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, one grain.
Guaiac Resin, } of each,
Flowers of Leopard's Bane, } four grains.

Make two pills for one dose. VIGAROUS recommended them.

ANTI-ARTHRITIC PILLS. (PIERQUIN; SAUNDERS)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, } of each,
Guaiac Resin, } one dram.
Soap, half an ounce.
Extract of Ox-gall, two drams.
Powdered Guaiac Wood, a sufficient quantity

to make pills of four grains each.

An unchemical preparation.—Dose, from two to four pills, twice a day.

ANTI-HERPETIC PILLS. (BATAV.)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, } of each,
Extract of Poisonous Sumac, } one dram.
Sulphuret of Lime, } of each,
Guaiac Resin, } two drams.
Tartarized Antimony, twelve grains.
Aqueous Extract of Opium, fifteen grains.
Extract of Soap-wort, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—The proto-chloruret is also decomposed in this preparation.

MERCURIAL PILLS. (FERR.)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, } of each,
Extract of Guaiac, } one ounce.
Camphor, one dram and a half.
Copaiba, a sufficient quantity

to make a pilular mass.—Dose, from twelve grains to half a dram.

L.

By Gum Ammoniac.

RESOLVENT PILLS. (PIERQUIN)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, one dram.
Gum Ammoniac, dissolved in Vinegar of Squill, half an ounce.
Rhubarb, two drams.
Soap, } of each,
Extract of Soap-wort, } one ounce.
Conserve of Elicampane, } of each,
Syrup, } a sufficient quantity

to make pills of four grains each.

This should also be rejected on the same account as the preceding.

M.

By Gamboge.

VERMIFUGE POWDER. (HISP.)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, five grains.
Gamboge, from six to ten grains.

Mix.—This is for an adult; to be taken in the morning, in syrup.

N.

By Ipecacuanha.

MERCURIAL POWDER OF IPECACUANHA. (Suec.)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, one part.
Root of Ipecacuanha, four parts.
Triturate together.

MERCURIAL LAVEMENT.

Enema mercuriale seu *mannatum.* (Augustin)

R. Manna, one or two ounces.
Water, six ounces.
Castor Oil, triturated with
Yolk of Egg, one or two ounces.
Proto-chloruret of Mercury, one scruple.
Ipecacuanha, in powder, half a dram or one dram.

The oil may be replaced by infusion of jalap.

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, Powdered Ipecacuanha, } of each, one scruple.
Linseed Oil, one ounce.
Infusion of Chamomile, eight ounces.
Mix carefully.

O.

By Jalap.

VERMIFUGE POWDER.

Pulvis ad Vermes seu *ad Lumbricos.* (Mil. Copen.; Suec.; Ellis; Pierquin; Ratier; Saunders; Swediaur; Van Mons; Ph. Syph.)

R. Jalap, twenty grains.
Proto-chloruret of Mercury, ten grains.
Mix. (Ph. Syph.; Swediaur)

Suec. prescribes three parts of jalap, and one part of proto-chloruret.—Mil. Copen. —six of jalap, and one of the other.—Hisp. —ten of jalap, and five or ten of the other.

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, two grains.
Rhubarb, six grains.
Jalap, thirty grains.
Mix. (Ratier)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, eight grains.
Jalap, thirty grains.
Scammony, seven grains.
Sugar, half an ounce.
Mix. (Pierquin)

Saunders prescribes one ounce of proto-chloruret, two drams of resin of jalap, and one ounce and a half each, of scammony and of coral.

R. Jalap, two parts.
Rhubarb, Santolina, } of each, six parts.
Sulphate of Potass, one part.
Proto-chloruret of Mercury, one half part.
Mix. (Van Mons)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, Jalap, Rhubarb, } of each, five grains.
Oil of Cinnamon, one drop.
Mix. (Hisp.)

Dose, from fifteen to twenty grains, in syrup.

LAXATIVE POWDER FOR CHILDREN.

Pulvis evacuans Puerorum. (Bruns.; Niemann; Spielmann)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, half an ounce.
Resin of Jalap, Blanched Sweet Almonds, } of each, two drams.
White Sugar, one ounce.
Deutoxide of Antimony, two scruples.
Oil of Lemon, two drops.
Mix. (Bruns.; Niemann)

Spielmann prescribes one ounce of proto-chloruret, three drams of resin of jalap, one dram and a half of almonds, one dram of red sulphuret of mercury, and one ounce and a half of sugar.

Dose, from ten to twenty or thirty grains.

SIMPLE PILLS OF PROTO-CHLORURET OF MERCURY AND OF JALAP.

Pilulæ ex Hydrargyro cathartice seu *purgantes cum Hydrargyro muriatico miti.* (Mil. Copen.; Swediaur)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, five grains.
Jalap, half a dram.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, a sufficient quantity.
Make fifteen pills, for two doses.

VERMIFUGE PASTILLES. (Henri)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, Jalap, } of each, twenty-four parts.
White Sugar, five hundred parts.
Tragacanth, eight parts.
Orange-flower Water, a sufficient quantity.

VERMIFUGE TROCHISCS.

Trochisci contra Vermes seu *Hermetici.* (Bruns.; Spielmann; Van Mons)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, four parts.
Resin of Jalap, one part.
White Sugar, sixteen parts.

Mucilage of Gum Arabic, a sufficient quantity.

Make masses the weight of which should be augmented by five grains for each year of age; roll these masses into balls, envelope them in starch powder, and stamp upon each the number of the age to which it corresponds. (Van Mons)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, five drams.
Cinnamon, forty grains.
Resin of Jalap, seventy-five grains.
White Sugar, one ounce and a half.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity

to make trochiscs for children, to be dosed according to age. (Spielmann)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, Jalap, } of each, two scruples.
Artemisia Seeds, two drams.
White Sugar, four ounces.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.

Make a mass, and divide each dram of it into ten trochiscs. (Bruns.)

SAPONACEOUS PILLS OF PROTO-CHLORURET OF MERCURY AND OF JALAP.

Pilulæ Hydrargyri jalapinæ seu *mercuriales* seu *purgantes* seu *ex Resina Jalapæ* seu *laxantes*. (Batav.; Bruns.; Hann.; Hass.; Olden.; Pol.; Cast. Borus.; Borus.; Wurceb.; Hufeland; Ratier)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, Resin of Jalap, Soap, } of each, one part. two parts.

Make pills of two grains each.—Dose, one or two. (Bruns.; Ratier)

Cast. Borus.; and Wurceb. prescribe one ounce of proto-chloruret, and one ounce and a half each, of resin, of jalap, and of soap.—Hass.—one ounce and a half of proto-chloruret, and six ounces each, of resin, and of soap; from sixteen to thirty grains of the mass for one dose.

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, one part.
Soap of Jalap, five parts.

Mix. (Olden.)

Batav.; Hann.; Pol.; Borus.; and Hufeland prescribe one part of proto-chloruret, and three of the soap.

This is a bad preparation, the soap decomposing the proto-chloruret, as in some of the following:

COMPOUND SAPONACEOUS PILLS OF PROTO-CHLORURET OF MERCURY AND OF JALAP. (Amer.; Coxe)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, six drams two scruples.
Jalap, Rhubarb, Soap, } of each, one ounce.
Tartarized Antimony, twenty-eight grains.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to form a pilular mass.

HYDRAGOGUE PILLS. (Swediaur)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, Soap of Jalap, Gamboge, } of each, an equal part.

Make pills of four grains each.—Dose, from three to six.

COMPOUND PILLS OF PROTO-CHLORURET OF MERCURY AND OF JALAP.

Pilulæ catarrhales seu *mercuriales* seu *purgantes* seu *laxantes cum Mercurio*. (Dan.; Palat.; Wirtem.; Saunders; Spielmann; Ph. Syph.)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, half an ounce.
Resin of Jalap, one dram.
Compound Extract of Colocynth, one ounce.
Oil of Orange, thirty drops.

Make a pilular mass. (Dan.; Spielmann)

Saunders prescribes two grains of proto-chloruret, two of resin of jalap, and six of compound extract of colocynth.—Ph. Syph.—four grains of proto-chloruret, four of resin of jalap, and half a dram of compound pills of myrrh.

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, Scammony, Resin of Jalap, Compound Extract of Colocynth, Rhubarb, } of each, one dram.
Tincture of Sassafras, a sufficient quantity

to make a pilular mass. (Palat.; Wirtem.)

It is anthelmintic, anti-syphilitic, and purgative.—Dose, twelve or fifteen grains.

CATHARTIC PILLS. (Ellis; Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, twenty-five grains.

Jalap,
Rhubarb,
Soap, } of each, half a dram.
Tartarized Antimony, one dram and a half.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to make seventy-five pills.—Dose, two, to be repeated at the end of two hours, if necessary. (Ellis)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, half a dram.
Jalap, half an ounce.
Sub-trito-carbonate of Iron, two drams.
Wood-lice, two scruples.
Syrup, a sufficient quantity

to make pills of four grains each. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

The latter are recommended by Barthez, in scrofula.

PURGATIVE BOLUSES. (Pierquin)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, ten grains.
Resin of Jalap,
Sulphate of Potass, } of each, six grains.
Compound Syrup of Cichory, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Chirac frequently prescribed these.

PURGATIVE CHOCOLATE. (Bories; Pierquin)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, one ounce.
Jalap, one ounce and a half.
Chocolate of Health, one pound.

Make pastilles of one dram each. (Pierquin)

Bories prescribes one dram of proto-chloruret, six drams of jalap, and one pound of chocolate.

NEAPOLITAN ELECTUARY. (Pierquin)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury,
Jalap, } of each, one dram and a half.
Scammony, one scruple.
Rhubarb,
Senna, } of each, two drams.
Guaiac,
Sarsaparilla,
China Root, } of each, half an ounce.
Syrup of Roses, a sufficient quantity.

Pulverize and mix.

It is recommended in chronic discharges from the urethra.—Dose, one or two drams, in the morning, fasting, every other day for three weeks.

PURGATIVE AND VERMIFUGE BISCUITS. (Pierquin)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, one ounce and a half.
Jalap, three ounces.
Coriander, one dram.
Wheat Flour, one pound.
Sugar, one pound and a half.
Eggs, twenty-four.
Peel of Lemon, one.
Essence of Bergamotte, twenty-four drops.
Orange-flower Water, one ounce.

Make biscuits of one ounce each, each of which contains fifteen grains of proto-chloruret.

O.

By Sulphate of Magnesia.

CHAUSSIER'S LAXATIVE BOLUS. (Ratier)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, three grains,
Sulphate of Magnesia, four grains.
Syrup of Buckthorn, a sufficient quantity

to make a bolus.

P.

By Opium.

POWDER OF PROTO-CHLORURET OF MERCURY AND OF OPIUM.

Pulvis muriatis Hydrargyri thebaicus seu *Hydrargyri cum Opio.* (Suec.; Mil. Copen.; Augustin)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, two grains.
Opium, one grain.
Starch, one scruple.

Mix. (Mil. Copen.; Suec.)

Augustin prescribes two grains of opium, six of proto-chloruret, and one dram of sugar, to be divided into six parcels, as an excellent remedy in hepatitis.

DRY COLLYRIUM. (Ratier)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury,
Sugar, } of each, one scruple.
Opium, four grains.

Triturate together.

It is recommended in obstinate ophthalmia, particularly in that reputed syphilitic.

DIAPHORETIC POWDER. (Ellis)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, sixteen grains.
Opium, four grains.
Ipecacuanha, eight grains.

Make eight parcels.—Dose, one every hour or two.—It is recommended by Chapman in dysentery.

R. Opium, three grains.
Ipecacuanha, six grains.

Proto-chloruret of Mercury, one grain and a half.
Nitrate of Potass, half a dram.

Make six parcels.—Dose, one every three or four hours.

EXPECTORANT POWDER. (ELLIS)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, six grains.
Opium, three grains.
Ipecacuanha, six grains.
Nitrate of Potass, one dram.

Make six parcels.—Dose, one every two or three hours, in syrup.

PLENK'S BALSAMIC MERCURIAL LIQUOR. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, two scruples.
Tincture of Myrrh, four drams.
Sydenham's Laudanum, } of each,
Concentrated Decoction of Cinchona, } one ounce.

Mix.—This liquor, applied on lint, frequently heals indolent syphilitic ulcers.

ANTI-SYPHILITIC MIXTURE. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, two drams.
Opium, twelve grains.
Conserve of Roses, four ounces.

Mix, and incorporate.

It is said that this quantity is sufficient for the treatment of an attack of syphilis.—It is taken by portions, in syrup of almonds, with a concentrated decoction of guaiac.

ANTI-SYPHILITIC OINTMENT.

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, one dram.
Sydenham's Laudanum, two drams.
Galen's Cerate, one ounce.

Triturate for a long time, and add

Essence of Roses, one drop.

This is presented as a preventive against syphilitic diseases, being rubbed upon the glans, an hour before coition, and also as an aphrodisiac. In the former case it only serves to inspire a false security, and in the latter only vain hopes.

PILLS OF PROTO-CHLORURET OF MERCURY AND OF OPIUM. (MIL. COPEN.; VAN MONS)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, twelve parts.
Opium, one part.
Crumb of Bread, seventeen parts.
Despumated Honey, a sufficient quantity

to make pills of two grains and a half each. (VAN MONS)

MIL. COPEN. prescribes four parts of proto-chloruret, one part of opium, and four parts of crumb of bread, to make thirty pills.

These pills are recommended in syphilitic diseases, particularly those characterized by ulcerations.

ANTI-HYDROPIC PILLS. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, half a dram.
Opium, one scruple
Rhubarb, one dram.
Extract of Quassia, three drams.

Make pills of two grains each.—Dose, nine or ten, thrice a day.

LESLIE'S PILLS. (PIERQUIN)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, two grains.
Opium, half a grain.

Mix.—To be taken thrice a day, in tic doloreux.

PURGATIVE PILLS. (ELLIS)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, twelve grains.
Rhubarb, twenty grains.
Opium, one grain.

Make eight pills.—Dose, four, and the remainder at the end of an hour if necessary.

PRINGLE'S PILLS. (GENEV.)

R. Compound Extract of Colocynth, one scruple.
Proto-chloruret of Mercury, five grains.
Opium, one grain and a half.

Make twelve pills.

ALTERATIVE PILLS. (RATIER)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, half a dram.
Extract of Opium, eighteen grains.
——— Hemlock, four drams.
Syrup, a sufficient quantity

to make thirty-two pills.

These are employed by DUBOIS in cases of engorgement, to appease pain.—Dose, two at first, to be gradually augmented.

SIALAGOGUE PILLS. (ELLIS)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, } of each,
Camphor, } one scruple.
Opium, twelve grains.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Make twenty pills.—Dose, one or two thrice a day.

Q.

By Lead.

ANTI-GONORRHŒIC INJECTION.

Injectio in Gonorrhœa. (SAUNDERS)

R. Gum Arabic, half an ounce.
Boiling Water, twelve ounces.
Dissolve, strain, and add
Proto-chloruret of Mercury, three drams.
Superacetate of Lead, four grains.
Mix.—A dram of this to be injected into the urethra thrice a day.

DESICCATIVE CERATE. (VAN MONS)

R. Yellow Wax, forty parts.
Melt, and add
Plaster of Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, } of each, five parts.
Turpentine, }
When these are melted, add
Subcarbonate of Lead, two parts.
Proto-chloruret of Mercury, one part.
Mix.

MERCURIAL BOUGIES.

Candelæ seu *Cereoli mercuriales.* (FULD.; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Yellow Wax, six ounces.
Melt, and add
Solution of Acetate of Lead, half an ounce.
Proto-chlorurte of Mercury, two drams.
Make bougies.

PLENK recommended them to restore suppressed gonorrhœa. They are no better in such a case than ordinary bougies.

OINTMENT AGAINST TINEA. (ELLIS)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, two drams.
Calcined Alum, } of each,
Subcarbonate of Lead, } half an ounce.
Oil of Turpentine, two drams.
Simple Cerate, one ounce and a half.
Mix.—This ointment to be applied in the evening and removed in the morning.

R.

By Rhubarb.

CATHARTIC POWDER. (GENEV.; ELLIS; SAUNDERS; SWEDIAUR)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, one part.
Rhubarb, two parts.
Mix. (SAUNDERS; SWEDIAUR)

ELLIS prescribes ten grains each, of the two, and one drop of oil of cinnamon; dose, twenty grains.—GENEV.—one dram of proto-chloruret, four scruples of rhubarb, and one scruple of relaxing powder.

VERMIFUGE BOLUSES. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, two grains.
Rhubarb, from half a scruple to two scruples.
Syrup, a sufficient quantity.
Mix.

WERLHOF'S PILLS. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, one scruple.
Extract of Rhubarb, two drams.
Syrup, a sufficient quantity
to make seventy-two pills.

They are recommended in leucorrhœa which is of a suspected character.—Dose, two, morning and evening. Their use should be continued for some time.

ANTHELMINTIC MIXTURE. (BRERA)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, six grains.
Infusion of Rhubarb, eight ounces.
Compound Syrup of Cichory, two ounces.
Mix.—To be taken by spoonfuls, in febrile affections from worms.

S.

By Scammony.

HYDRAGOGUE POWDER.

Pulvis purgans anthelmintica. (BRERA; SWEDIAUR)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, one part.
Scammony, two parts.
Mix. (SWEDIAUR)

Dose, from five to thirty grains, every four or five days.

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, } of each,
Sulphuretted Scammony, } three grains.
Mix. (BRERA)

This is for a child of six years, the dose is to be augmented or diminished by so many grains as the child may be more or less old by a year.

RESOLVENT OR DIGESTIVE POWDER. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, three parts.
Sulphuretted Scammony, eight parts.
Mix.

This is recommended by FINKE in obstructions of the abdominal viscera.—Dose, twelve grains, every morning, fasting, for several days in succession.

VERMIFUGE POWDER. (HERBIP.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; SPIELMANN)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, five grains.
Scammony, six grains.
Rhubarb, four grains.
Mix. (SPIELMANN)

CADET DE GASSICOURT prescribes one dram each, of proto-chloruret, of rhubarb, and of scammony, and three drams of sugar.

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, Scammony, } of each, twelve grains.
Gamboge, five grains.
Mix.

These powders may be formed into boluses with conserve of wormwood or syrup.

ANTHELMINTIC PURGATIVE BOLUSES.

Boli anthelmintico-laxantes. (BRERA; SPIELMANN)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, Scammony, } of each, ten grains.
Gamboge, six grains.
Confection of Hyacinth, a sufficient quantity
to make two or three boluses. (SPIELMANN)

These boluses make the basis of NOUFFER's celebrated remedy against tænia.

They are to be taken at intervals of a quarter of an hour, after having taken three drams of powdered fern root in six ounces of infusion of lime flowers, and drinking after them a cup or two of tea.

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, six grains.
Sulphuretted Scammony, eight grains.
Elder Rob, a sufficient quantity.

Make four boluses, one to be taken every two hours. (BRERA)

ANTHELMINTIC TROCHISCS.

Trochisci anthelmintici seu *hermetici Scretæ, Rotulæ anthelminticæ.* (PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, one ounce and a half.
Prepared Hartshorn, two scruples.
Cinnamon, } of each,
Sulphuretted Scammony, } one scruple.
White Sugar, one ounce.
Conserve of Red Roses, two drams.

Make sixty-four trochiscs with mucilage of tragacanth. (WIRTEM.)

PALAT. prescribes two drams of proto-chloruret, one dram each, of herb of carline thistle, of artemisia seeds, and of burnt hartshorn, half a dram of sulphuretted scammony, half a scruple of cinnamon, one ounce of sugar, and a sufficient quantity of mucilage.

T.

By Squill.

DIURETIC PILLS. (ELLIS; PARIS)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, Squill, } of each, twelve grains.
Conserve of Roses, a sufficient quantity.

Make twelve pills.—Dose, one, morning and evening. (ELLIS)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, six grains.
Squill, four grains.
Leaf of Digitalis, ten grains.
Myrrh, one scruple.
Assafœtida, half a dram.
Extract of Gentian, a sufficient quantity.

Make fifteen pills.—Dose, one, morning and evening. (ELLIS; PARIS)

ANTI-HYDROPIC PILLS. (PIERQUIN)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, two drams and a half.
Squill, four drams.
Oxymel of Squill, a sufficient quantity.

Make one hundred pills.

They are purgative, resolvent, and diuretic.—Dose, at first two, morning and evening, to be gradually augmented.

RESOLVENT OINTMENT. (RATIER)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, Squill, } of each, half a dram.
Prepared Lard, two drams.
Oil of Roses, four drops.

Mix.—This is employed by DUPUYTREN, in frictions, to chronic engorgements of the articulations.

U.

By Artemisia Seeds.

VERMIFUGE POWDER. (AUGUSTIN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, half a dram.
Rhubarb, two ounces.
Artemisia Seeds, half an ounce.

Make a fine powder. (SWEDIAUR)

AUGUSTIN prescribes six grains each, of proto-chloruret, of rhubarb, and of artemisia seeds, and two drops of oil of cinnamon.

VERMIFUGE BOLUS. (RATIER)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, two grains.
Artemisia Seeds, eight grains.
Camphor, six grains.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

VERMIFUGE ELECTUARY. (VAN MONS)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, half a scruple.
Rhubarb,
Artemisia Seeds, } of each. two drams.
Valerian Root,
Conserve of Wormwood, one ounce and a half.
Oxymel of Squill, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—It is recommended in epilepsy complicated with worms.—Dose, from two drams to half an ounce, according to the age and strength of the patient.

VOGLER'S ANTHELMINTIC ELECTUARY. (BRUNS. ; CADET DE GASSICOURT ; SWEDIAUR)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, from six to twelve grains.
Artemisia Seeds, two drams.
Jalap, one dram.
Cinnamon, half a dram.
Syrup of Peach Flowers, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—To be taken in the morning in softened wafer. — Dose, one twelfth of this mass to children of from two to four years, one eighth for those of from five to eight, and one fourth and above for adults.

V.

By Turpentine.

FERNANDEZ' COLLYRIUM.

Injectio Hydrargyri Muriatis camphorata. (HISP.)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, half a scruple.
Alum,
Alcoholized Sulphuric Æther, } of each, one scruple.
Camphor,
Turpentine, half an ounce.
Yolks of Eggs, two.

Triturate in a glass mortar, and strain with expression.

ASTRINGENT ELECTUARY. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Venice Turpentine, four drams.
Rhubarb, three drams.
Proto-chloruret of Mercury, half a scruple.
Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, one scruple, thrice a day, towards the end of gonorrhœa.

DEUTO-CHLORURET OF MERCURY.

Hydrargyrus muriatus seu *muriatus corrosivus, Hydrargyrum muriatum corrosivum, Hydrargyrus corrosivus albus, Hydrargyri Oxymurias* seu *Permurias, Mercurius muriatus* seu *sublimatus corrosivus, Murias Hydrargyri corrosivus* seu *oxygenatus sublimatione* seu *præcipitatione paratus, Murias hydrargyricum corrosivum, Murias oxygenatus Hydrargyri sublimatus, Supermurias Hydrargyri, Murias Hydrargyri basi Oxydi imperfecti.*— Corrosive Sublimate, Perchloruret, Bichloruret, or Bichloride of Mercury, Superoxygenated or Oxymuriate of Mercury. (LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT. ; AUSTR. ; BATAV. ; BAVAR. ; BELG. ; BRUNS. ; DAN. ; MIL. COPEN. ; HISP. ; GALL. ; FERR. ; FENN. ; FORM. HÔP. FR. ; FULD. ; GENEV. ; HAMB. ; HASS. ; LIPP. ; OLDEN. ; LUSIT. ; POL. ; BORUS. ; ROSS. ; SAX. ; SARD. ; SUEC. ; WIRTEM. ; HERBIP. ; BRUGNATELLI ; COXE ; PARIS ; PIDERIT ; SPIELMANN ; SWEDIAUR ; VAN MONS)

1. *The Old Process.*

R. Mercury, four parts.
Nitric Acid, a sufficient quantity

to dissolve the metal. The solution being completed, evaporate the liquor to dryness, pulverize the mass, and add to it

Decrepitated Muriate of Soda,
Sulphate of Iron, calcined to whiteness, } of each, five parts.

Triturate well together ; put the mixture into a phial which it may fill to one half ; heat it slowly in a sand-bath, stopping the phial only when acid and watery vapours have ceased to ascend : having then closed it, augment the heat slowly. When the evaporation has ended, break the phial, and separate the white mass from the scoriæ. (AMST. ; BATAV. ; BELG. ; BRUNS. ; GENEV. ; SARD. ; WIRTEM. ; HERBIP. ; BRUGNATELLI ; PIDERIT ; SPIELMANN ; SWEDIAUR)

2. *Kunkel's process.*

Hydrargyri Oxymurias. (LOND.)

R. Purified Mercury, by weight, two pounds.
Sulphuric Acid, by weight, thirty ounces.
Dried Muriate of Soda, four pounds.

Boil the mercury with the acid in a glass vessel, till the product becomes dry; when it is cold triturate it in an earthen mortar with the muriate. Finally, sublime it in a glass cucurbit, with a gradually raised heat.

Murias Hydrargyri corrosivus.
(EDINB.)

R. Purified Mercury, two pounds.
Sulphuric Acid,
two pounds and a half.
Dried Muriate of Soda,
four pounds.

The operatory process is the same as that directed by LOND.; but the scoriæ are required to be separated.

Hydrargyri Murias corrosivum.
(DUBL.)

R. Persulphate of Mercury,
five parts.
Dried Muriate of Soda,
two parts.

Rub these together to fine powder in an earthenware mortar; then sublime the mixture in a proper vessel with a gradually raised heat.

R. Mercury, twelve ounces.
Concentrated Sulphuric Acid,
twenty ounces.

Distil to dryness; pulverize the residuum in a glass mortar, and add to it

Muriate of Ammonia, in powder,
a weight equal to that of the mass.

Triturate well together; put the mixture into a phial which it may fill to about one half, and place it in a slowly heated sand-bath; leave it open while it disengages watery and acid vapours; then stop it with paper, and gradually augment the heat. The operation being finished, break the phial, and separate the sublimed white mass from all impurities which may be seen at its inferior surface. (AMER.; AUSTR.; BAVAR.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; HISP.; FENN.; HAMB.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; COXE; SWEDIAUR)

R. Mercury, four parts.
Sulphuric Acid (66 degrees),
five parts.

Boil till the whole is reduced to five parts. Then take of this

Deuto-sulphate of Mercury, } of each,
Pulverized Muriate of Soda, } one part.

Black Oxide of Manganese, one part.

Mix together. At the end of several days, put the mixture into one or more flat-bottomed matrasses which should be filled to one third, and plunged into a sand-bath to the neck. Cover the orifice with a little pot turned upside down, and apply a gradual heat till the mass becomes totally sublimed. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

GALL. prescribes four hundred and eighty parts of sulphate, the same of muriate, and four hundred and fifty of oxide. But HENRI observes that one fourth of the last would suffice, the purpose of which is only to convert into a deuto-sulphate the proto-sulphate which may exist in the salt first obtained.

FERR. directs six ounces of mercury to be dissolved in an equal quantity of sulphuric acid, the solution to be evaporated to dryness, the residuum to be triturated with its weight of muriate of soda, and the mixture to be sublimed.

R. Red Oxide of Mercury,
ten parts and a fourth.
Nitric Acid, a sufficient quantity

to dissolve the oxide. Evaporate to dryness, and triturate the residuum with

Muriate of Soda, four parts.

Sublime. (VAN MONS)

R. Mercury, one pound.
Nitric Acid, a sufficient quantity

to dissolve the metal with heat. Pour into the liquor a hot solution made with

Muriate of Soda, one pound and a half.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity,

avoiding the red vapours which are disengaged; the abundant precipitate at first formed becomes soon dissolved. Set aside the liquor, and separate the prismatic crystals which form. Evaporate till a pellicle appears, and set apart to crystallize again. (FULD.)

R. Red Oxide of Mercury, any quantity.
Hydrochloric Acid,
a sufficient quantity

to dissolve the oxide. Evaporate in a glass vessel, and crystallize. (ANT.; VAN MONS)

The deuto-chloruret of mercury or corrosive sublimate is one of the most virulent poisons we know. It is employed internally as an irritant, and externally as an escharotic, and also in some arts, to preserve animal substances which it renders imputrescible, giving to them the hardness of wood. But it is principally as an anti-syphilitic that it has enjoyed and still enjoys a high celebrity. The English, however, have decided that it should not be depended on in syphilis, so that they have abandoned the use of it again almost entirely to empyrics, from

whose hands it had passed, towards the end of the last century, into those of the regular practitioners. But it neither deserves this unqualified condemnation, nor such exaggerated encomiums as Van Swieten bestowed on it on the faith of one of those men so common in all times, who make nothing of distorting facts and of uttering deliberate falsehoods to flatter the weaknesses of men above them. When used with judgment, it is a most valuable medicine, and is highly useful in many cases; but, abandoned to quackery or to blind routine, it becomes the fruitful source of an infinity of evils.

It is incompatible with the alkalis, alkaline subcarbonates and sulphurets, tartarized antimony, acetate of lead, nitrate of silver, white of egg, gluten, metallic mercury, iron, copper, lead, volatile oils, and with infusions and decoctions of vegetable astringents. Boullay has even asserted that all vegetable and animal substances have the property of separating its constituent principles, in a space of time which varies with each of them, and which indeed it would be useful to determine, so as to know precisely the value of certain medicaments of very extended use, in which the inventors have intended the sublimate to be the most active ingredient.

It is administered in the dose of one sixteenth, one eighth, one fourth, or one half, of a grain.

I. *Preparations in which the action of the Deuto-chloruret of Mercury is not modified, at least perceptibly, by any foreign substance.*

AQUEOUS SOLUTION OF DEUTO-CHLORURET OF MERCURY.

Aqua divina Fernelii seu *phagedenica*, *Liquor mercurialis* seu *Muriatis Hydrargyri* seu *Hydrargyri muriatici corrosivi*. (Amst.; Batav.; Bavar.; Mil. Copen.; Ferr.; Hamb.; Hass.; Lipp.; Cast. Borus.; Sax.; Wurceb.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Piderit; Saunders; Swediaur)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, one dram.
Distilled Water, one pound.

Dissolve with trituration in a stone mortar. (Amst.)

Batav.; and Ferr. prescribe one dram to two pounds.—Mil. Copen.; Cast. Borus.; Sax.; Wurceb.; and Saunders—one grain to one ounce.—Swediaur—from twenty to thirty grains to two pounds.—Hass.—one scruple to ten ounces.—Lipp.—one scruple to one pound and a half.—Hass.; and Piderit.—forty-four grains to one pound.—Bavar.—one part to twenty-four parts.—Wurceb. elsewhere prescribes ten grains to four ounces.—Cadet de Gassicourt — from twelve to eighteen grains to two pounds.

The greater part of these solutions are employed externally, in lotions, principally in itch; some of them, as that of Bavar., are noticed as tests.

One part of the deuto-chloruret of mercury is soluble in about twenty parts of water at the ordinary temperature, and in thrice its weight of boiling water.

MERCURIAL OPHTHALMIC LIQUOR.

Collyrium ex Muriate Hydrargyri oxygenata. (Fuld.; Swediaur)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, one grain.
Distilled Water, six ounces.

Dissolve. (Fuld.)

Swediaur prescribes from half a grain to one grain to four ounces of water.

MERCURIAL LOTION.

Lotio Hydrargyri. (Genev.; Augustin)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, one scruple.
Distilled Water, twelve ounces.
Hydrochloric Acid, twenty-four drops.

Mix. (Genev.)

Augustin prescribes a solution of three grains of deuto-chloruret in two pounds of water or rose water.

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, two grains.
Subacetate of Copper, six grains.
Water, two pounds.

Mix.—It is recommended in obstinate tinea. (Augustin)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, two drams.
Nitric Oxide of Mercury, ten grains.
Spirit of Angelica, } of each,
——— Rosemary, } two drams.
Sulphate of Zinc, four drams and a half.
Water, four pounds.

Mix.—It is recommended in itch. (Augustin)

MERCURIAL LAVEMENT. (Augustin)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, six grains.
Infusion of Linseed, eight ounces.

Mix.—It is useful against ascarides.

MERCURIAL INJECTION. (RATIER)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, one grain.
Boiling Water, one ounce.

Mix.—For leucorrhœa.

AUGUSTIN recommends, after MONTEGGIA, in chronic gonorrhœa, one grain dissolved in four ounces of water.

ALIBERT'S MERCURIAL LOTION.

Eau rouge. (RATIER)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, one dram.
Distilled Water, one pound.
Alkanet, a sufficient quantity,

to colour the solution.

Linen or sponge is to be moistened with this liquor and parts affected with inflammatory herpes bathed with it; it is recommended particularly when the tetters are supposed to have a syphilitic origin.

MERCURIAL COLLYRIUM.

Aqua ophthalmica mercurialis. (AUGUSTIN; HUFELAND)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, half a grain.
Rose Water, three ounces.

Dissolve, and add

Mucilage of Quince Seeds, one dram.
Cherry-laurel Water, thirty drops.

Mix. (HUFELAND)

AUGUSTIN prescribes a mixture of one drop of solution of deuto-chloruret and four ounces of distilled water.

ANTI-SYPHILITIC BATH. (RATIER)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, from six to twelve grains.
Distilled Water, eight pounds.
Pure Water (at 30 degrees), two hundred pounds.

This bath should be taken in a wooden bathing-tub. It is highly dangerous in spite of the pompous eulogiums which have been bestowed on it.

ANTI-SYPHILITIC POTION. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; GENEV.: ELLIS)

R. Solution of Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, ten parts.
Gum Arabic, one part.
Distilled Water, one hundred parts.

Dissolve the gum in the water, and add the solution. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, two grains.
Pure Water, six ounces.
Spirit of Cinnamon, } of each,
Simple Syrup, } one ounce.

Mix. (ELLIS)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, eight grains.
Distilled Water, fifteen ounces.
Hydrochloric Acid, twelve drops.
Syrup of Poppies, one ounce.

Mix. (GENEV.)

Dose, one or two spoonfuls, twice or thrice a day.

MERCURIAL GARGLE.

Gargarisma in Ulceribus venereis. (AUGUSTIN; BRERA; RATIER; PH. SYPH.)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, six grains.
Decoction of Barley, one pound.
Honey of Roses, two ounces.

Mix. (PH. SYPH.)

RATIER prescribes from one to two grains of deuto-chloruret in six ounces of decoction of marshmallows, or two grains of deuto-chloruret, four ounces of distilled water, and half an ounce of syrup of honey. —BRERA—one grain of deuto-chloruret, one pound of decoction of barley, and half an ounce of honey of roses.

ANTI-SYPHILITIC LAVEMENT. (RATIER)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, two grains.
Distilled Water, two ounces.
Decoction of Linseed, one pound.

Mix.—It is recommended in syphilitic affections of the rectum, when the patient cannot support the deuto-chloruret by the mouth.

DETERSIVE INJECTION.

Injectio in Necrosi syphilitica. (BRERA)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, two grains.
Decoction of Barley, one pound.
Tincture of Myrrh, one dram.

Mix.

COMPOUND PHAGEDENIC LIQUOR. (VAN MONS)

R. Phagedenic Liquor, six ounces.
Extract of Myrrh, one dram.

Mix, and add

Tincture of Myrrh, half an ounce.

PIDERIT'S PHAGEDENIC LIQUOR. (PIDERIT)

R. Phagedenic Liquor, six ounces.
Tincture of Saffron, half an ounce.
Solution of Myrrh, one dram.

RHAZES' Compound Powder of Subcarbonate of Lead, one ounce.

Mix.—This is unchemical, and should be rejected.

ALCOHOLIC SOLUTION OF DEUTO-CHLORURET OF MERCURY.

Liquor Hydrargyri Oxymuriati seu *syphiliticus Turneri, Murias Hydrargyri spirituosus liquidus, Solutio Mercurii Corrosivi* seu *Muriatis Hydrargyri oxygenati.* (LOND.; AMER.; ANT.; MIL. COPEN.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; SAX.; HERBIP.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; COXE; ELLIS; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Liquor Hydrargyri Oxymuriati.
(LOND.)

R. Oxymuriate (Deuto-chloruret) of Mercury, eight grains.
Distilled Water, fifteen fluid ounces.
Alcohol, one fluid ounce.

Dissolve the salt in the water, and add the alcohol.

AMER.; COXE; and SWEDIAUR give the same formula.—RATIER—prescribes sixteen grains of deuto-chloruret, one pound of water, and half a dram of alcohol.—FORM. HÔP. FR.—one part of the salt, nine hundred parts of water, and one hundred of alcohol (33 degrees).—GALL.—eight grains of the salt, fourteen ounces and a half of water, one ounce and a half of alcohol (36 degrees).—FERR.—six grains of the salt, four ounces of water, and eight ounces of alcohol.—CADET DE GASSICOURT—twenty grains of the salt, twenty-five drams of alcohol (36 degrees), and two pounds of water.

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, twelve grains.
Spirit from Grain rectified twice, two pounds.

Dissolve with trituration. (ANT.; HERBIP.; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

MIL. COPEN. prescribes one grain of the salt, and four ounces of proof spirit.—SAX. eight grains of the salt and one pound of proof spirit.—ELLIS—two grains of the salt and four ounces of proof spirit.

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, one scruple.
White Sugar, half an ounce.

Triturate perfectly, and add

Proof Spirit, ten ounces.

Dissolve, and filter. (VAN MONS)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, six grains.
Alcohol, twelve ounces.

Dissolve, and add

Syrup of Tolu, one ounce and a half.

Mix. (FULD.; NIEMANN)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, eight grains.
Distilled Water, fifteen ounces.
Hydrochloric Acid, twelve drops.
Syrup of Poppies, one ounce.

Mix. (GENEV.)

After many trials VAN SWIETEN stopped at the proportion of twelve grains of deuto-chloruret to two pounds of spirit. He gave, morning and evening, half an ounce of this liquor, or a quarter of a grain of the salt, making the patient take afterwards a pound of emollient decoction mixed with a third or fourth of milk. The formula of GALL. gives half a grain to the ounce: but the ordinary mode in France is to dissolve eight grains of the salt in one dram of alcohol, and to dilute the solution with thirty-two ounces of distilled water. Thus, suppressing the alcohol, which serves no purpose whatever, and preserving the proportion of the two other components, we obtain a solution containing exactly a quarter of a grain to the ounce, which is a very convenient proportion for easily dosing and administering it. In the morning, fasting, half an ounce of the liquor, containing an eighth of a grain of the salt, is given on the first day; three quarters of an ounce, containing three-sixteenths of a grain, on the second; and on the third, one ounce, containing one fourth of a grain: and so on till half a grain is arrived at, which quantity should never be exceeded. It is frequently of advantage to divide the quantity into two takings, one for the morning and the other for the evening. It should be given in several ounces of decoction of barley, of linseed, or of marshmallows, of milk, of gum water, or syrup of gum; it may also be mixed with two pounds of ptisan, which the patient may drink by glassfuls in the course of the day.

CAMPHORATED MERCURIAL LIQUOR.

Liquor Hydrargyri camphorati seu *ad Condylomata.* (AUGUSTIN)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, half a dram.
Camphor, one dram.
Alcohol, one ounce.

RUST recommends it to dry and destroy condylomata.

ANTI-SYPHILITIC LIQUOR. (BRUNS.)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, twelve grains.

Fennel Water, Alcohol, } of each, one pound.
Rose Julep, two ounces.

Mix.

ANTI-SYPHILITIC GARGLE. (DISP. CHA. PARIS)

R. VAN SWIETEN's Liquor, two ounces.
Honey of Roses, one ounce.
Sudorific Decoction, six ounces.

Mix.

ANTI-SYPHILITIC LIQUOR. (PIERQUIN)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, twelve grains.
Camphor, four grains.

Triturate together in a marble mortar, and dissolve in

Proof Spirit, two pounds.

Add towards the end

Syrup of Red Poppies, one ounce.

Mix.—Dose, from one to two spoonfuls, morning and evening, in half a pound of pectoral ptisan or of milk.

MARRYAT'S SOLUTION. (NIEMANN)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, Hydrochloric Acid, } of each, ten grains.
Compound Spirit of Lavender, one ounce.

Mix.—Dose, twenty drops, morning and evening, in six spoonfuls of white wine, or decoction of marshmallows.

MINERAL MIXTURE. (NIEMANN)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, six grains.
Distilled Water, nine ounces.

Dissolve, and add

Vinous Cinnamon Water, two ounces.
Rectified Alcohol, Syrup of Marshmallows, } of each, one ounce.

Mix.

BOURQUENOD'S POTION.

R. Extract of Liquorice, one pound and a half.
Water, three pounds and a half.

Dissolve, and add

Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, twelve grains.

Dissolved in

Rectified Alcohol, two ounces.

Mix.—Dose, two spoonfuls in one pound of water.

SAINT-ILDEPHONT'S ANTI-SYPHILITIC SYRUP. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, fifteen grains.
Alcohol, two drams.

Triturate together till no more bubbles appear and no deposit is formed. Then add

Syrup of Maidenhair, twenty-four ounces.

Place the whole in a water-bath till the alcohol is evaporated.—Dose, one spoonful at first, and two or three, in two pounds of strong decoction of marshmallows, to be taken in the course of the day. This remedy, continued for three weeks or a month, with milk for the patient's nourishment, frequently cures syphilitic disorders.

ANTI-SYPHILITIC GARGLE. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. VAN SWIETEN's Liquor, one dram.
Decoction of Barley, one pound.
Syrup, two ounces.

Mix.

GRINDEL'S PHAGEDENIC LIQUOR.

Aqua caustica ad Condylomata. (NIEMANN)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, half a dram.
Camphor, one dram.
Rectified Alcohol, one ounce.

Mix.

WHATELY'S INJECTION. (ELLIS; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, one dram.
Alcohol, one ounce.

Dissolve, and mix from two to twenty drops of this solution with

Distilled Water, four ounces.
Sulphate of Zinc, from four to ten grains.

Mix.—It is recommended in blennorrhœa; one dram to be injected thrice a day.—The deuto-chloruret is decomposed by the sulphate.

ELLIS prescribes ten grains of sulphate, two of deuto-chloruret, and eight ounces of rose water.

ANTI-SYPHILITIC TINCTURE. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, one scruple.
Alcohol, four ounces.

Dissolve, and add

Canadian Balsam, Guaiac Resin, } of each, two ounces.

Dissolved in

Alcohol, four ounces.
Oil of Sassafras, two drams.

Mix.—Dose, ten drops every hour in chronic gonorrhœa.

ÆTHEREAL SOLUTION OF DEUTO-CHLORURET OF MERCURY.

Æther Mercurialis. (NIEMANN)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, sixteen grains.
Sulphuric Æther, one ounce.

Mix.—CHERON has given this formula.—Dose, from six to twelve drops, in milk, gum water, or sugar and water; and from two drams to half an ounce, externally, in frictions in the neighbourhood of the genital organs.

A long while before CHERON, LAFONTAINE had recommended to be taken, morning and evening, in a cupful of mucilaginous drink, from ten to twenty drops of a solution of four grains of deuto-chloruret in half an ounce of sulphuric æther.

The volatility of the excipient renders this preparation objectionable.

EMULSION OF DEUTO-CHLORURET OF MERCURY. (NIEMANN)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, two grains.
Sulphuric Æther, one dram.

Incorporate the solution with

Yolks of Eggs, two.

And add gradually

Peppermint Water, five ounces.
Syrup of Marshmallows, one ounce.

Mix.

CHERON'S MERCURIAL SYRUP.

R. White Sugar, one pound and a half.
Distilled Water, one pound.

Make a syrup, and when cold add

Æthereal Solution of Deuto-chloruret of Mercury. one ounce.

Mix.

CYRILLO'S OINTMENT.

Unguentum Cyrilli seu *mercuriale corrosivum* seu *mercuriale aptyalizomenon* seu *Muriatis Hydrargyri oxygenati.* (GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; SAX.; BORIES; BRUGNATELLI; CADET DE GASSICOURT; HUFELAND; NIEMANN)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, one part.
Prepared Lard, eight parts.

Triturate together for a long time, in a glass mortar. (GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; BRUGNATELLI)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, } of each, one part.
Hydrochlorate of Ammonia, }
Lard, eight parts.

Triturate for twenty-four hours. (SAX.; HUFELAND; NIEMANN)

BORIES; and CADET DE GASSICOURT prescribe one dram of deuto-chloruret, ten grains of hydrochlorate, and one ounce of lard.

CYRILLO directed one dram of it to be rubbed into the sole of the foot; CULLERIER thought half a dram was enough to begin with.

CORROSIVE PLASTER.

Emplastrum corrosivum. (GENEV.)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, half a dram.
Lard, half an ounce.
White Wax, two drams.

Mix.

CYRILLO'S OINTMENT WITH OPIUM. (PLANCHE)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, one part.
Prepared Lard, eight parts.

Triturate together, and add

Extract of Opium, ten parts.

Mix.—It is recommended in obstinate gonorrhœa, in slight frictions to the perineum.

ANTI-PSORIC OINTMENT.

Unguentum Muriatis oxygenatis Hydrargyri. (HISP.; BORIES)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, one part.
Subcarbonate of Lead, fifteen parts.
Lard, thirty parts.

Triturate together. (BORIES)

R. Fresh Butter, four ounces.
Turpentine, } of each, one ounce.
Oil of Roses, }

Melt over a very slow fire, and add

Subcarbonate of Lead, two ounces and a half.
Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, } of each, two drams.
Calcined Alum, }
Yolks of Eggs, two.
Lemon Juice, two ounces.

Mix.—This is a bad preparation, and should be rejected.

HOFFMANN'S MAJOR PILLS. (BRUNS.; FERR.; HAMB.; HANN.; WIRTEM.; AUGUSTIN; BRERA; PIERQUIN; RATIER; SAINTE-MARIE; SPIELMANN)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, fifteen grains.
Distilled Water, six drams.

Add to the solution

Crumb of Bread, two drams and a half.

Mix, and make one hundred and twenty pills, containing each one eighth of a grain of deuto-chloruret; they may be taken reduced to powder with sugar. (Bruns.; Hann.; Wirtem.)

Spielmann prescribes one dram of deuto-chloruret, a sufficient quantity of water to dissolve it, and nine drams of crumb of bread, to make pills of one grain each, which will be six hundred, each containing one tenth of a grain of deuto-chloruret. By some inconceivable mistake Spielmann directs four or five of them to be taken thrice a day.

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, six grains.

Dissolve it in a sufficient quantity of water, and add

Crumb of Bread, } of each, a
White Sugar, } sufficient quantity,

to make one hundred and eighty pills, each of which contains one thirtieth of a grain of deuto-chloruret. (Hamb.; Augustin)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, one scruple.
Alcohol, two drams.
Wheat Flour, three drams.
Distilled Water, a sufficient quantity,

to make one hundred and sixty pills, each containing one eighth of a grain of deuto-chloruret. (Ratier)

Ferr.; and Brera prescribe half a grain of proto-chloruret, a sufficient quantity of alcohol to dissolve it, and a sufficient quantity of crumb of bread to make a mass of four pills.

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, ten grains.
Sugar Candy, } of each,
Potato Starch, } one dram.
Water, a sufficient quantity,

to make a mass to be divided into eighty pills, containing each, one eighth of a grain of deuto-chloruret. (Pierquin)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, twelve grains.
Distilled Water, one dram.

Dissolve and add

Manna, two drams.
Liquorice Powder, a sufficient quantity,

to make a mass to be divided into ninety-six pills. (Sainte-Marie)

These last pills are the best of all. One is given at first, and then two, morning and evening.

VOGLER'S PILLS. (Niemann)

R. Extract of Liquorice, one dram.
Gum Tragacanth, two scruples.
Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, half a scruple.

Mix the extract and gum by trituration, then add the salt dissolved in a little water and make a mass to be divided into one hundred pills; each contains one tenth of a grain of the deuto-chloruret.

SIALAGOGUE PILLS. (Ellis)

R Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, } of each, five grains.
Hydrochlorate of Ammonia, }
Distilled Water, thirty drops.
Conserve of Roses, one scruple.
Liquorice Powder, a sufficient quantity,

to make forty pills, each of which contains one eighth of a grain of deuto-chloruret.

ESCHAROTIC TROCHISCS.

Trochisci Muriatis Oxygenati Hydrargyri. (Hisp.; Gall.; Form. Hôp. Fr.)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, one part.
Starch, two parts.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, a sufficient quantity,

to make trochiscs. (Gall.; Form. Hôp. Fr.)

Hisp. directs four parts of deuto-chloruret, seven of starch, and one part of gum tragacanth, to be pulverized, and then reduced to a paste with water.

ANTI-SYPHILITIC CHOCOLATE.

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, sixteen grains.
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity,

to dissolve it. Add.

Peruvian Balsam, four drams.
Prepared Cocoa Paste, fourteen ounces.
Sugar, two ounces.

Each pound should be divided into thirty-two takings. It is a bad preparation and should be thrown aside.

II. *Preparations in which the action of Deuto-chloruret of Mercury is more or less modified by foreign substances.*

A.

By Aconite.

MERCURIAL PILLS OF ACONITE. (Pierquin; Planche)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, two grains.
Extract of Aconite, one scruple.

Triturate for a long time in a glass mortar, and divide into twenty pills.

They are recommended in chronic disorders of the lymphatic system, in tetters, particularly those complicated with itch, scrofula, and syphilis.—Dose, one pill, morning and evening, augmenting it by one every ten days.

B.

By Alum.

ALUMINOUS MERCURIAL LIQUOR.

Aqua Mercurii vitriolati. (FULD.; AUGUSTIN)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, } of each,
Alum, } two drams.
Water, two pounds.

Boil down to one half, and filter.

No trace of the deuto-chloruret is left in this preparation.

C.

By Antimony.

ANTI-HERPETIC ELECTUARY. (BORIES; PIERQUIN)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, three grains.
Sulphuret of Antimony, half an ounce.
Extract of Fumitory, one ounce.
Guaiac Resin half an ounce.
Syrup of Orange Peel, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—FOUQUET prescribes from half a dram to one dram, twice a day. It is a bad preparation.

D.

By Hemlock.

ANTI-SYPHILITIC PILLS. (FULD.; ELLIS)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, six grains.
Distilled Water, a sufficient quantity, to dissolve it. Add
Extract of Hemlock, one dram.
Powdered Hemlock, a sufficient quantity,
to make forty-eight pills.

ANTI-HERPETIC PILLS. (PIERQUIN)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, eight grains.
Rhubarb, one dram.
Soap, } of each,
Extract of Hemlock, } two drams.

Make sixty-four pills.

It is a bad preparation.

MERCURIAL GARGLE.

Gargarisma Belladonnæ cum Hydrargyro. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Herb of Belladonna, } of each,
——— Hemlock, } one handful.
Linseed, two ounces.
Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, from six to ten grains.
Water, two pounds.

Boil for a few minutes.

SANTER recommends it in affections of the throat which succeed scarlatina.

E.

By Scurvy-grass.

PORTAL'S ANTI-SCORBUTIC SYRUP. (BRUGNATELLI; CADET DE GASSICOURT; HENRI)

R. Root of Gentian, one ounce.
——— Madder, } of each, four drams.
Cinchona, }
Water, four pounds.

Boil till reduced to two pounds; strain the decoction, and add to it

White Sugar, three pounds.

Clarify with white of egg, boil to the consistence of syrup, and strain.

On the other hand.

R. Leaves of Water Cress, } of each,
——— Scurvy-Grass, } four ounces.
Root of Horse-radish, one ounce.

Bruise in a mortar, express the juice, filter this when cold, and dissolve in it, in a water-bath,

White Sugar, twenty-two ounces.

Strain, mix this with the preceding syrup, and add

Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, four grains,

previously dissolved in

Alcohol, two drams.

Mix.—It is recommended in diseases of the skin, scrofula, scurvy, and syphilitic affections of old standing.—Dose, from one to two ounces, in proper drink.

F.

By Copaiba.

PAJOT LAFOREST'S ELECTUARY.

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, } of each,
Kino, } half an
Copaiba, } ounce.

Gum Arabic, one ounce and a half.
White Sugar, five ounces.
Mint Water, a sufficient quantity.

Make a mucilage with the gum and mint water, and triturate with it the kino, the deuto-chloruret, and the copaiba; add to the mixture a little rose water, then add the sugar, and a sufficient quantity of rose water to give a proper consistence.

It is recommended in chronic discharges from the urethra and at the commencement of acute urethritis. — Dose, two drams, morning and evening, alone or with any proper liquid.

G.

By Copper.

KRUGER'S CAUSTIC POWDER. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, } of each, ten grains.
Sulphate of Copper, }
Nitrate of Silver, six grains.

Mix.—This is a bad preparation; it has been recommended to be applied in syphilitic excrescences, after having moistened them with a brush.

DRY COLLYRIUM. (VAN MONS)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, } of each, four grains.
Muriate of Copper, }
Florentine Iris, half a dram.
Fine Sugar, two drams.

Mix.

H.

By Guaiac.

FALK'S ANTI-SYPHILITIC TINCTURE.

Elixir balsamicum purificans, Essentia Balsami Canadensis mundificans. (HERBIP.; PIDERIT; BORIES; PIERQUIN; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, one scruple.
Alcohol, one ounce.

Dissolve and add

Guaiac Resin, } of each, one ounce,
Canadian Balsam, }

dissolved in

Alcohol, seven ounces.

Filter. Add further,

Oil of Sassafras, two drams.

Mix, shaking the bottle. (BORIES; PIERQUIN; SPIELMANN)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, one scruple.
Rectified Alcohol, four ounces.

Dissolve, and add

Venice Turpentine, } of each, one ounce,
Guaiac Resin, }

dissolved in

Alcohol, four ounces.

Mix, and add

Oil of Sassafras, two drams.

Preserve. (HERBIP.)

PIDERIT gives the same formula, but substitutes turpentine for the Canadian balsam.

VAN MONS has properly simplified this formula in the following manner:

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, one scruple.
Oil of Sassafras, two drams.
Tincture of Guaiac Resin, eight ounces.
Proof Spirit, twelve ounces.

Dissolve and filter.

It is a powerful stimulant, and is recommended in affections attributed to the presence of the syphilitic virus, and various other acrimonies.—Dose, from ten to twenty drops, morning and evening, in an appropriate vehicle.

I.

By Gluten.

TADDEI'S PILLS.

R. Wheat Flour, one pound.

Make a paste with distilled water, and knead it under a stream of water; leave the gluten to itself for twenty-four hours in winter, and for eight or ten in summer; after which press it and agitate it with a solution made with

Amygdaline Soap, half an ounce.
Water, one pound,

till a homogeneous liquor is produced, and strain it through a sieve. Then dissolve

Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, one dram

in a sufficient quantity of water; pour into it an excess of glutinous liquor, till flocules cease to be formed. After several hours' repose, collect these on a cloth and dry them; then reduce them to a paste with

Extract of Guaiac, or of Gentian, a sufficient quantity,

and divide the mass into one hundred and forty-four pills.

TADDEI extols these, in the treatment of syphilitic disorders, in the dose of from two or three, to six, eight, and even more daily. But they should be proscribed; for their intimate composition is not yet known. The deuto-chloruret is decomposed, or eight of them could never be taken at once, which

would be equivalent to four grains of this substance.

J.

By Gratiola.

ANTI-SYPHILITIC ELECTUARY. (AUGUSTIN; PH. SYPH.)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, three grains.
Extract of Gratiola three drams.
Rob of Elder, three ounces.

Mix.—HOLL prescribed it in painful tumours attributed to syphilis.

DEHAEN'S ANTI-SYPHILITIC MIXTURE. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, three grains.
Extract of Gratiola, two drams.
——— Aconite, one dram.
Rob of Elder, six ounces.

Mix.—It is recommended in chronic syphilis. — Dose, a tea-spoonful, twice or thrice a day, gradually increasing the quantity of the gratiola to half an ounce.

K.

By Opium.

PILLS OF DEUTO-CHLORURET OF MERCURY AND OF OPIUM. (CAST. BORUS.; AUGUSTIN)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, ten grains.
Opium, five grains.
Hot Water, a sufficient quantity to dissolve them. Add
Grated Crumb of Bread, six scruples.
Extract of Liquorice, four scruples.

Mix, and make one hundred pills. Dose, one or two, morning and evening. (CAST. BORUS.)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, two grains.
Water, a sufficient quantity.
Dissolve, and add
Opium, four grains.
Camphor, eight grains.
Sugar, half a dram.
Crumb of Bread, a sufficient quantity.

Make forty pills.—Dose, from three to five, morning and evening. (AUGUSTIN)

ANTI-SYPHILITIC PILLS. (RATIER; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, four grains.
Water, a sufficient quantity.
Aqueous Extract of Opium, twelve grains.
Extract of Cinchona, one scruple.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Make sixteen pills, each of which contains one-fourth of a grain of deuto-chloruret. (SAINTE-MARIE)

DUPUYTREN has thus modified these pills proposed by FRANK:

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, } of each, half a grain.
Extract of Opium, }
——— Cinchona, ten grains.
Powdered Cinchona, a sufficient quantity to make two pills. (RATIER)

OPIATE ALCOHOLIC SOLUTION OF DEUTO-CHLORURET OF MERCURY. (MIL. COPEN.; AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, one grain.
Alcohol, four ounces.
Tincture of Opium, one dram.

Mix. (MIL. COPEN.)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, two grains.
Vinous Cinnamon Water, one ounce.
SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, one scruple.

Mix. (NIEMANN)

AUGUSTIN prescribes four grains of the salt, three ounces of vinous cinnamon water, and two scruples of tincture of opium. The first formula deserves the preference.

SPANGENBERG'S LIQUOR. (PIERQUIN; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, two grains.
Tincture of Opium, one dram.
Rose Water, four ounces.

Mix.—It is recommended, as a preventive of syphilis, to be applied as a lotion after a suspicious coitus.

OPIATE MERCURIAL INJECTION. (RATIER)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, twelve grains.
Distilled Water, two pounds.
SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, one ounce.

Mix.—To be applied to the syphilitic ulcers of women.

CONRAD'S OPHTHALMIC LIQUOR.

Aqua ophthalmica Conradi seu *mercurialis* seu *Hydrargyri muriatici corrosivi cum Opio, Collyrium ex Hydrargyro muriatico corrosivo.* (MIL. COPEN.; HANN.; WURCEB.; AUGUSTIN; RATIER; VAN MONS)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, one grain.
Infusion of Elder Flowers, four ounces.
Tincture of Opium, one dram.

Mix. (MIL. COPEN.)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, one grain.
Elder Flower Water, ten drams.
Tincture of Opium, ten drops.
Extract of Liquorice, one dram.

Mix.—Twenty drops of this solution to be taken every three hours. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, one grain.
Rose Water, four ounces.
Extract of Opium, two grains.

Mix. (WURCEB.)

HANN.; and VAN MONS prescribe one grain of deuto-chloruret, six ounces of rose water, and two scruples of SYDENHAM'S laudanum.—RATIER—one grain of the salt, one scruple of tragacanth, four ounces of rose water, and eighteen drops of laudanum.—VAN MONS—two grains of the salt, half a scruple of extract of opium, four ounces of rose water, and half an ounce of mucilage of quince seeds.—AUGUSTIN—one ounce of chamomile water, and twenty grains of quince seeds, to be made into mucilage, and one grain of deuto-chloruret added.

MERCURIAL GARGLE. (RATIER)

R. Dried Leaves of Hemlock, half an ounce.
Water, one pound and a half.

Boil, strain, and add

Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, three grains.
SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, one dram.
Honey, two ounces.

Mix.

WRIGHT'S ELIXIR. (VAN MONS)

R. Opium, one dram.
Pimento, two drams.
Seneka Root, three drams.
Proof Spirit, eighty-two ounces.

Infuse without heat; and after sufficient extraction, express, and add to the liquor

Guaiac Resin, ten drams,

and when dissolved,

Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, half a dram.

Dissolve, and filter.

SOLUBLE MERCURIAL BOUGIES. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, four grains.
Extract of Opium, one dram.
Water, two ounces.
Gum Arabic, a sufficient quantity

to make a thick liquid into which threads of cotton are to be plunged several times, letting them dry after each dipping.—HECKER recommends them in chronic gonorrhœa.

L.

By Lead.

ESCHAROTIC TROCHISCS.

Trochisci de Minio. (GALL.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, two parts.
Deutoxide of Lead, one part.
Grated Crumb of Bread, four parts.
Rose Water, a sufficient quantity.

Make trochiscs of the volume and figure of oats. (GALL.; SPIELMANN)

WIRTEM. prescribes one part of deuto-chloruret, one of deutoxide, two parts of starch, two of crumb of bread, and a sufficient quantity of mucilage of tragacanth.—VAN MONS—two of deuto-chloruret, one of deutoxide, eight of crumb of bread, and a sufficient quantity of water.—SARD.—one dram of deuto-chloruret, one dram of deutoxide, one ounce of crumb of bread, and water.—CADET DE GASSICOURT—one ounce of deuto-chloruret, half an ounce of deutoxide, six ounces of crumb of bread, and water.

MERCURIO-SATURNINE INJECTION.

Injectio hydrargyro-saturnina seu *de Plumbo et Mercurio, Solutio hydrargyrata.* (PH. SYPH.; SWEDIAUR)

R. Crystallized Protoxide of Lead, one ounce.
Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, half a dram.
Vinegar, five ounces.

Digest for twelve hours in a warm place, frequently shaking the vessel; pour off the clear part of the liquor, and to every two or four drams of it, add

Distilled Water, four ounces.

Mix. (PH. SYPH.)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, } of each,
Crystallized Acetate of Lead, } half a dram.
Rose Water, one pound.

Dissolve. (PH. SYPH.)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, two grains.
Water, sixteen ounces.

Dissolve, and add

Solution of Sub-acetate of Lead, thirty drops.

Mix. (PH. SYPH.)

SWEDIAUR prescribes half a grain of

deuto-chloruret, four ounces of water, and eight drops of solution of sub-acetate; or, half a scruple of deuto-chloruret, fifteen ounces of water, and two drams of the solution; or, half a dram of deuto-chloruret, five ounces of solution, and the addition of one pound of water to every dram of the mixture of these two triturated together.

It is a bad preparation.—It has been recommended in both chronic and acute urethritis.

DESICCATIVE LOTION.

Lotio Plumbi composita. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Solution of Sub-acetate of Lead, } of each, half
Sulphate of Zinc, } an ounce.
Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, twenty grains.
Water, two pounds.

Mix.—It is a bad preparation. It has been recommended in certain pruriginous eruptions of the genital organs.

CARDINAL DE LUYNES' ANTI-HERPETIC LIQUOR. (BORIES; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, one dram and a half.
Sub-carbonate of Lead, four drams.
Alum, three drams.
White of Egg, one.
Rose Water, eight ounces.

Mix. (PIERQUIN)

BORIES; and CADET DE GASSICOURT prescribe half an ounce of deuto-chloruret, two ounces of sub-carbonate, one ounce of alum, and two pounds of water.—BORIES very amusingly gives this formula as his own.

Compresses are to be moistened with it and applied to herpetic eruptions. It is a bad preparation, and should be used with caution.

PLENK'S CAUSTIC LIQUOR.

Liquor ad Condylomata. (HERBIP.; PH. SYPH.; AUGUSTIN; CADET DE GASSICOURT; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, } of each, one ounce.
Alum, }
Sub-carbonate of Lead, } of each, one dram.
Camphor, }
Alcohol, } of each, twelve ounces.
Vinegar, }

Mix, and preserve without filtering. (HERBIP.; VAN MONS)

CADET DE GASSICOURT prescribes two drams each, of proto-chloruret, of alum, of sub-carbonate of lead, and of camphor, and one pound and a half each, of alcohol and of vinegar.—PH. SYPH.—one dram of deuto-chloruret, half a dram each, of alum, of camphor, and of crystallized acetate of lead, and half an ounce each, of alcohol and of vinegar.—AUGUSTIN; and SWEDIAUR suppress the preparation of lead, and prescribe one dram of deuto-chloruret, half a dram of alum, half a dram of camphor, half an ounce of vinegar, and half an ounce of alcohol.

Bits of lint are wetted, and syphilitic excrescences covered with them. It is a bad preparation, and the following should always be preferred:

STETTIN'S LIQUOR.

Aqua mercurialis seu *Stettinensis ad usus externos.* (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.)

R. Pomegranate Flowers, half an ounce.
Super-acetate of Lead, } of each
Super-tartrate of Potass, } one dram.
Root of Tormentil, two drams.
Saccharated Alum, one ounce.
Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, } of each,
Red Sanders Wood, } one dram.
Rectified Alcohol, sixteen ounces.

Digest, and express. (BRUNS.)

R. Sub-carbonate of Lead, one ounce.
Alum, six drams.
Crystallized Protoxide of Lead, half an ounce.
Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, } of each,
Hydrochlorate of Ammonia, } one dram.
Water of Garden Nightshade, } of each, four ounces.
——— Water Lily, }
Rose Water, }
Plantain Water, }
Vinegar, half a pound.

Boil slightly, and preserve without straining. (WIRTEM.)

DESICCATIVE OINTMENT.

Unguentum siccativum (SWEDIAUR)

R. Prepared Tutty, } of each, one scruple.
Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, }
Red Oxide of Mercury, } of each, two drams.
Acetate of Lead, }
Calcined Alum, }
Lard, four ounces.

Triturate.

M.

By Rhubarb.

MERCURIAL PILLS. (FEE; RATIER)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, four grains.

Alcohol, a few drops.
Rhubarb, } of each,
Guaiac Resin, } one dram.
Extract of Liquorice,
a sufficient quantity

to make pills of five grains each. (Fee)

Ratier prescribes one scruple of deuto-chloruret, two drams of rhubarb, half an ounce of soap, and a sufficient quantity of liquorice powder and of syrup, to make one hundred and forty-four pills.

The latter is unchemical.

N.

By Scammony.

MERCURIAL PILLS OF SCAMMONY.

Pilulæ Scammonii hydrargyrosæ seu *e Scammonio compositæ.* (Suec.)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, } of each,
Scammony, } twelve grains.
Gamboge, five grains.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity

to make six pills. (!)

By adding one dram of extract of rhubarb, and making twenty-four pills, a more commodious and less dangerous preparation would be obtained.

O.

By Senna.

LASSÔNE'S ANTI-SYPHILITIC PILLS. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury,
eighteen grains.
Proto-chloruret of Mercury,
fifty-four grains.

Triturate for a long time, and add

Guaiac Resin, half a dram.
Senna, in powder, one dram.
Syrup, a sufficient quantity

to make pills of two grains each.

Dose, three daily, to be gradually augmented.—It is a bad preparation.

IODURETS OF MERCURY.

Proto-Ioduret.

Ferr.; Henri; Magendie.

R. Crystallized Proto-nitrate of Mercury,
one hundred parts.
Water, four hundred parts.

Dissolve, filter, and add

Ioduret of Potassium, dissolved in water acidulated with Nitric Acid,
a sufficient quantity,

till a precipitate ceases to be formed.

Collect this on a filter, wash it with distilled water, till a black precipitate ceases to be produced by the addition of potass to the water, then dry it, and preserve it in a dark place.

II. *Deuto-Ioduret.*

Ferr.; Magendie.

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury,
seventy parts.
Ioduret of Potassium,
one hundred parts.

Dissolve each separately in a sufficient quantity of distilled water; filter the two liquors, and mix them slowly together: collect the precipitate on a filter, wash it with distilled water till this comes off tasteless; then dry and pulverize it, and preserve in a dark place. (Magendie)

R. Solution of Hydriodate of Potass,
any quantity.

Add to it drop by drop

Solution of Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, a sufficient quantity,

or, till it ceases to produce a precipitate. Wash and dry this. (Ferr.)

The iodurets of mercury are powerful stimulants; the deuto-ioduret is even more energetic than the deuto-chloruret, and is employed in the treatment of syphilis complicated with scrofula. When left on the skin for a few moments, the deuto-ioduret has sometimes brought on an intense erysipelatous inflammation. The commencing dose is one-sixteenth of a grain, to be carried gradually to one-fourth.

ALCOHOLIC SOLUTION OF DEUTO-IODURET OF MERCURY. (Ferr.; Fee; Henri; Magendie)

R. Deuto-ioduret of Mercury,
twenty grains.
Alcohol (36 degrees),
one ounce and a half.

Dissolve. (Fee; Henri; Magendie)

Twenty-six drops contain nearly one eighth of a grain of the ioduret.

Ferr. prescribes only one ounce of alcohol, in which solution there are in every ten drops, a sixteenth of a grain.—Dose, ten, fifteen, and twenty drops in a glassful of distilled water; common water decomposes it.

ÆTHEREAL SOLUTION OF DEUTO-IODURET OF MERCURY. (Fee; Magendie)

R. Deuto-ioduret of Mercury,
twenty grains.
Sulphuric Æther,
one ounce and a half.

Mix.—The dose of this should be less than that of the preceding.

PILLS OF IODURET OF MERCURY. (FERR.; BRERA; FEE; HENRI; MAGENDIE)

R. Proto or Deuto-ioduret of Mercury, one grain.
Extract of Liquorice, twelve grains.
Liquorice Powder, a sufficient quantity,
to make eight pills. (MAGENDIE)

FEE; and HENRI substitute extract of of juniper for that of liquorice.

R. Deuto or Proto-ioduret of Mercury, one grain.
Liquorice Powder, six grains.
Rob of Elder, a sufficient quantity.
Make eight pills. (FERR.)

R. Proto or Deuto-ioduret of Mercury, one grain.
Extract of Juniper, sixteen grains.
Liquorice Powder, a sufficient quantity,
to make eight boluses. (BRERA)

Dose, two, morning and evening, increasing the dose gradually till four are taken each time.

OINTMENT OF IODURET OF MERCURY. (BRERA; HENRI; MAGENDIE; PIERQUIN; RATIER)

R. Proto or Deuto-ioduret of Mercury, twenty grains.
Prepared Lard, one ounce and a half.
Triturate. (MAGENDIE)

R. Deuto-ioduret of Mercury, fifteen grains.
Lard, two ounces.
Essence of Bergamotte, twenty drops.
Mix. (RATIER)

R. Proto-ioduret of Mercury, half a dram.
Lard, one ounce and a half.
Essence of Bergamotte, fifteen drops.
Mix. (RATIER)

PIERQUIN prescribes fifteen grains of ioduret, one ounce of lard, and twenty drops of essence of cloves.

It is recommended to hasten the cicatrization of indolent ulcers. That with the deuto-ioduret is more stimulant than the other, and should be employed in less quantity.

CYANURET OF MERCURY.

Borussias seu *Cyanuretum Hydrargyri.* (BELG.; GALL.; FERR.; NIEMANN; PLANCHE; VAN MONS)

R. Cyanuret of Iron, six parts.
Nitric Oxide of Mercury, five parts.
Distilled Water, forty parts.

Mix the two former together, and add the latter heated. Boil for half an hour, constantly stirring, and then filter through paper. Wash the residuum with hot distilled water. Lastly, evaporate the liquor, filter, and set apart that crystals may form. (DUBL.)

R. Prussian Blue, two parts.
Red Oxide of Mercury, one part.

Pulverize these two substances, mix them together, and put them into a glass capsule. Pour upon them

Pure Water, eight parts.

Boil, constantly stirring with an iron spatula, till the mixture has acquired a yellow tint; then filter the liquor and wash the residuum with

Water, four parts.

Evaporate the mixed liquors till a drop being placed on a cold body becomes solidified; then set it aside in a cool place to crystallize, and purify with fresh crystallization. (BELG.; FERR.; GALL.)

HENRI recommends the Prussian blue to be first washed with diluted sulphuric or hydrochloric acid, in order to take from it the alumina, without which one would be be acting on an uncertain and variable quantity of ferro-cyanate of iron.

R. Red Oxide of Iron, ten parts.
Prussian Blue, seven parts.

Pulverize each separately, adding a little alcohol to the second; put the powders into a matrass with

Water, eighty parts.

Boil in a sand-bath till the matter has assumed a yellowish-green tint; filter twice with the same paper; wash the residuum with cold water; put it again in the bath, and remove the fire; set it aside to crystallize slowly, and purify with a second crystallization. (NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Red Oxide of Mercury, twelve drams.
Prussian Blue, eight ounces.
Distilled Water, twenty-seven ounces.

Levigate each separately, and put them into a porcelain capsule with nine ounces of the water; boil for half an hour, constantly stirring, then decant and filter: pour upon the residuum the remainder of the water, boiling; boil again for half an hour, and filter. Mix the two liquors, evaporate to a pellicle, and set aside to crystallize in a cool place. (PLANCHE)

This is a formidable poison; it has been tried in syphilitic cases, but its deleterious activity, which is still greater than that of the deuto-chloruret, should make it be

hunned. It is administered in the same manner but in smaller doses than the preceding.

CHAUSSIER'S ANTI-SYPHILITIC LIQUOR. (RATIER)

R. Cyanuret of Mercury, eight grains.
Distilled Water, one pound.

Mix.—Each ounce contains half a grain, of cyanuret.

OINTMENT OF CYANURET OF MERCURY. (RATIER)

R. Cyanuret of Mercury, sixteen grains.
Lard, one ounce.
Essence of Lemon, fifteen drops.

Mix.—It is recommended in moist scaly letters, acompanied with inflammation and violent itching.

AMMONIURET OF MERCURY.

Ammoniuretum Hydrargyri. (NIEMANN; PLANCHE; VAN MONS)

R. Red Oxide of Mercury, two parts.
Concentrated Solution of Ammonia, one part.

Shake quickly together, and then set aside for several hours; shake again, and continue thus till the matter has taken a crystalline appearance; then decant, wash, dry, pulverize, wash again, and finally dry and preserve it. (NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

R. White Precipitate, any quantity.
Solution of Ammonia, a sufficient quantity

to dissolve it. (PLANCHE)

The ammoniuret of mercury has been proposed to be applied externally for the dispersion of exostoses.

LINIMENT OF AMMONIURET OF MERCURY. (PLANCHE)

R. Olive Oil, nine drams.
Ammoniuret of Mercury, half an ounce.

Triturate together in a glass mortar.

BORATE OF MERCURY.

Sal sedativum mercuriale, Boras Hydrargyri Mercurius boraxitus. (NIEMANN; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Mercury, } of each,
Concentrated Nitric Acid, } two ounces.

The solution being effected, dilute the liquor with four parts of water, filter it, and add, gradually,

Solution of Sub-borate of Soda, a sufficient quantity,

or, till no more precipitate is formed; wash and dry this. (SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, 22,2 parts.
Neutral Borate of Soda, 26,5 parts.

Triturate together in a glass mortar; at the end of a quarter of an hour add a little water, then more, and finally a large quantity: decant the liquor, wash the precipitate till the water comes off tasteless, and dry it. (NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

This salt may be employed instead of the proto-chloruret of mercury. Dose, two grains daily, to be gradually augmented.

CARBONATE OF MERCURY. (FERR.; VAN MONS)

R. Saturated Solution of Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, four parts.
Water, charged with Carbonic Acid, sixteen parts.

Pour these into a flask, and add gradually, shaking briskly, a solution of

Neutral Carbonate of Potass, one part.

Leave the flask in a cool place for fifteen days or more; then wash slightly the crystals which form at the surface of the liquor, and dry them. (VAN MONS)

R. Acetate of Mercury, any quantity.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity

to dissolve the salt; filter the liquor while hot, and add to it,

Solution of Subcarbonate of Ammonia, a sufficient quantity,

or, till no more precipitate is formed; wash and dry this. (FERR.)

WURTZ' PRECIPITATE.

Mercurius præcipitatus fuscus Wurtzii, Turpethum rubrum. (LIPP.)

R. Solution of Proto-nitrate of Mercury, two pounds.
——— Subcarbonate of Potass, a sufficient quantity.

Add the latter to the former, till precipitate ceases to be formed; collect this, wash it with hot water, and dry it.

PHOSPHATE OF MERCURY.

Hydrargyrum phosphoratum seu *phosphoreum, Phosphas Hydrargyri.* (OLDEN.; BORUS.; COXE; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Solution of Nitrate of Mercury, any quantity.
——— Phosphate of Soda, a sufficient quantity.

Add the latter to the former till no more precipitate is formed; wash, and dry this. (OLDEN.; BORUS.; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, any quantity.

Dissolve it in hot water, and add gradually,

Hot Solution of Sub-phosphate of Soda, a sufficient quantity,

or, till no more precipitate is formed; wash and dry this. (Van Mons)

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, one part.
Sub-phosphate of Soda, two parts.

Mix, and add, while triturating,

Hot Water, four parts.

At the end of an hour, pour off the liquid, wash the precipitate and dry it on a filter. (Van Mons)

Coxe requires the solution of nitrate of mercury to be decomposed by that of sub-phosphate of soda.

This is rarely used, but it once was in vogue in Germany and England, for diseases called degenerated and obstinate syphilis. — Dose, from half a grain to one grain, with sugar or cinnamon; it is also applied externally, in the form of an ointment. Boudet thinks that we might substitute for this and many analogous preparations, the *Ammoniaco-mercurial Phosphate*, which he has discovered, and which is possessed of very great solubility. It enters, with proto-chloruret of mercury, and probably other mercurial salts, into the composition of the *Rose Precipitate* or *Mineral Rose*, obtained by pouring urine into a solution of nitrate of mercury, and which was formerly prescribed as purgative, in the dose of from six to ten grains.

PERSULPHATE OF MERCURY.

Hydrargyri Persulphas. (Dubl.)

R. Purified Mercury, Sulphuric Acid, Nitric Acid, } of each, six parts. one part.

Expose the mixture in a glass vessel, to a gradually raised heat, till the matter, when nearly dry, assumes a white colour.

SUB-DEUTO-SULPHATE OF MERCURY.

Calx Mercurii vitriolata, Hydrargyrus vitriolatus seu *flavus* seu *corrosivus flavus* seu *emeticus flavus* seu *præcipitatus flavus* seu *causticus flavus* seu *luteus, Oxydum Hydrargyri sulphuricum, Sulphas Hydrargyri luteum* seu *cum excessu Oxydi, Subsulphas Hydrargyri flavus, Turpethum minerale.* — Yellow Precipitate, Turbith mineral. (Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Amst.; Bruns.; Gall.; Ferr.; Genev.; Lipp.; Lusit.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Niemann; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

Subsulphas Hydrargyri flavus. (Edinb.)

R. Purified Mercury, two parts.
Sulphuric Acid, three parts.

Put them into a glass cucurbit placed in a sand-bath, and boil to dryness. Reduce the white residuum to powder, and throw it into boiling water; it will then be immediately converted into a yellow powder, which is to be frequently washed with warm water.

Sulphuricum Oxydum Hydrargyri. (Dubl.)

R. Persulphate of Mercury, one part.
Boiling Water, twenty parts.

Triturate these together in a stone mortar, and pour off the supernatant liquor: wash the yellow powder which results with hot distilled water as long as the addition of solution of caustic potass to the effused water effects a precipitate, and finally dry it.

R. Mercury, one part.
Sulphuric Acid, two parts.

Heat gradually till a white mass is formed; dry this perfectly by augmenting the heat; then sprinkle it with distilled water. Triturate it well in a glass mortar, set it aside, decant the liquid, and wash the powder at the bottom of the vessel with distilled water, till this comes off tasteless. (Amst.; Genev.; Lusit.; Sard.; Herbip.)

Niemann prescribes two parts of mercury one and a half of acid.—Brugnatelli—three of mercury and four and a half of acid.—Gall.—two of mercury and two and a half of acid (66 degrees)—Amer.; Coxe; and Spielmann.—two of mercury and three of acid.—Bruns.; Ferr.; and Wirtem.—an equal part of each.—Van Mons.—190 of mercury and 200 of acid.

Lipp. directs five ounces of mercury to be dissolved in six ounces of concentrated sulphuric acid, and having dried and pulverized the salt, the powder to be introduced into a flask containing two pounds of boiling water and one ounce of deliquesced subcarbonate of potass, and the precipitate to be carefully washed.

R. Sulphuric Acid diluted with its own weight of water, any quantity.
Red Oxide of Mercury, a sufficient quantity.

to saturate the acid. Evaporate to dryness, pulverize the mass, pour upon it ten times its weight of boiling water, agitate, set aside, decant, and wash and dry the precipitate. (Van Mons)

It is violently emetic and purgative, and was formerly represented as a preservative from the small pox; but is scarcely employed at the present day, except in obstinate exanthemata, in which cases it is still reputed to have more efficacy than any other mercurial preparation.—Dose, from one fourth of a grain repeated twice or thrice a day, to one, two, or three grains, and this should not be exceeded.

EMETIC BOLUSES. (Pierquin; Saunders)

R. Sub-deuto-sulphate of Mercury, seven grains.
Conserve of Roses, one scruple.
Make one bolus. (Saunders)

Pierquin prescribes five grains of the salt.

These are both two strong; three grains would be sufficient.—It would be still better if such an emetic were renounced altogether.

OINTMENT OF SUB-DEUTO-SULPHATE OF MERCURY.

Unguentum Sulphatis Hydrargyri seu *Turpethi mineralis.* (Brugnatelli; Cadet de Gassicourt; Niemann; Ratier; Sainte-Marie; Swediaur)

R. Sub-deuto-sulphate of Mercury, one part.
Lard, eight parts.

Triturate the salt in a glass mortar, incorporate it in the lard melted slowly, and triturate till cold. (Sainte-Marie; Swediaur)

Brugnatelli prescribes one part to four.—Cadet de Gassicourt; and Ratier—one to sixteen.

R. Sub-deuto-sulphate of Mercury, one part.
Simple Cerate, ten parts.
Mix. (Niemann)

Alibert frequently employs this ointment in the treatment of indolent tetters.

CULLERIER'S ANTI-HERPETIC OINTMENT. (Pierquin; Ratier)

R. Sub-deuto-sulphate of Mercury, } of each, one dram.
Sydenham's Laudanum, }
Sublimed Sulphur, half a dram.
Lard, one ounce.
Triturate together.

CHEVALLIER'S ANTI-HERPETIC OINTMENT. (Henri)

R. Sub-deuto-sulphate of Mercury, two drams.
Chloruret of Lime, three drams.
Oil of Almonds, six drams.
Lard, two ounces.
Mix.

SULPHATE OF MERCURY. (Brugnatelli; Henri; Van Mons)

R. Mercury, three ounces.
Sulphuric Acid, four ounces and a half.

Heat in a retort placed in a sand-bath, till sulphureous acid begins to rise; then remove it from the fire, collect the saline mass which is formed, and preserve it in a glass bottle. (Brugnatelli)

Van Mons directs: first, to mix together ten parts and a half of red oxide of mercury and five of sulphuric acid, adding water very gradually, and when the union is effected, to evaporate to dryness:—second, to boil together an equal part of each, of mercury and of acid to perfect dryness:—third, to heat together nine parts and a half of mercury and ten of acid, to evaporate to dryness, and to triturate the mass, still hot, with 4,75 of mercury.

These four processes give deuto-sulphate mixed with a certain quantity of proto-sulphate, with the exception perhaps of the second.

Proto-sulphate of mercury is obtained by decomposing the pure proto-nitrate, dissolved in water acidulated with nitric acid, by sulphate of soda or of potass, carefully washing the precipitate and drying it in a dark place. (Henri)

Neither of these are used in medicine, but they are employed, the first especially, in several pharmaceutic operations.

AMMONIACO-MERCURIAL SUB-DEUTO-SULPHATE. (Brugnatelli; Swediaur)

R. Mercury, two pounds.
Sulphuric Acid, three pounds.

Digest in a water-bath till dissolved, then dilute the liquor with water; separate the precipitate of sub-deuto-sulphate of mercury which forms, and pour gradually into the supernatant mercurial super-sulphate, solution of subcarbonate of ammonia or of pure ammonia till no more precipitate is formed; wash this perfectly, and dry it with slow heat.

This preparation is only used in making that which Brugnatelli improperly calls ammoniuret of mercury.

HYPOSULPHITE OF MERCURY AND OF POTASS, SULPHURETTED SULPHITE OF POTASS AND OF MERCURY. (VAN MONS)

R. Hyposulphite of Potass, two parts and a half.
Red Oxide of Mercury, one part.

Dissolve the salt in boiling water, and the powdered oxide, and stir till it is dissolved; filter the liquid while hot, and set it apart to cool. Wash the crystals which form with a little cold water, dissolve them in the least possible quantity of hot water, and crystallize again.

In the same manner are prepared the *Hyposulphite of mercury and of soda, and the H. of mercury and of ammonia.*

SUB-PROTO-NITRATE OF MERCURY.

Calx cinerea Mercurii, Mercurius solubilis Hahnemanni, Hydrargyrum oxydatum nigrum seu *oxydulatum nigrum Oxydulum Hydrargyri Hahnemanni, Oxydum Hydrargyrum nigrum* seu *ammoniacale* seu *nitrico-ammoniacale* seu *salinum, Oxodes Hydrargyri nigrum, Oxynitras Hydrargyri et Ammoniæ, Præcipitatus solubilis niger, Protoxydum Hydrargyri nitrico-ammoniacale, Pulvis Hydrargyri cinerus, Turpethum nigrum.*—Black Precipitate, Black Turbith Mineral. (ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; DAN.; GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; HAMB.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI; CADET DE GASSICOURT; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Nitric Acid, five ounces.

Pour it into a matrass plunged into a large vessel full of cold water in a cool place; add

Purified Mercury, half an ounce.

When the metal is dissolved, add one ounce and afterwards three ounces and a half more, adding cold water to the bath in proportion as it becomes heated. When crystals are formed which the acid refuses to dissolve, let the mass evaporate spontaneously, and pour off the liquid. Wash the crystals with a little distilled water, and dry them on a filter without heat. Then dissolve them in five pounds of distilled water, filter the solution, saturate it with solution of ammonia, shaking it; then set it apart; pour off the supernatant liquor; wash the precipitate with distilled water, dry it in the air without heat, and pulverize it. (LIPP.)

This is the process as HAHNEMANN himself has detailed it. The process is essentially the same in every pharmacopœia which gives it after him.

R. Mercury, three parts.
Nitric Acid (33 degrees), two parts.

Pour them into a phial placed in a sand-bath; heat moderately, and keep up ebullition till crystals begin to form; then remove it from the fire, agitate to determine a confused crystallization, pour the matter into a glass mortar, triturate, adding a small quantity of distilled water mixed with a little nitric acid. Set aside, decant, and repeat the same operation on the residuum till no more mercury remains undissolved. Mix the liquors, and add solution of ammonia drop by drop, constantly shaking. Finally, set aside, wash the powder several times, then let it drip on a filter, and dry it in a stove. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

The operatory process is very nearly the same every where; but BRUNS. prescribes the solution of the sub-carbonate of ammonia.

HOLZE has proposed the following process:

R. Crystallized Proto-nitrate of Mercury, eight parts.
Nitric Acid (1.250), one part.
Boiling Distilled Water, eighty parts.
To the solution when cold, add
Solution of Ammonia (0.95), four parts,
diluted with
Distilled Water, eight parts.

Agitate, filter, and dry the precipitate. (FEE)

SOUBEIRAN has ascertained that by the process indicated in the greater number of pharmacopœias, a salt is obtained composed of sub-nitrate of mercury with a quantity of ammoniaco-mercurial proto-nitrate varying according to the process followed, and depending on the greater or less acidity of the proto-nitrate employed, making the product more or less deep in colour, and also more or less soluble in nitric acid, the single sub-nitrate being black, and the double being white. He concludes from thence that the proto-nitrate should be dissolved in the smallest quantity possible of nitric acid, pouring at many times upon the crystallized nitrate, water weakly acidulated with it, with less, in fact, than is known to be necessary to dissolve it entirely, prolonging the trituration in order to saturate the liquor perfectly before decanting it. These observations are of very great importance in a chemical point of view, but in no other respect do they interest us. It matters little to the practitioner whether the sub-nitrate of mercury contain ammoniaco-mercurial proto-nitrate or not, or whether it even contain ammoniaco-mercurial deuto-nitrate. The chemical properties of the latter are very similar to those of the double proto-nitrate,

nd all these preparations act in the same ıanner on the system, namely, as stimuants, by inducing irritation, differing only rom each other in an imperceptible degree, r in a degree not to be perceived in the exitement which they induce.

The sub-proto-nitrate of mercury has een very celebrated, particularly in Gerıany; it is administered in the dose of one rain with five or ten grains of any mucilainous powder; half a grain or one grain of pium is usually added.

MERCURIAL TROCHISCS.

Trochisci Hydrargyri. (SWEDIAUR)

. Sub-proto-nitrate of Mercury, one ounce.
Oil of Orange, twenty drops.
White Sugar, two ounces.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, a sufficient quantity

o make trochiscs of ten grains each.

Dose, one, twice or thrice a day.

MERCURIAL BOLUS.

Bolus ex Hydrargyro. (SWEDIAUR)

. Sub-proto-nitrate of Mercury, three grains.
Extract of Liquorice, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.

HAHNEMANN'S PILLS.

Pilulæ Hydrargyri seu *ex Hydrargyro oxydulato nigro* seu *ex Mercurio solubili Hahnemanni.* (WURCEB.; RATIER; SWEDIAUR; PH. SYPH.)

R. Sub-proto-nitrate of Mercury, fifteen grains.
Extract of Liquorice, half an ounce.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Make one hundred and fifteen pills. (WURCEB.)

SWEDIAUR; and PH. SYPH. prescribe one dram of sub-proto-nitrate, and a sufficient quantity of the extract to make a mass.

R. Sub-proto-nitrate of Mercury, twenty grains.
Gum Arabic, } of each,
Sugar, } half a dram.

Make thirty pills. (RATIER)

MERCURIAL DIURETIC PILLS.

Pilulæ ex Hydrargyro diureticæ. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Sub-proto-nitrate of Mercury, half a dram.
Conserve of Squill, from twenty to thirty grains.
Sulphuretted Oil, three drops.
Powdered Squill, a sufficient quantity

to make pills of four grains each.

They are recommended in mucous diseases of the lungs, dropsy, obstinate catarrh, and at the suspected commencement of phthisis.

Dose, three or four, every two days, at night.

MERCURIAL HONEY. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Sub-proto-nitrate of Mercury, one dram.
Despumated Honey, one or two ounces.

Triturate together.

SYRUP OF SUB-PROTO-NITRATE OF MERCURY.

Syrupus ex Oxydulo Hydrargyri Hahnemanni. (NIEMANN)

R. Sub-proto-nitrate of Mercury, twenty grains.
Gum Arabic, one dram.
Honey of Roses, a sufficient quantity.

Triturate, and add

Syrup of Marshmallows, three ounces.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful, morning and evening.

PROTO-NITRATE OF MERCURY.

Calx Mercurii, Hydrargyrum nitricum, Mercurius nitrosus, Nitras Hydrargyri.

I. *In the Solid State.*

ANT.; DAN.; FERR.; LIPP.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS.

R. Nitric Acid, (26 degrees), any quantity.

Pour it into a vessel surrounded with cold water or ice, and add to it at several times,

Mercury, a sufficient quantity,

till crystals appear in the liquor; set it aside for twenty-four hours, then collect, wash, and dry the crystals. (ANT.; DAN.; HISP.; FERR.; LIPP.)

R. Mercury, one ounce and a half.
Nitric Acid, one ounce.

Shake frequently the mixture for about four days, then leave it to spontaneous evaporation to obtain crystals; wash these and dry them in bibulous paper. (WIRTEM.)

HERBIP. directs an equal part each, of nitric acid and of mercury to be digested in a sand-bath; the liquor to be then evapo-

rated over a slow fire till there remains only a white dry mass.

R. Mercury, one part.
Nitric Acid, (28 degrees), two parts.

Dissolve the greater part of the metal in the acid with the aid of a moderate heat, then evaporate the solution, and set it apart to crystallize. (Gall.)

As by following this process a great deal of deuto-nitrate is obtained, Henri has proposed the following:

R. Mercury, two hundred parts.
Nitric Acid (25 degrees), one hundred and eighty parts.

Dissolve till no more nitrous vapours appear, and add

Hot Distilled Water, one hundred parts.

Boil a little, decant, and crystallize. (Henri)

Bavar. gives a process analogous to this: place in a sand-bath a phial containing three parts of mercury, two of nitric acid, and two of distilled water, gradually augmenting the heat till no more aqueous vapours are disengaged, and then to let it crystallize.

Van Mons requires mercury to be boiled in nitric acid diluted with thrice its weight of boiling water, taking care that undissolved metal always remains; the liquor to be decanted and crystallized.

II. *In the Liquid State.*

Liquor Hydrargyri nitrici, Nitras Hydrargyri liquidus, Liquor Nitratis Hydrargyri seu *Bellosti.* (Amst.; Ant.; Bruns.; Dan.; Gall.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Hann.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Brugnatelli; Niemann; Pierquin; Ratier; Spielmann)

R. Mercury, one hundred and twenty parts.
Nitric Acid (33 degrees), one hundred and fifty parts.

Dissolve at a moderate heat, and add

Distilled Water, nine hundred parts.

Strain at the end of a few hours, and preserve. (Gall.; Form. Hôp. Fr.)

Hann. indicates two processes:—1. to put one ounce each, of mercury, of nitric acid, and of distilled water into a phial, to leave it plunged in cold water for eight or fifteen days till bubbles cease to be disengaged from it; the liquor thus obtained to be preserved, in a well-stopped flask, on a little metallic mercury, and to add a few drops of nitric acid, if any yellow powder happens to be formed.—2. to take one ounce of mercury and two ounces of nitric acid or a sufficient quantity to dissolve the metal with the aid of a moderate heat.

Ant.; and Bruns. direct two ounces of mercury to be dissolved in six of acid, and one ounce of the product to be dissolved in three pounds of distilled water.—Spielmann—the metal to be dissolved in an equal weight of nitric acid, and one dram of the salt thus obtained to be dissolved in two ounces of water.—Olden.—one ounce of metal to be dissolved in a sufficient quantity of nitric acid, and a sufficient quantity of water to be added to obtain four ounces of liquid.—Pol.; and Borus. to act in the same manner, to carry the total quantity to five ounces.—Amst. to dissolve, with heat, in the acid, as much mercury as it will take up, and to add to the liquor twelve parts of hot water.—Lipp.; Niemann; and Pierquin to dissolve at a moderate heat one dram of mercury in two drams of acid, and to add twelve ounces of spring water.—Dan. to dissolve two drams of crystallized salt in one ounce of distilled water.

This preparation is scarcely used now, but it was formerly given in the dose of two or three drops in any sudorific drink.

It is occasionally employed in cases of chronic syphilitic ulceration. The salt itself has been lately recommended as an efficacious escharotic in the same affections.

MERCURIAL LIQUOR. (Pierquin)

R. Mercury, } of each, one ounce.
Nitric Acid. }

Dissolve and add

Plantain Water, two pounds.
Rose Water, } of each,
Gum Lac, } a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—For lotions and fomentations to old and atonic ulcers, pustules, aphthæ, and syphilitic herpetic eruptions.

MANRY'S MERCURIAL LOTION. (Ratier)

R. Mercury, two drams.
Nitric Acid, four ounces.

Dissolve, and add

Pure Water, ten pounds.

Mix.—For lotions in the treatment of itch.—Half an ounce to be used morning and evening.—It is a convenient and not expensive remedy, and does not stain the linen. It has also been found of service in prurigo formicans and in the morbus pedicularis. Two drams of camphor may be added to every two pounds, which is said to correct its irritating property.

GOHL'S GREY MERCURIAL LIQUOR.

Aqua grisea seu *grysea Gohlii* seu *ad Synoviam.* (Bruns.; Hass.; Palat.;

Sard.; Wirtem.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Niemann; Piderit; Spielmann; Van Mons)

R. Mercury, Nitric Acid, } of each, one ounce.

Dissolve the metal in the acid, at a moderate heat, and add to the liquor the following decoction:

R. Root of Great Celandine, ——— Round Birthwort, Herb of Rue, ——— Scordium, Petals of Red Roses, } of each, one ounce.
Water, five pounds.

Boil till reduced to four pounds. (Bruns.; Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Niemann)

Spielmann directs a decoction of half an ounce of root of celandine, of one handful each, of round birthwort, of black nightshade, of rue, and of pale roses, in ten pounds of water, reduced to eight, to be added to a solution of one ounce of mercury in one ounce of nitric acid.

R. Mercury, one ounce.
Nitric Acid, two ounces.

Dissolve at a moderate heat, and to every half ounce of liquid add the expressed juice or decoction of

Root of Great Celandine, ——— Round Birthwort, } of each, one pound.

Mix. (Hass.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Piderit)

R. Solution of Proto-nitrate of Mercury, one part.
Depurated Juice of Great Celandine, twelve parts.

Mix. (Van Mons)

This preparation used formerly to be frequently employed in lotions to syphilitic ulcers.

BELLET'S SYRUP.

Syrupus Belleti mercurialis. (Augustin; Cadet de Gassicourt; Henri; Niemann)

R. Proto-nitrate of Mercury, thirty parts.
Water, weakly acidulated, two hundred parts.

Dissolve, and add

Simple Syrup, three thousand parts,

previously concentrated; then add

Alcoholized Nitric Æther, ten parts.

Preserve. (Henri)

Cadet de Gassicourt directs after Bouillon-Lagrange one dram and a half of nitrate of mercury to be dissolved in the least possible quantity of water, and the liquor to be mixed with one pound of simple syrup and half a dram of nitric æther.—Niemann,—after Virey, one dram of acetate of mercury, to be dissolved in a little distilled water, and two drams of nitric æther, and one pound of syrup of gum to be added.—Augustin—one dram and a half of solution of nitrate, half a dram of Hoffmann's liquor, and sixteen ounces of simple syrup, to be mixed together.

This syrup is very different to that which Belloste prepared, and which was only a kind of sweetened nitric æther, without an atom of mercury. It is, like every other æthereal preparation of mercury, very inconstant and uncertain in its effects, on account of its tendency to become decomposed. It should not therefore be prescribed; it would be easy to substitute for it an extemporaneous mixture of a few drops of the solution, and three or four ounces of water sweetened with syrup of æther.

ZELLER'S PILLS.

Pilulæ ex Hydrargyro Nitrico. (Augustin; (Sainte-Marie)

R. Proto-nitrate of Mercury, ten grains.
Extract of Liquorice, forty grains.

Mix, and make sixty pills. (Sainte-Marie)

Augustin prescribes ten grains of crystallized nitrate and one hundred and ninety grains of crumb of bread, to make pills of two grains each.

They are anti-syphilitic.—Dose, one or two, in twenty-four hours, gradually carrying the dose to six daily.

MERCURIAL POTION.

Potus mercurialis Belleti. (Brera)

R. Bellet's Syrup, Distilled Water, } of each, half an ounce.

Mix.—To be taken in the morning, in rachitis and scrofula.

OINTMENT OF NITRATE OF MERCURY.

Balsamum mercuriale, Unguentum ad Scabiem seu *citrinum* seu *Hydrargyri citrinum* seu *Hydrargyri compositum* seu *Hydrargyri nitrati* seu *Nitratis Hydrargyri* seu *mercuriale citrinum* seu *Supernitratis Hydrargyri.* (Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Belg.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Suec.; Brugnatelli; Cadet de Gassicourt; Coxe; Piderit; Saunders; Spielmann; Swediaur; Ph. Syph.; Van Mons)

Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratus. (Lond.)

R. Purified Mercury, by weight, one ounce.
Nitric Acid, eleven fluid drams.
Prepared Lard, six ounces.
Olive Oil, four fluid ounces.

Dissolve the mercury in the acid, and mix the solution while hot, with the lard and oil melted together.

Unguentum Nitratus Hydrargyri fortius, vulgo U. Citrinum. (Edinb.)

R. Purified Mercury, one part.
Nitrous Acid, two parts.
Olive Oil, nine parts.
Hog's Lard, three parts.

Dissolve the mercury in the acid, then beat the solution strongly with the lard and oil, previously melted together and nearly cold, in a glass mortar, to form an ointment.

Edinb. has also an *U. Nitrat. Hydrarg. mitius,* which is prepared in the same manner, but with a triple proportion of oil and lard.

Unguentum Nitratis Hydrargyri, vulgo U. Citrinum. (Dubl.)

R. Purified Mercury, one ounce.
Nitric Acid, eleven drams and a half.
Olive Oil, one pint.
Lard, four ounces.

Dissolve the mercury in the acid, then mix the solution with the lard and oil melted together, and form an ointment in the manner directed for the preparation of that of nitrous acid.

Ph. Syph.; and Saunders prescribe one ounce each, of mercury and of nitric acid, four ounces of olive oil and eight of lard.—Swediaur—the same as Dubl.—Amer; and Coxe—the same as Edinb.

R. Mercury, sixty-four parts.
Nitric Acid (32 degrees), ninety-six parts.

To the cold solution, add

Melted Lard, one thousand parts,

gradually and with constant trituration. (Gall.)

Hisp. prescribes one part of mercury, one of acid, and ten of lard.—Amst. Austr.; Dan.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Hamb. Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Borus.; Suec.; Brugnatelli; Piderit—one of the metal, two of acid, and twelve of lard.—Ant.; and Spielmann—three of the metal, four of acid, and thirty-two of lard.—Van Mons—one of the metal, a sufficient quantity of acid to dissolve it, and fifteen parts of lard.—Genev. and Ferr.—two ounces of the metal, a sufficient quantity of acid to dissolve it, and two pounds of lard.

R. Solution of Proto-nitrate of Mercury, one part.
Melted Lard, four parts.

Heat the solution, add it gradually to the lard, and triturate till cold. (Pol.)

Batav.; and Belg. prescribe three parts of the liquor and sixteen of lard.

The composition of this ointment is not well known; but it is ascertained that the decomposition which the salt and fatty substances undergo, varies according to the quantity of acid employed, its degree of concentration, and especially the age of the ointment: when fresh it is a compound of nitrous ointment, and of very subdivided subnitrate of mercury; but it appears that, in proportion as it becomes old, the nitrate totally disappears, and an acetate is produced.

It is stimulant, resolvent, detergent, sialagogue, anti-syphilitic, anti-psoric, and is very frequently employed in cutaneous diseases. In general it is reduced with an equal part of simple ointment.

DUBOIS' OINTMENT. (Ratier)

R. Proto-nitrate of Mercury, two drams.
Ointment of Cucumbers, half an ounce.
Mix.

It is applied to herpetic eruptions.

SATURNO-MERCURIAL OINTMENT. (Augustin; Van Mons)

R. Mercury, four parts.
Lead, one half part.

Dissolve each metal separately, in

Nitric Acid (34 degrees), a sufficient qnantity,

then mix with

Oil of Almonds, twenty-four parts.
Lard, forty-eight parts,

first the mercurial solution, and then the saturnine. Triturate well, and at the moment of cooling pour it into paper moulds.

MERCURIAL BOUGIES. (Van Mons)

R. Yellow Wax, six ounces.

Olive Oil, one ounce.
Melt together, and add,
Solution of Proto-nitrate of Mercury, two drams.
Mix carefully, and make bougies.

OINTMENT AGAINST TINEA. (ELLIS)

R. Ointment of Nitrate of Mercury, half an ounce.
——— Tar, one ounce.
Mix.

DEUTO-NITRATE OF MERCURY. (BATAV.; BELG.; VAN MONS)

1. *In the Solid State.*

R. Red Oxide of Mercury, any quantity.
Nitric Acid, a sufficient quantity
to dissolve the oxide with the aid of a gentle heat; then pour off the liquor, evaporate, and crystallize. (VAN MONS)

2. *In the Liquid State.*

R. Red Oxide of Mercury, three parts.
Nitric Acid, diluted with an equal quantity of water, six parts.
Dissolve with the aid of a gentle heat, gradually adding the oxide to the acid, and preserve the liquid. (BELG.)

LIPP. prescribes three parts of oxide and four of acid, then the addition to the product of twelve parts of pure water.—VAN MONS—three parts of red oxide to be triturated with three of water, the mixture to be slightly heated, and a sufficient quantity of nitric acid to be added to effect solution, and the liquor to be decanted at the end of twenty-four hours.

The solution of the deuto-nitrate of the latter pharmacopœias differs from the first with respect to chemical composition, but their medicinal effects are the same, or very nearly so.

PROTO-NITRATE OF MERCURY AND OF AMMONIA. (PH. SYPH.; SWEDIAUR)

R. Diluted Nitric Acid, one pound.
Solution of Subcarbonate of Ammonia, seven ounces.
Mix gradually, till effervescence ceases, then add,
Mercury, eight ounces.
Dissolve in a sand-bath, and evaporate to the point of crystallization.

WARD'S WHITE DROPS.

Guttulæ albæ Wardii, Solutio Nitratis Hydrargyri ammoniacalis. (PH. SYPH.; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Proto-nitrate of Mercury and of Ammonia, one ounce.
Rose Water, three ounces.
Dissolve.

This preparation is [was] celebrated in England.—Dose, two or three drops, in decoction of barley, sarsaparilla, or gruel.

PROTO-IODATE OF MERCURY. (NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Proto-nitrate of Mercury, any quantity.
Iodate of Potass, a sufficient quantity.
Add the iodate to the nitrate by portions, but quickly, and dry the precipitate.

HYDROCHLORATE OF MERCURY AND OF AMMONIA.

I. *In the Solid State, but soluble in water and crystallizable.*

Sal Alembroth, Sal Sapientiæ, Sal Vitæ, Sal Scientiæ. (ANT.; HASS.; GALL.; VAN MONS)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, } of each, an equal part.
Hydrochlorate of Ammonia, }
Mix, and sublime. (GALL.)

SOUBEIRAN remarks that this process gives a very variable mixture of deuto-chloruret of mercury and of hydrochlorate of ammonia. He recommends an equal part of each of the two salts to be dissolved in water, the liquor to be evaporated and crystallized, bearing in mind that combination does not immediately ensue, and that the crystals which form first, are a mixture of the proper hydrochlorate of the two salts and of a greater or less quantity of hydrochlorate of ammonia. According to him, the preparation is a compound of one atom of hydrochlorate of mercury, and of four atoms of hydrochlorate of ammonia.

R. Precipitated Hydrochlorate of Mercury and of Ammonia, any quantity.
Hydrochloric Acid, a sufficient quantity
to effect the solution with the aid of a moderate heat; evaporate slowly, put it into a cool place to crystallize, and wash the crystals with cold water. (AMER.; BELG.; VAN MONS)

This last preparation is denominated *Murias Hydrargyro-ammoniacale acerrimum*, and *Hydrargyrus muriatus ammoniacalis fortior.*

II. *In the Solid State, but insoluble in water.*

Calx Hydrargyri alba, Hydrargyrum præcipitatum album seu *ammoniato-muriaticum* seu *muriaticum præcipitatum, Mercurius cosmeticus* seu *præcipitatus albus, Murias Oxydi Hydrargyri ammoniacalis*

seu *Ammoniacæ super-hydrargyricus, Submurias Hydrargyri ammoniatus* seu *præcipitatus.*—White Precipitate. (Lond.; Dubl.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Dan.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Hann.; Hass.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Suec.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Swediaur; Van Mons)

Hydrargyrum præcipitatum album. (Lond.)

R. Oxymuriate (Deuto-chloruret) of Mercury, half a pound.
Muriate of Ammonia, four ounces.
Solution of Subcarbonate of Potass, half a pint.
Distilled Water, four pints.

First dissolve the muriate, and then the oxymuriate, in the water, and add to the mixed solutions, that of the subcarbonate of potass. Wash the precipitated powder till it is tasteless, and then dry it.

Hydrargyri Submurias ammoniatum. (Dubl.)

Add to the liquor poured off in the preparation of precipitated calomel, a sufficient quantity of water of caustic ammonia to precipitate the whole of the salt which it holds in solution. Wash the precipitate with cold distilled water, and dry it in bibulous paper.

Amer.; and Coxe give the same formula as Lond.—Van Mons—one part of deuto-chloruret and one and a half of hydrochlorate of ammonia, and a sufficient quantity of water to dissolve them, and also enough of solution of subcarbonate of potass to effect entire precipitation.—Ant.; Batav.; Ferr.; Lusit.; Sax.; and Suec. prescribe an equal part each, of deuto-chloruret and of hydrochlorate.—Batav.—one of hydrochlorate and two of deuto-chloruret.

The other pharmacopœias which give this process prescribe eight ounces each, of the deuto-chloruret and of the hydrochlorate, to be dissolved in eight pounds of water, and precipitated with solution of subcarbonate of soda; these are (Belg.; Hann.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Swediaur)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, any quantity.
Hot Water, a sufficient quantity,
to dissolve; pour into the solution,
Solution of Ammonia, a sufficient quantity,
or till no more precipitate is formed: wash this with distilled water, and dry it. (Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Mercury, Nitric Acid, } of each, eight ounces.
Distilled Water, eight pounds.
Hydrochlorate of Ammonia, two ounces.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one ounce.

First dissolve the metal in the acid, and add half of the water; then add the filtered solution of latter salts in the remainder of the water, till no more precipitate is effected. Collect this on a filter, wash, and dry it. (Hass.)

Fuld. directs six ounces of mercury to be dissolved in twelve of nitric acid, seventy-two ounces of distilled water to be added, and then a solution of twelve ounces of hydrochlorate of ammonia in twenty-four of distilled water, and finally a solution of subcarbonate of potass to be added, till no more precipitate is formed.

R. Nitrate of Mercury, eight ounces.
Distilled Water, a sufficient quantity.
Dissolve, and filter; add
Hydrochlorate of Ammonia dissolved in Water, four ounces.
Instil gradually into the liquor,
Solution of Subcarbonate of Soda, a sufficient quantity,
or till no more precipitate is formed; wash and dry this. (Dan.)

These latter preparations must be considered precisely the same in effect as that required by Dubl.: the process is the same given by Amst., and Coxe.

Soubeiran considers the insoluble hydrochlorate of mercury and of ammonia to be a mixture of one atom of deuto-chloruret of mercury and of three atoms of mercuriate of ammonia, that is to say of a compound in which the oxide of mercury assumes the property of an acid. Guibourt had previously called a mixture of deuto-chloruret of mercury and of ammoniuret of deutoxide of mercury.

III. *In the Liquid State.*

Aqua mercurialis composita, Liquor Muriatis hydrargyro-ammonialis, Mixtura seu *Solutio mercurialis, Murias hydrargyro-ammoniacalis salitus.* (Austr.; Batav.; Gall.; Hann.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Suec.; Augustin; Swediaur; Ph. Syph.; Van Mons)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, sixteen grains.
Hydrochlorate of Ammonia, one dram.
Distilled Water, four pounds.
Dissolve, and filter. (Austr.)

Van Mons prescribes twenty-six grains of deuto-chloruret, ten of hydrochlorate, and four pounds of water.—Batav.—one dram each, of the two salts, and two pounds of water.—Lusit.—one scruple of deuto-chloruret, half a scruple of hydrochlorate, and one pound of water.—Swediaur—one dram each of deuto-chloruret and of hydrochlorate, and four pounds of water.—Ph. Syph.—sixty-four grains of deuto-chloruret, one dram of hydrochlorate, and four ounces of water.—Augustin—six grains of deuto-chloruret, twelve of hydrochlorate, and one pound of water.

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, sixteen grains.
Pure Water, four ounces.
Dissolve, and precipitate with
Solution of Ammonia, a sufficient quantity.
Re-dissolve the precipitate with
Hydrochloric Acid, a sufficient quantity,
and preserve. (Van Mons)

R. Crystallized Hydrochlorate of Mercury and of Ammonia, ten grains.
Distilled Water, ten ounces.
Simple Syrup, two ounces.
Mix. (Van Mons)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, twenty-four grains.
Water, four ounces.
Dissolve, filter, and instil
Solution of Ammonia, a sufficient quantity,
to effect a complete decomposition. Add
Hydrochloric Acid, a sufficient quantity,
to re-dissolve the precipitate, then add
Water, eighteen ounces.
Honey of Roses, one ounce.
Strain at the end of an hour. (Van Mons)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, } of each, twenty-four grains.
Hydrochlorate of Ammonia, }
Distilled Water, two pounds.
Honey of Roses, one ounce.
Mix. (Hann.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.)

Fenn.; and Suec. prescribe six grains each of deuto-chloruret and of hydrochlorate, one ounce of hot water, nine ounces of distilled water, and two ounces of simple syrup to be added.

The insoluble hydrochlorate of mercury and of ammonia was formerly given internally in the dose of from one grain to three, but at present it is only used as an external application. Both the soluble and the liquid hydrochlorate are used very extensively; but practitioners would do well to abstain from prescribing them on account of the great variability of their composition. The ordinary object in associating the hydrochlorate of ammonia with the deuto-chloruret of mercury, is merely to promote the solution of the latter, but although the action of the two salts on each other does not seem to take place immediately, it certainly does at the end of a short time: if, therefore, the practitioner should not be aware of this, he will prescribe what he has no intention of giving. This must be one of the causes of the great variety of opinions which have been advanced respecting the deuto-chloruret of mercury. Soubeiran judiciously recommends that the mixture of the two salts, which is kept prepared in the shops should not be used at all, because, however accurately it may have been made, it necessarily happens that at the end of some time the undecomposed deuto-chloruret, from its greater weight, must be found in greater proportion at the bottom of the bottle. He thinks the mixture should be made at the moment of its being wanted, and he adds that the proportion of an equal part of each ingredient is the best, for a slight excess of the hydrochlorate of ammonia cannot do harm.

GUMMY MIXTURE OF DEUTO-CHLORURET OF MERCURY.

Aqua caustica ad Condylomata, Mixtura gummosa ex Hydrargyro muriatico corrosivo. (Mil. Copen.; Wurceb.)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, } of each, one dram.
Hydrochlorate of Ammonia, }
Distilled Water, two ounces.
Dissolve in a glass mortar and add
Gum Arabic, two drams.
Mix.—It is employed externally.

ASTRINGENT INJECTION. (Ellis)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, three grains.
Hydrochlorate of Ammonia, one or two grains.
Water, four ounces.
Mix.—It is recommended in gonorrhœa.

WEIKARD'S SOLUTION. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; PLANCHE)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, Hydrochlorate of Ammonia, of each, four grains.
Distilled Water, two ounces.
SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, thirty-six drops.
Oil of Cinnamon, one drop.

Mix.—Recommended in syphilis.—Dose thirty or forty drops, morning and evening in milk or gum water.

ANTI-SYPHILITIC LOHOCH. (VAN MONS)

R. Hydrochlorate of Mercury and of Ammonia, half a dram.
Opium, four grains.
Sugar, four scruples.
Honey, four ounces.

Mix.—Dose, two drams, twice or thrice a day.

MERCURIAL LIQUOR.

Aqua mercurialis; Mercurius liquidus. (SPIELMANN)

R. Subcarbonate of Lead, one ounce.
Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, half an ounce.
Vinegar, six ounces.

Boil till both are dissolved: add

Alum, six drams.
Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, Hydrochlorate of Ammonia, of each, one dram.
Spring Water, twelve ounces.
Rose Water, four ounces.

Mix, and preserve with straining.—It is recommended in an infinity of cutaneous affections. It is a bad preparation and should be rejected.

LARREY'S ALTERATIVE AND ANTI-SYPHILITIC SYRUP. (BRUGNATELLI; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Sarsaparilla, two pounds.
Water, ten pounds.

Macerate for twelve hours; then boil for two and strain: boil the residue a second and third time with a similar quantity, and strain each time. Mix the three liquors, and set aside. On the other hand:

R. Petals of Red Roses, half an ounce.
Senna, two ounces.
Anise Seeds, two drams.
Boiling Water, one pound and a half.
Depurated Juice of Borage, half a pound.

Infuse in a covered vessel placed in a water-bath, for twelve hours, then strain with expression and set aside. During this time, evaporate the decoction of sarsaparilla till reduced to six pounds, and add to it besides the infusion,

White Sugar, Honey, of each, four pounds.

Clarify the syrup with white of egg, strain it while boiling, and evaporate it till very thick. Then

R. Of this Syrup, two pounds and a half.
Hydrochlorate of Ammonia, Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, Extract of Opium, of each, ten grains.
HOFFMANN'S Liquor, a sufficient quantity.

Dissolve the opium in a small quantity of water, and add the solution to the syrup, triturate the two salts with a sufficient quantity to dissolve them; add gradually, and with trituration, the whole of the syrup. Preserve it in well-stopped bottles.

It is alterative, anti-syphilitic, and anti-herpetic.—Dose, one ounce, in the morning, fasting, in a cupful of decoction of sarsaparilla.

MURIATICO-HYDRARGYRO-CUPRIC AMMONIACAL LIQUOR. (VAN MONS)

R. Hydrochlorate of Mercury and of Ammonia, ——— Copper and of Ammonia, of each, one dram and a half.
Water, six ounces.

Dissolve each separately, mix the solutions, and filter.

WHITE PHAGEDENIC LIQUOR. (VAN MONS)

R. Soluble Hydrochlorate of Mercury and of Ammonia, two scruples.
Lime Water, twenty-eight ounces.

Mix.

COMPOUND WHITE PHAGEDENIC LIQUOR. (VAN MONS)

R. White Phagedenic Liquor, twenty-four parts.
Honey of Roses, one part.

Mix.

ZELLER'S OINTMENT.

Unguentum ad Scabiem Zelleri seu *mercuriale album* seu *Hydrargyri album* seu *mundificans Zelleri* seu *Muriatis Hydrargyri ammoniacalis* seu *rosatum compositum.* (LOND.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; BATAV.; BRUNS.; HISP.; FERR.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI; CADET DE

Gassicourt; Coxe; Hufeland; Piderit; Swediaur; Ph. Syph.; Van Mons)

Unguentum Hydrargyri præcipitati albi. (Lond.)

R. White Precipitate of Mercury (Precipitated Hydrochlorate of Mercury and of Ammonia), one dram.
Prepared Lard, one ounce and a half.

Melt the lard slowly, and add the first.

Unguentum Submuriatis Hydrargyri ammoniati. (Dubl.)

R. Prepared Lard, one ounce and a half.
Ammoniated Submuriate of of Mercury (Precipitated Hydrochlorate of Mercury and of Ammonia), one dram.

Melt the lard, and mix.

Ph. Syph.; and Swediaur prescribe one part of the salt and from eight to sixteen parts of lard.—Van Mons—one to four.—Batav.; and Hufeland—one to eight.—Amer.; Amst.; and Coxe—one to twelve.

R. Precipitated Hydrochlorate of Mercury and of Ammonia, one part.
White Cerate, eight parts.

Triturate. (Pol.)

R. Precipitated Hydrochlorate of Mercury and of Ammonia, one part.
Rose Ointment, eight parts.

Triturate. (Hisp.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Hass.; Sax.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Piderit)

Brugnatelli prescribes one part of precipitated hydrochlorate and twelve parts of ointment.—Palat.; Wirtem.; and Spielmann—one and twelve.

R. Precipitated Hydrochlorate of Mercury and of Ammonia, three parts.
Rose Ointment, twenty-four parts.
Oil of Lavender, one part.

Triturate. (Lusit.)

Bruns.; Hann.; and Cast. Borus. prescribe sixteen parts of the first, one hundred and twenty-eight of lard, and one of oil of lemon.

It is stimulant, and is reputed cosmetic; it is applied in almost every affection of the skin. That which contains one-eighth of the precipitated hydrochlorate is used in the quantity of from half a dram to one dram at each application.

ANTI-HERPETIC OINTMENT. (Ellis; Ratier)

R. Precipitated Hydrochlorate of Mercury and of Antimony, one dram and a half.
Camphor, one scruple.
Lard, two ounces.

Mix. (Ratier)

It is recommended in pustular tetters, after the inflammation has subsided.

R. Precipitated Hydrochlorate of Mercury and of Ammonia, fifteen grains.
Nitrate of Potass, half a dram.
Sublimed Sulphur, one dram.
Lard, two ounces.

Triturate. (Ellis)

OINTMENT AGAINST TÆNIA. (Pierquin)

R. Precipitated Hydrochlorate of Mercury and of Ammonia, half a dram.
Juniper, one dram.
Rose Ointment, one ounce.

Mix with a little oil of bay.

JADELOT'S OINTMENT. (Ratier)

R. Precipitated Hydrochlorate of Mercury and of Ammonia, two drams.
Camphor, eight grains.
Prepared Tutty, fifteen grains.
Fresh Butter, two drams.
Cocoa-nut Oil, half a dram.

Triturate.—It is recommended in scrofulous ophthalmia, to be applied to the margin of the eye-lids, every two or three days, at bed time.

JANIN'S OINTMENT. (Ferr.; Bories; Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Precipitated Hydrochlorate of Mercury and of Ammonia, one dram.
Tutty, } of each,
Armenian Bole, } two drams.
Lard, half an ounce.

Mix.—For the same cases as the preceding.

ANTI-PSORIC OINTMENT. (Palat.; Wirtem.)

R. Turpentine, washed in Rose Water, two ounces and a half.
Yolks of Eggs, three.

Mix, and add

Fresh Butter, six ounces.
Oil of Bay, one ounce.
Liquid Storax, half an ounce.

Precipitated Hydrochlorate of Mercury and of Ammonia, two drams.
Subcarbonate of Lead, one ounce.

Mix.—One dram for each application.—It is a bad preparation.

MERCURIAL AMMONIACAL PILLS.

Pilulæ specificæ. (AMER.; FENN.; GENEV.; LUSIT.; SUEC.; WURCEB.; BORIES; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; NIEMANN; SAUNDERS; SAINTE-MARIE; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, ten grains.
Arrow-root, one scruple.
Solution of Muriate of Ammonia, a sufficient quantity.

Make a mass. (AMER.; COXE)

AMER. erroneously gives the title of *Pilulæ Hydrargyri Oxymuriatis* to these pills. The formula is bad, and should be rejected.

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, } of each,
Hydrochlorate of Ammonia, } fifteen grains.
Hot Distilled Water, a sufficient quantity

to dissolve the salts. Add to the solution

Powdered Root of Marshmallows, three drams.
Despumated Honey, two drams.

Make a mass, and divide into one hundred and twenty pills. (LUSIT.; WURCEB.)

Each contains one eighth of a grain of the deuto-chloruret.

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, } of each,
Hydrochlorate of Ammonia, } one scruple.

Dissolve them in hot water, and add

White Sugar, one scruple.
Crumb of Bread, two drams.

Make one hundred and sixty pills. (FENN.; SUEC.)

They contain the same proportion of the deuto-chloruret as the preceding.

R. Distilled Water, two drams.
Hydrochlorate of Ammonia, a sufficient quantity

to saturate the water. Add

Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, twenty grains.
Crumb of Bread, a sufficient quantity.

Make eighty pills. (SARD.)

Each contains a fourth of a grain of the deuto-chloruret.

R. Hydrochlorate of Ammonia, one dram and a half.
Distilled Water, half an ounce.

Dissolve in the solution

Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, half a dram.

Add enough of crumb of bread to absorb the liquor, and make two hundred and eighty-eight pills. (GENEV.)

NIEMANN; SAUNDERS; SAINTE-MARIE; and SWEDIAUR give another formula which only differs from this in the proportion of the deuto-chloruret: from which are obtained pills, of which each contains half a grain of deuto-chloruret; they are called *Swediaur's Anti-syphilitic Pills.*

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, twelve grains.
Hydrochlorate of Ammonia, half an ounce.
Syrup of Sarsaparilla, } of each,
Powdered Sarsaparilla, } a sufficient quantity

to make two hundred and forty pills.—(BORIES)

Each contains one-twentieth of a grain of deuto-chloruret.

R. Soluble Hydrochlorate of Mercury and of Ammonia, one dram.
Powdered Biscuit, one ounce.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Make one hundred and twenty pills. (VAN MONS)

Each contains half a grain of deuto-chloruret.

VAN MONS prescribes one scruple of sugar, two scruples of soluble hydrochlorate, two drams of crumb of bread, and a sufficient quantity of syrup.

The dose and mode of administration are the same as for HOFFMANN'S *Major Pills*, which ought to be preferred.

NOLTE'S MERCURIAL PILLS. (VAN MONS)

R. Soluble Hydrochlorate of Mercury and of Ammonia, twelve grains.
Opium, nine grains.
Extract of Liquorice, a sufficient quantity

to form a pilular mass.

ESCHAROTIC POWDER. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Precipitated Hydrochlorate of Mercury and of Ammonia, six grains.
Sub-carbonate of Magnesia, one scruple.
Powdered Savine, one dram.

Mix.—It is not very active.

OXALATE OF MERCURY.

Oxalas Hydrargyri. (Brugnatelli; Niemann)

R. Aqueous Solution of Nitrate of Mercury, made without heat, and diluted with water, any quantity.
Concentrated Solution of Oxalic Acid, a sufficient quantity,

or till no more precipitate is formed; wash this with distilled water, and dry it in the shade.

The mode of administration is the same as that for the proto-chloruret. It is not much employed, but it has been tried in syphilitic cases.

PROTO-ACETATE OF MERCURY.

Acetas Hydrargyri, Hydrargyrus acetatus, Hydrargyrum acetatum seu *aceticum, Mercurius aceticus, Sal Mercurii acetosus* seu *mercuriatus acetosus, Spuma Mercurii, Terra foliata Mercurii.* (Edinb.; Dubl.; Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Bruns.; Gall.; Ferr.; Hann.; Lusit.; Palat.; Borus.; Wirtem.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

Acetas Hydrargyri. (Edinb.)

R. Purified Mercury, three ounces.
Dilute Nitrous Acid, four ounces and a half,

or a little more than is sufficient to dissolve the metal.

Acetate of Potass, three ounces.
Boiling Water, eight pounds.

Mix the mercury with the acid, and towards the end of the effervescence, digest, if necessary, till the metal is completely dissolved. Then dissolve the acetate in water, and while hot add the other solution, and mix with agitation. Set aside the mixture to crystallize, wash the crystals, placed in a funnel, with cold distilled water, and finally dry them with the aid of a very gentle heat.

In the preparation of acetate of mercury, it is necessary that every vessel and implement made use of, should be of glass.

Hydrargyri Acetas. (Dubl.)

R. Purified Mercury, nine parts.
Dilute Nitrous Acid, eleven parts.
Acetate of Potass, nine parts.
Boiling Distilled Water, a sufficient quantity.

Add the acid to the metal, and when the effervescence has ceased, digest that the metal may be dissolved; then, having mixed the acetate with the water, immediately mix the solutions together. Then strain the mixture through a folded cloth, and put it in a cold place that crystals may form: having washed these with cold distilled water, dry them in bibulous paper with a very gentle heat. Throughout this process, glass vessels only should be used.

Ferr.; and Van Mons give the same formula as Dubl.—Gall. prescribes one part of proto-nitrate of mercury, six parts of distilled water, and a sufficient quantity of solution of acetate of potass to effect a complete precipitation.—Coxe gives the same as Edinb.—Borus.—five ounces of solution of acetate of potass, four pounds of boiling water to dilute it, and four ounces of solution of nitrate of mercury.—Brugnatelli—half a pound of mercury, half a pound of diluted nitric acid, and eight ounces of acetate of potass dissolved in two pounds and a half of hot distilled water.

R. Mercury, one pound.
Nitric Acid, diluted with water, two pounds.

Dissolve the metal in the acid in a water-bath; add gradually to the liquor

Solution of Sub-carbonate of Potass, a sufficient quantity

to precipitate all the oxide; wash this with pure water, and dry it in a moderate heat: after which dissolve it in

Distilled Vinegar, a sufficient quantity.

Filter this solution, evaporate it to a pellicle, and crystallize. (Batav.)

Lusit.; and Spielmann direct the oxide to be precipitated with solution of potass.

Garot recommends the hydrate of protoxide of mercury, obtained by decomposing by caustic soda the proto-nitrate freed from deuto-nitrate, to be treated with acetic acid of the density of four degrees. He also gives another process, as being most likely always to give an identical product, and the proportions of which would be constantly the same. It is this:

R. Crystallized Proto-nitrate of Mercury, seven parts.

Distilled Water, sixty parts.
Nitric Acid, one part.

Dissolve the salt in the water and acid; then add another solution made with

Acetate of Soda, five parts.
Distilled Water, sixty parts.

Mix.

There are two other processes:

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, } of each,
Solution of Potass, } two ounces.

Triturate together in a stone mortar, and add

Distilled Water, four ounces.

Boil for a quarter of an hour, constantly stirring; wash the residuum with distilled water till this is no longer made turbid by nitrate of silver: then, having dried it with a gentle heat, boil it with

Distilled Vinegar, thirty-six ounces,

for three quarters of an hour. Filter the boiling liquor, and let it cool that it may crystallize. (Hann.; Van Mons)

R. Red Oxide of Mercury, 9.75 parts.
Mercury, 9. parts.

Triturate together, adding from time to time a little distilled vinegar, to the complete extinction of the metal; then saturate with hot distilled vinegar, filter rapidly, and crystallize. (Van Mons)

This process gives a mixture of proto-nitrate and of deuto-nitrate.

SOLUTION OF ACETATE OF MERCURY. (Niemann)

R. Proto-acetate of Mercury, ten grains.
Rose Water, five ounces.

Dissolve.—It is recommended in lotions in some diseases of the skin.

MERCURIAL SYRUP. (Van Mons)

R. Proto-acetate of Mercury, one part.
Alcohol, as little as possible

to dissolve the salt with heat. Add to the solution

Simple Syrup, forty-eight parts.

Mix.

HYDRARGYRO-ACETOSE LINIMENT. (Niemann; Van Mons)

R. Proto-nitrate of Mercury, one part.
Lard, six parts.
Olive Oil, two parts.

Triturate the salt with a little lard, and when the mixture is uniform, add the remainder, and then the oil. (Van Mons)

Niemann prescribes from two scruples to one dram of the salt, and one ounce of olive oil.

It is in rather general use in herpes.

KEYSER'S TROCHISCS. (Ph. Syph.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Coxe; Van Mons)

R. Mercury, one ounce.
Nitric Acid, a sufficient quantity

to dissolve the metal. Add

Acetate of Potass, dissolved, a sufficient quantity

to effect precipitation. Triturate the precipitate with manna or honey and liquorice powder, and make trochiscs. (Ph. Syph.)

R. Acetate of Mercury, one part and a half.
Starch, } of each,
Gum Arabic, } one half part.
White Sugar, seven parts.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Make a mass. (Van Mons)

R. Acetate of Mercury, } of each,
Manna, } one scruple.
Gum Arabic, } one scruple.
Rose Water, a sufficient quantity.

Mix, and divide into twenty. (Ellis)

R. Acetate of Mercury, two ounces.
Sugar, six ounces.
Gum Arabic, one ounce.
Powdered Marshmallows, } of each,
——— Starch, } half an ounce.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, a sufficient quantity

to make comfits of one grain each. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

Dose, two, morning and evening, augmenting the number progressively till twenty-five, or even more, are taken at each dose.

DEUTO-ACETATE OF MERCURY. (Ferr.; Van Mons)

R. Red Oxide of Mercury, two ounces.
Acetic Acid, seven ounces,

or a sufficient quantity to effect the solution of the oxide by the aid of a moderate heat; then evaporate slowly to dryness.

HYDRARGYRO-ACETIC LIQUOR. (Van Mons)

R. Red Oxide of Mercury, ten parts.
Concentrated Acetic Acid, five parts and a half.

Pour the acid on the oxide in a bottle; agitate, and when the whole has become white, heat it in a water-bath to complete liquefaction. When it is decanted and be-

come cold, dissolve the white crystalline mass in

Rectified Alcohol, sixty parts.

Filter, and preserve.

TARTRATE OF MERCURY.

Hydrargyrum tartarisatum, Tartarus Mercurialis, Pulvis Constantini seu *mercurialis argenteus.* (NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Black Oxide of Mercury, any quantity.
Tartaric Acid, a sufficient quantity.

Boil together to the perfect solution of the oxide; then evaporate, and crystallize.—Dose, one or two grains, twice a day.

TARTRATE OF MERCURY AND OF POTASS. (BATAV.; GALL.; FERR.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Saturated and boiling Solution of Mercury in Nitric Acid, any quantity.

Pour into it drop by drop an aqueous solution, also saturated and boiling, of neutral tartrate of potass till no more precipitate is formed: decant the liquor, wash it twice in succession with a little cold water; then dissolve it in a sufficient quantity of boiling water, and leave the solution in a cold place that it may crystallize. (BATAV.; GALL.; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Oxide of Mercury, precipitated from the Nitrate, and well washed, two ounces.
Super-tartrate of Potass, four ounces.

Triturate together for four hours; then boil it with

Distilled Water, forty-eight ounces.

Evaporate the liquor to a pellicle, and leave it to crystallize. (SPIELMANN)

R. Carbonate of Mercury, one ounce.
Super-tartrate of Potass, six ounces.

Triturate, and pour upon the powder

Boiling Water, four pounds.

Evaporate, and crystallize. (FERR.)

VAN MONS directs 10.25 parts of oxide of mercury, and 19.5 of super-tartrate of potass to be triturated together, a sufficient quantity of boiling water to be poured upon the mixture to effect a perfect solution: this to be heated for a quarter of an hour to the point of boiling, and then strained and crystallized.

He also proposes:

1. To triturate together 12.7 parts of deuto-chloruret of mercury, and 23. of neutral tartrate of potass; then to continue the trituration with a little water in order to take up the hydro-chlorate of potass; to dissolve the residuum in boiling water, and finally to evaporate, filter, and crystallize.

2. To decompose a saturated solution of deuto-chloruret of mercury with the tartrate of potass and of soda.

3. To triturate together 10.25 parts of oxide of mercury, and 25. of neutral tartrate of potass, to take up the potass set at liberty, by washing; to dissolve the residuum, and crystallize the solution.

R. Mercury, twelve ounces and a half.
Red Oxide of Mercury, one ounce five drams and a half.
Super-tartrate of Potass, one ounce two drams and a half.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to make a paste of the whole. Triturate for a long while in a mortar placed in hot ashes, and then add boiling water to effect solution. Finally, filter the liquor, and evaporate to a pellicle. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

VAN MONS also indicates this process, but with other proportions: viz. five parts and a half of mercury, six of oxide, and twenty-seven of super-tartrate of potass; again,—nine and a half of mercury, ten and a fourth of oxide, and nineteen and a half of super-tartrate. He also proposes the following processes:

1. To triturate together 22.2 parts of proto-chloruret, and 23. of tartrate of potass; to instil water, apply heat, and then to add boiling water to effect the solution, and finally to filter and crystallize.

2. To triturate to extinction 12.7 parts of deuto-chloruret of mercury, and 9.5 of mercury; and then to add 23. parts of super-tartrate of potass.

3. To make a sulphate with 9.5 of red oxide of mercury, and 10. of concentrated sulphuric acid; to triturate this salt with 9.5 of mercury, then to moisten the mass with 10. of water, and to mix it with 23. of neutral tartrate of potass: then to dissolve the whole in hot water, and to crystallize.

This double salt forms the base of PRESSAVIN'S *Vegeto-mercurial Liquor*; this is prepared by dissolving mercury in nitric acid, precipitating by an alkali, taking up the precipitate by distilled vinegar, precipitating again, adding super-tartrate of potass, and finally dissolving it in hot water. (VAN MONS)

This salt is scarcely different from the preceding, and may be prescribed in the same circumstances. It was once very celebrated.

SYRUP OF TARTRATE OF MERCURY. (BORIES; PIERQUIN)

R. Stems of Bitter-sweet, two pounds and a half.
Water, a sufficient quantity.
Boil, and add to the decoction
Sugar, ten pounds.
Boil *à la plume*, and add to every two pounds,
PRESSAVIN'S Liquor, twelve ounces.
Mix.—Dose, two ounces or more, daily.

OLEO-MARGARATE OF MERCURY.

Sapo Hydrargyri. (ROSS.; PH. SYPH.; AUGUSTIN; BORIES; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. White Soap, one part.
Water, four parts.
Dissolve, and instil into the liquor
Weak Solution of Proto-nitrate of Mercury, a sufficient quantity,
or, till no more precipitate is effected; apply heat till the thick parts (*magma*) reunite; then decant the liquid, and wash the precipitate with warm water; then mix it with eight parts of water at 30 degrees R., and add repeatedly solution of potass, to perfect solution: finally evaporate till the mass no longer adheres to the fingers.

It is applied as a resolvent to buboes. It has been also recommended against rheumatism and chronic exanthemata.

CHAUSSIER'S MERCURIAL SOAP. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Mercurial Ointment (at equal parts), three ounces and a half.
Solution of Caustic Soda, three ounces.
Add this gradually, triturating in a glass mortar, till the mixture has acquired considerable tenacity; then put it into moulds, and leave it to dry.

It is for the same purposes as the preceding.

OINTMENT OF GREEN PRECIPITATE. (VAN MONS)

R. Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, two parts.
Hydrochlorate of Copper, one part.
Dissolve each separately in water, mix the solutions, add to it a solution of white soap, collect the precipitate on a filter, and wash it well.

It is recommended to be applied to syphilitic ulcers.—It is an oleo-margarate of mercury and of copper. The discoverer has doubtless considered it as fortunate that he has been able thus to combine the general method received from VAN SWIETEN with that, scarcely known, from CYRILLO.

HYDRASTES CANADENSIS, LINN.—YELLOW ROOT.

ELLIS.

A plant of the United States. (*Polyandria Polygynia*, LINN.; *Ranunculaceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Mill. *Dict. et Icon.* p. 290. t. 285.)

The root is employed; it consists of fleshy tubercles, of a deep yellow colour within. It is extremely bitter.

HYDROGENIUM.—HYDROGEN; INFLAMMABLE GAS.

BRUNS.; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR.

R. Zinc, one part.
Put it into a bottle furnished with two tubes, one of which is bent, and points under a bell full of water or mercury; then pour upon the zinc
Sulphuric Acid, diluted with four times its weight of water, one half part.
Receive the gas which is disengaged.

It is recommended to be inspired in phthisis pulmonalis.

PERCARBONATED HYDROGEN GAS.

Gas Hydrogenium carbonatum seu *hydrocarbonatum.* (BRUGNATELLI; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Alcohol, any quantity.
Heat it in a retort; let the vapour which is exhaled pass through an earthen or stone

ware tube surrounded with burning charcoal, and receive in a pneumato-chemical apparatus the gas which is disengaged.

This gas is recommended to be inspired in hæmoptysis, in ulcerose phthisis, and chronic catarrh, mixing it with atmospheric air; but if it be respired carelessly or for a long time, it may occasion fatal apoplexy.

HYOSCYAMUS.—HENBANE.

Two species of this genus of plants are used in medicine:

1. *Hyoscyamus albus*, LINN.—White Henbane.

ANT.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN.

A plant of the middle of Europe. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Solaneæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Zorn. *Ic. pl.* t. 218.)

The herb (*Herba Hyoscyami albi*) is employed. It consists of rather branchy, very hairy stems, furnished with oval, petiolated leaves, the superior ones being entire, and the inferior sinuous or angular. It has a stupefying odour, and a vapid taste.

2. *Hyoscyamus niger*, LINN.—Henbane.

SYNONIMES: — Jusquiame noire, FR.; Schwarzes Bilsankraut, GERM.; Buzirulbunj Urmanikun, Sikran, ARAB.; Blyn, BOHEM.; Korassanie, CYNG.; Khorassanie-ajuan, DUK.; and HIND.; Fandensnosser, Sodbonne, Bulmeurt, DAN.; Beleno, SPAN.; Bilsenkruid, DUT.; Giusquiamo, ITAL.; Adas, JAV.; Adas pedas, MAL.; Bielun, Szaley, Lulek, POL.; Yosciamo, PORT.; Belena, ROSS.; Bolmært, SUEC.; Korassanie-omum, TAM.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.: AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; AINSLIE; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PARIS; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

This plant is spread all over Europe. (*Fig.* Flore Medic. IV. 211.)

The root, herb, and seeds are employed.

The root (*Radix Hyoscyami* seu *Jusquiami*) is thick, wrinkled, rather branched, brown without, white within, and of a sweet and disagreeable taste.

The herb consists of a hairy, thick, branching, cylindrical stem, and of large, alternate, amplexicaul, cottony, oval, lanceolate, sinuous leaves, deeply notched on the border. It has a disagreeable and virous odour, and a vapid and repulsive taste, becoming bitter after desiccation.

The seeds are small, nearly reniform, wrinkled, rather compressed, and of an ash-grey colour.

The seeds contain, according to BRANDE, a peculiar alkaloid, *Hyoscyaminum*, *Hyoscyama*, which PESCHIER says he has also found in the leaves in combination with an equally peculiar acid, and which LINDBERGSON considers as ammoniaco-magnesian phosphate.

It is narcotic and poisonous, appearing to act principally on the nervous system.

Dose, from two to ten grains of the powder, twice or thrice a day.—REISINGER asserts that one drop of a solution of one grain of hyoscyamine in half a scruple of distilled water effects an extreme dilatation of the pupil without irritating the eye.

I. *Preparations which contain Henbane in substance.*

HYPNOTIC APPLICATION. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN)

R. Powdered Leaves of Henbane,
——— Flowers of Red Poppies, } of each, one ounce.
——— Opium, ten grains.

Make a paste with a sufficient quantity of vinegar, to be applied to the forehead on folded linen, in cephalalgia.

ANODYNE CATAPLASM. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN; RATIER; SPIELMANN)

R. Powdered Leaves of Henbane,
——— Hemlock,
——— Tobacco,
——— Garden Nightshade,
Linseed Meal, } of each, an equal part.
Decoction of Poppy Heads, a sufficient quantity.

Make a paste. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Pierquin)

Ratier gives the same formula, but replaces the meal with crumb of bread, and the decoction with water.

R. Leaves of Mallow, four handfuls.
——— Poppy, one handful.
——— Henbane, half a handful.
Milk, a sufficient quantity.

Boil to a proper consistence, and add

Linseed Oil, two ounces.
——— Meal, one ounce.

Mix. (Spielmann)

Form. Hôp. Fr. prescribes an equal part each, of barley meal, of linseed meal, of powdered poppy leaves, and of powdered henbane leaves.

ANTI-HÆMOPTYSIC ELECTUARY. (Niemann)

R. Powdered White Poppy Seeds, } of each, half
——— Henbane Seeds, } a dram.
Syrup of Red Poppies, } of each, one ounce and
Conserve of Roses, } a half.

Mix.—Dose, the volume of a walnut, twice a day.

II. *Preparations which contain a part of the constituent principle of Henbane.*

A.

Extraction by mechanical means.

OIL OF HENBANE SEEDS. (Batav.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Fuld.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Van Mons)

R. Seeds of Henbane, any quantity.

Bruise them in a wooden mortar, enclose them in a linen bag, and express without heat. (Batav.; Hisp.; Fuld.; Herbip.)

Van Mons recommends the seeds to be bruised first alone, then with an equal quantity of sweet almonds, and afterwards to be expressed.—Bruns.; and Wirtem.—to tonify them slightly before expression.

It is pectoral and anodyne.

PAREGORIC OIL. (Fuld.)

R. Oil of Henbane Seeds, half an ounce.
———White Petroleum, two drams.
———Juniper, } of each, ten drops.
———Amber, }

Mix.—It is anodyne and resolvent, and is used externally.

HÆMORRHOIDAL OINTMENT. (Fuld.)

R. Oil of Henbane Seeds, two drams.
Unguentum Nutritum, six drams.
Camphor, one scruple.
Powdered Saffron, fifteen grains.

Mix.—It is anodyne, discutient, and cooling.

B.

Extraction by Water.

AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF HENBANE. (Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Piderit; Swediaur; Van Mons)

Extractum Hyoscyami, Lond.; *Succus spissatus Hyoscyami nigri,* Edinb.; *Succus spissatus Hyoscyami,* Dubl.

R. Fresh Leaves of Henbane, one pound.

Bruise them in a stone mortar, sprinkling them with a little cold water; then express the juice, without separating the sediment, and evaporate it to a proper consistence.

Amer.; Austr.; Bruns.; Dan.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; and Swediaur all give the same formula.

R. Fresh Leaves of Henbane, any quantity.

Bruise them in a mortar and express the juice; evaporate this, without skimming till the addition of one fourth of powdered dry herb of henbane is sufficient to give it the consistence of extract. (Batav.; Belg.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Suec.)

R. Fresh Leaves of Henbane, any quantity.

Bruise with a little water, and strain through a sieve; set aside, decant, coagulate by heat, and strain again; evaporate to the consistence of pilular mass, remove it from the fire, incorporate the fecula, set apart, and finally evaporate to the required consistence. (Ant.; Gall.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Van Mons)

R. Fresh Herb of Henbane, one pound.

Bruise it in a stone mortar, and express the juice; boil the residue for one hour, with three pounds of water; express, in the juice with the decoction, and evaporate. (Hass.; Piderit)

Bavar. directs the juice to be expressed, the residue to be digested for half an hour

in one half of boiling water; the two liquors to be depurated by repose, and evaporated together.

Dose, from one grain to fifteen grains or more.

FECULA OF HENBANE.

Fecula Hyoscyami. (VAN MONS)

R. Fresh Leaves of Henbane, any quantity.

Bruise them in a stone mortar with a wooden pestle, and express; bruise the residuum with a little water, and express again. Mix the two liquors, set aside, decant, and put it over the fire to coagulate the fecula: immediately remove it, strain, wash the fecula, and having dried it with a gentle heat, pulverize it.

TINCTURE OF FECULA OF HENBANE. (VAN MONS)

R. Fresh Fecula of Henbane, one part.
Alcohol, four parts.

Filter after several days' maceration.

SYRUP OF HENBANE. (HENRI)

R. Leaves of White Henbane, any quantity.

Bruise, express and filter the juice, and having evaporated it to the consistence of syrup, when cold, dilute it with distilled water, and evaporate it to dryness. Then dissolve thirty-two grains of this extract in a little distilled water, and add,

Simple Syrup, two pounds.

Mix by agitation.—It is recommended in chronic bronchitis. It is given alone, from a tea-spoonful to one ounce daily.

NARCOTIC BOLUSES. (BRERA)

R. Extract of Hemlock, two grains.
Mass of Pills of Dog-rose, four grains.
Liquorice Powder, a sufficient quantity

to make a bolus.—To be taken in the evening, at bed time.

SEDATIVE PILLS. (BRERA; ELLIS)

R. Extract of Henbane, eight grains.
Gum Arabic, six drams.
Rob of Elder, a sufficient quantity.

Make six pills.—Dose, one every three hours. (BRERA)

R. Opium, four grains.
Extract of Henbane, } of each,
——— Hemlock, } fifteen grains.

Mix, and divide into six pills. (ELLIS)

MEGLIN'S PILLS. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; HENRI; RATIER)

R. Extract of Henbane, }
——— Valerian, } of each,
Oxide of Zinc, } an equal part.

Make pills of three grains each. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; HENRI)

RATIER adds extract of fumitory.

They are recommended against tic douloreux.—Dose, from one to eight, gradually augmented.

ANTI-HYSTERIC PILLS. (PIERQUIN)

R. Extract of Hemlock, one dram.
——— Colocynth, a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of six grains each.—Dose, one morning and evening, augmenting it every five or six days, till four or five are taken at each dose.

SEDATIVE PILLS. (PIERQUIN)

R. Extract of Henbane, }
——— Opium, } of each,
——— Belladonna, } one ounce.
——— Hemlock, }

Make pills of one grain each.—They are prescribed in tic doloreux; to be augmented by one daily, till six are taken at each dose, which is to be continued till vertigo and general debility are produced.

ANODYNE AND RESOLVENT LINIMENT. (RATIER)

R. Extract of Henbane, half a dram.
White Soap, two drams.
Linseed Oil, six ounces.

Mix.—It is employed by DUPUYTREN in glandular engorgements.

ANTI-SPASMODIC ELIXIR. (HAMB.; AUGUSTIN)

R. Cold and Strained Infusion of Valerian, six ounces.
Extract of Henbane, half a dram.

Dissolve, and add,

Stimulant Liquor, two drams.

Mix. (HAMB.)

R. Extract of Henbane, ten grains.
Antimonial Wine, two drams.

Mix.—Dose, from five to ten drops; in hooping cough. (AUGUSTIN)

COLLYRIUM OF HENBANE.

Collyrium Hyoscyami. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Extract of Henbane, ten grains.
Distilled Water, half an ounce.

Mix.—It has been recommended by HIMLEY to dilate the pupil in cataract.

R. Extract of Henbane, one scruple.
Water, three ounces.

Mix.—It is useful in slight ophthalmia with spasmodic constriction of the eye-lids.

SEDATIVE POTION.

Haustus sedans narcoticus. (BRERA)

R. Extract of Henbane, five grains.
Lettuce Water, three ounces.
Simple Syrup, half an ounce.

Mix. — To be taken gradually in the course of the day.

SEDATIVE LAVEMENT.

Enema Hyoscyami seu *anti-spasticum.* (AUGUSTIN)

R. Herb of Henbane,
——— Rosemary,
Tops of Milfoil,
Orange Leaves,
Root of Valerian, } of each, an equal part.

Mix.—Two drams of this mixture are to be boiled in one ounce or one ounce and a half of water.

NARCOTIC INJECTION. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; ELLIS)

R. Leaves of Henbane, fifteen parts.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain one hundred parts of strained decoction. Boil slightly, and add, if required, one half part of tincture of opium. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

ELLIS prescribes half a dram of henbane, and one pound of boiling water to obtain a liquor which he recommends to be used externally, in cancer and indolent ulcers.

NARCOTIC EMULSION.

Emulsio sedativa. (AUGUSTIN; BRERA; NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Extract of Henbane, two drams.
Blanched Sweet Almonds, half an ounce.
Cherry Water, eight ounces.

Mix with the emulsion

Calcined Magnesia, two drams.
White Sugar, six drams.

Mix. (VAN MONS)

NIEMANN directs six ounces of emulsion to be made with twenty grains of henbane seeds, two drams of sweet almonds, and with pure water.

R. Extract of Henbane, half a scruple.
Emulsion of Poppy Seeds, one pound.

Mix. (BRERA)

R. Oil of Almonds, one ounce.
Water, six ounces.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, a sufficient quantity

to make an emulsion. Add

Amygdaline Syrup, one ounce.
Extract of Henbane, ten grains.

Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

Dose, one spoonful every two hours.

ANTI-ODONTALGIC GARGLE. (PIERQUIN)

R. Leaves of Henbane, } of each, half a handful.
——— Plantain, }
Flowers of Violet, } of each, one handful.
Petals of Red Roses, }
Poppy Heads, one ounce.
Leaves of Sage, six drams.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil; and add, when strained,

Vinegar, four ounces.

Mix.

NARCOTIC CATAPLASM. (GALL.)

R. Leaves of Henbane, two ounces.
Poppy Heads, one ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil for an hour and a half; then add to the strained liquor

Emollient Meals, four ounces.

Boil, contantly stirring, to the consistence of a cataplasm.

C.

Extraction by Alcohol.

ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT OF HENBANE. (RATIER)

R. Dried Herb of Henbane, one part.
Alcohol (12 degrees), four parts.

Macerate for four days at a temperature of 20 degrees R., then filter, distil three-fourths from the liquor, and evaporate the remainder to the consistence of an extract.

ALCOHOLIC TINCTURE OF HENBANE.

Tinctura seu *Essentia Hyoscyami* seu *Hyoscyami nigri.* (LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; HANN.; POL.; SAX.; SUEC.; ELLIS; HUFELAND; NIEMANN)

Tinctura Hyoscyami.

R. Dried Leaves of Henbane, four ounces.
Proof Spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter. (LOND.)

R. Dried Leaves of Henbane, in coarse powder, five ounces.
Proof Spirit, two pints.

Digest for seven days, and filter. (Dubl.)

Tinctura Hyoscyami nigri. (Edinb.)

R. Dried Leaves of Henbane, one ounce.
Proof Spirit, eight ounces.

Digest for seven days, and filter.

Amer.; and Coxe give the same formula as Dubl.; and Suec.; and Niemann the same as Edinb.

R. Leaves of Henbane, one ounce.
Rectified Spirit, four ounces.
Distilled Water, two ounces.

Digest with a gentle heat, express, and filter. (Hamb.; Pol.)

R. Juice of Henbane, recently expressed, } of each, an equal part.
Concentrated Alcohol, }

Digest without heat for several days, and filter. (Sax.)

R. Root of Henbane, two ounces.
Alcohol, one pound.

Macerate for three days, and filter. (Hufeland)

It is narcotic.—Dose, from ten to thirty drops.

TINCTURE OF HENBANE SEEDS. (Van Mons)

R. Seeds of Henbane, one part.
Proof Spirit, six parts.

Digest in a warm water-bath, strain with expression, and filter.

D.

Extraction by Æther.

ÆTHEREAL TINCTURE OF HENBANE.

Tinctura Hyoscyami ætherea. (Hann.)

R. Leaves of Henbane, two ounces.
Sulphuric Æther, eight ounces.

Digest for three days in a covered vessel, frequently shaking, and decant.—Dose, ten drops, several times a day.

E.

Extraction by Fat Substances.

OIL OF HENBANE.

Oleum Foliorum seu *Herbæ Hyoscyami infusum* seu *coctum.* (Amer.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Gall.; Hamb.; Lipp.; Borus.; Sax.; Suec.; Herbip.; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Leaves of Henbane, one part.
Olive Oil, eight parts.

Digest for several hours, and express. (Borus.; Sax.)

Ant.; Batav.; Belg.; and Lipp. prescribe one part of herb and four parts of oil.—Suec.—one of herb and three of oil.

R. Bruised Seeds of Henbane, one part and a half.
Olive Oil, three parts.

Infuse, and express strongly. (Van Mons)

R. Leaves of Henbane, one part.
Olive Oil, eight parts.

Boil slowly to the consumption of the humidity, and express. (Hann.)

Hamb. prescribes one of leaves and four of oil.—Bavar.; Dan.; and Swediaur—one of leaves and three of oil.

R. Leaves of Henbane, one part.
Olive Oil, two parts.

Digest for three days in a warm place, then boil to the consumption of the humidity, and express. (Herbip.)

R. Bruised Leaves of Henbane, one part.
Olive Oil, two parts.

Digest on hot ashes for twenty-four hours, and express; repeat the operation a second time, then finally boil again, and express. (Gall.)

It is employed externally in frictions.

Busch has recommended, in hæmoptysis, three or four tea spoonfuls, thrice a day, of a mixture of two parts of oil of almonds and one part of an oil prepared by boiling two ounces of fresh herb of henbane in eight of olive oil.

GREEN OIL OF HENBANE.

Oleum Hyoscyami viride. (Van Mons)

R. Oil of Henbane by infusion, three parts.
Washed Fecula of Henbane, one part and a half.

Dissolve. (Van Mons)

It is rubbed on the epigastrium in colic, and on the anus in painful piles.

OINTMENT OF HENBANE.

Unguentum Hyoscyami. (Sard.; Wirtem.; Van Mons)

R. Fresh Leaves of Henbane, one pound.
Lard, ten ounces.

Boil to the consumption of the humidity, express, and add

Oil of Henbane Seeds, two ounces.

Mix. (Sard.; Wirtem.)

R. Oil of Henbane Seeds, four parts.
Green Fecula of Henbane, one part.

Boil to the consumption of the humidity and add

White Wax, one part.

Melt slowly. (Van Mons)

It is to be rubbed on the abdomen and near the anus, in colic and piles.

HENBANE PLASTER.

Emplastrum Hyoscyami seu *de Hyoscyamo.* (Batav.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hamb.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Sard.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Pierquin; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Oil of Henbane Seeds, half a pound.
Juice of Henbane, one pound.

Boil to the consumption of the humidity; add

Yellow Wax, fourteen ounces.
Venice Turpentine, two ounces.

After fusion, and when nearly cold

Powdered Leaves of Henbane two ounces.

Mix. (Spielmann; Swediaur)

Bruns.; Sard.; Wirtem.; and Pierquin prescribe one pound of oil of henbane seeds, one pound of juice of henbane, fifteen ounces of wax, one ounce and a half of turpentine, and two ounces of powdered henbane.—Van Mons—twelve parts of henbane seeds, six of green fecula of henbane, fifteen of yellow wax, one of turpentine, and one of resin.

R. Green Fecula of Henbane, twelve parts.
Resin, four parts.
Yellow Wax, two parts.
Turpentine, one part.

Boil slowly to the consumption of the humidity. (Van Mons)

R. Yellow Wax, Resin, Olive Oil, } of each, one part.

To the melted and half cold mixture, add

Powdered Leaves of Henbane, two parts.

Mix. (Swediaur)

Dan.; Hann.; Pol.; Borus.; and Suec. prescribe one part of wax, one half part of resin, and one half part of olive oil.—Pol.—also allows lard to be used, and adds one part of powdered henbane.—Sax.—one each of wax, of resin, and of oil, and two of the powder.

R. Simple Plaster, Yellow Wax, } of each, one pound.
Olive Oil, six ounces

Add to the melted and half cold mass,

Powdered Herb of Henbane, one pound

Mix. (Batav.)

R. Yellow Wax, Resin, Olive Oil, } fourteen ounces of each, half a pound

Add to the melted and half cold mixture

Powdered Herb of Henbane, one pound.
Extract of Henbane, one ounce.

Mix. (Olden.)

R. Strong Vinegar, sixteen ounces.
Gum Ammoniac, eight ounces.

Strain the solution through a close linen cloth, and add

Inspissated Juice of Henbane, one pound.

Evaporate over a slow fire to the required consistence, stirring continually. (Lusit.)

This plaster is applied as resolvent to schirrous and indolent tumours.

OINTMENT FOR BURNS.

Unguentum ad Ambusta. (Spielmann)

R. Leaves of Henbane, ——— Stramonium, ——— Bitter-sweet, ——— Elder, } of each, one handful.
Lard, thirty-two ounces.

Boil to the consumption of the humidity, and strain.

ANODYNE OINTMENT.

Unguentum anodynum. (Wirtem.; Spielmann)

R. Fresh Leaves of Henbane, ——— Chamomile, ——— Mallow, ——— Melilot, ——— Lesser Mullein, ——— Dill, } of each, one ounce.
Root of Marshmallows, two ounces.
Fenugreek, Linseed Meal, } of each, three drams.
Olive Oil, two pounds.

Boil over a slow fire to the consumption of the humidity, and melt in the strained mass,

Yellow Wax, four ounces.

Mix.—For frictions to painful parts.

BALSAMUM TRANQUILLUM.

Balsamum Tranquillum, Oleum Narcoticorum seu *Bufonum* seu *Stramonii compositum.* (Hisp.; Gall.; Sard.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Pierquin; Spielmann; Van Mons)

R. Fresh Leaves of Henbane, Hounds-tongue, Tobacco, of each, one pound.
Wine, four pounds and a half.

Boil down to three pounds, and express strongly, add to the liquor

Olive Oil, three pounds.

Boil down to one half over a slow fire, and pour into bottles when cold. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN)

R. Olive Oil, six pounds.
Leaves of Stramonium, Garden Nightshade, Belladonna, Tobacco, Henbane, White Poppy, of each, four ounces.

Boil slowly to the consumption of the humidity, express, and pour the liquid upon

Dried Tops of Rosemary, Sage, Rue, Wormwood, Roman Wormwood, Hyssop, Lavender, Thyme, Marjoram, Water-mint, Elder, St. John's-wort, of each, one ounce.

Macerate in the same for several months, in a covered vessel, and strain. (GALL.; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Fresh Leaves of Stramonium, Garden Nightshade, American Nightshade (*Phytolacca decandra*), Belladonna, Mandrake, Henbane, of each, four ounces.
Poppy, eight ounces.
Persicaria, one ounce.
Living Toads, five.
Olive Oil, sixty ounces.

Boil to the consumption of the humidity, and strain the liquid upon

Fresh Tops of Rosemary, Sage, Rue, Hyssop, Lavender, Thyme, Marjoram, Astmary (*Balsamita odorata*, DESF.) St. John's-wort, of each, one ounce.

Fresh Tops of Wormwood, two ounces.
Fresh Leaves of Elder, one ounce.

Decant after fifteen days digestion. (HISP.; SPIELMANN)

R. Fresh Leaves of Wormwood, Lavender, Marjoram, Water-mint, Rue, Rosemary, Sage, Tansey, Thyme, of each, one part.
Belladonna, Henbane, Mandrake, Garden Nightshade, Tobacco, White Poppy, Stramonium, Elder, of each, four parts.

Bruise, mix with the mass a little water, express the juice, set it aside, decant, coagulate at the fire, set apart the green fecula, wash it with cold water, and heat it slightly with

Beef Marrow, ninety-eight parts.

Dissipate the humidity completely, set aside, and decant. (VAN MONS)

R. Living Toads, two.
Leaves of Garden Nightshade, White Henbane, Mandrake, Tobacco, Dwarf Elder, Willow, of each, two handfuls.
Olive Oil, six pounds.

Boil slowly to the consumption of the humidity, and infuse in the expressed oil,

Living Toads, two.
Tops of Wormwood, Mountain Calamint, Hyssop, Marjoram, Rue, Thyme, of each, one handful
Flowers of Rosemary, Sage, Lavender, St. John's-wort, Elder,

After twenty-four hours' digestion in a water-bath, strain with expression. (SAUNDERS)

It is used externally in gout and rheumatism.

ACOUSTIC BALSAM. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Balsamum Tranquillum, two drams.
Oil of Rue, by infusion, half an ounce.

Sulphuretted Balsam of Turpentine,
Tincture of Assafœtida,
——— Ambergris,
——— Castor,
Rectified Oil of Amber, } of each, two drams.

Mix.—It is applied in accidental deafness where there is no inflammation nor acute pain.

SEDATIVE LINIMENT. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Balsamum Tranquillum,
Oil of Henbane,
—— Chamomile,
—— Camphor, } of each, three ounces.

Mix.—To be used as a liniment to pained parts.

UNGUENTUM POPULEUM; OINTMENT OF POPLAR.

Unguentum Gemmarum Populi compositum. (AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; HANN.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Buds of Poplar, two parts.
Fresh Herb of Henbane, one part.
Lard, four parts.

Boil slowly to the consumption of the humidity, and express. (HANN.)

R. Fresh Buds of Poplar, one pound and a half.
Lard, three pounds.

Preserve till the season at which can be added to it,

Fresh Leaves of Henbane,
——— Belladonna, } of each, four ounces.

After sufficient maceration, boil to the consumption of the humidity, and express. (AMST.)

This formula presents very numerous but unimportant varieties, both with regard to the proportions and to the number and choice of the plants associated with the henbane: for instance—BATAV. prescribes two pounds of buds, four of lard, six of henbane, and six of belladonna.—HISP.—three pounds of buds, eight of lard, one and a half of henbane, one each, of houseleek, of violet, and of navel-wort, and two of garden nightshade. — SARD.—two pounds of buds, four of lard, three handfuls each of white henbane, of red poppies, of houseleek, and of small houseleek, and six ounces of garden nightshade.—BRUNS.—one pound and a half of buds, six pounds of lard, four ounces each, of white poppy, of henbane, of garden nightshade, of lettuce, of violet, and of houseleek.—FORM. HÔP. FR.; and GALL.—four parts of buds, twelve of lard, one each of poppies, of belladonna, of henbane, and one of garden nightshade.—FULD.—one pound of buds, two pounds and a half of lard, four ounces each of henbane and of garden nightshade, and six ounces of leeks.—HERBIP.—two pounds of buds, five of lard, four ounces each of garden nightshade, of henbane, of poppies, of elder, and of violet, and three ounces of houseleek.—POL.—one pound and a half of buds, six pounds of lard, six ounces of henbane, three each, of poppies, of garden nightshade, of houseleek, of wall pepper, of lettuce, of burdock, of violet, of naval-wort, and of tops of mountain bramble. — VAN MONS.—two parts of buds, four of lard, and one part each, of the dried feculæ of burdock, houseleek, small houseleek, henbane, lettuce, mandrake, garden nightshade, mountain bramble, and rose-wort.

R. Dried Buds of Poplar, one pound.
Lard, four pounds.
Fresh Leaves of Henbane,
Belladonna, } of each, six ounces.

Boil to the consumption of the humidity, and strain with expression. (BELG.)

ANT. directs three ounces each of the tops of mountain bramble, of rose-wort, of small houseleek, of houseleek, of henbane, of belladonna, and of poppy, and six ounces of garden nightshade, to be bruised together, and put into a pan with four pounds of lard, and boiled slowly till the lard has acquired the colour of the plants; then eight ounces of dried poplar buds to be added, and left to infuse for some time; then to be expressed, and when cold melted again, and the heat to be continued to be applied till the humidity is entirely consumed, when it is to be finally strained through a linen cloth.

It will be seen that all the processes given for the preparation of this ointment may be reduced to two; one in employing fresh poplar buds and waiting the proper season to macerate in the lard charged with their resinous principle, the other plants prescribed, as they appear; the other, in macerating the dried buds in the lard at the same time with the fresh leaves. Both these processes have been lately modified. HENRI recommends the buds to be kept in melted lard till all their humidity is dissipated, the mixture to be poured into a pot and covered with a stratum of lard, and afterwards to be made into an ointment in the usual manner. BOULLAY requires an equal part each, of buds and of lard to be heated together to the perfect consumption of the humidity, the mixture to be strained and set aside; an ointment to be then prepared with lard and narcotic herbs: and finally the two ointments to be melted together. BRIAND has proposed to reduce the narcotic herbs to pulp, to put them into a pan and evaporate the greater part of their

moisture, then to add lard, and when it is well coloured, to add the dried buds; then, having kept the mixture in a fluid state for about half an hour, to strain it with expression and to keep it again in infusion for five or six hours that the heavier parts may subside, then to let it cool, to scrape it, and finally to liquify it again and pour it into a pot. GERMAIN recommends one hundred pounds of lard, twelve pounds each, of the feculæ of henbane, black poppy, garden nightshade, and belladonna, to be put into a pan which they may fill to three fourths; to stir incessantly to the consumption of the humidity; then to add seventeen pounds of dried buds of poplar, and to apply a very moderate heat for half an hour, constantly stirring; finally to strain it through linen, and to separate the deposit by the ordinary means.

BOULLAY's process is the best of all. But we do not see the necessity for all this anxiety about the mode of preparing this ointment. It is trouble and care absolutely thrown away; for the ointment itself, already becoming disused, will soon be forgotten, as it should have been long ago. The plaster of henbane reduced with oil would replace it perfectly well, where a compound of resinous and narcotic bodies may be thought useful; or there might be substituted in its place a simple resinous ointment mixed with oil of henbane or of garden nightshade.

ANTI-HÆMORRHOIDAL LINIMENT.

Lotus seu *Litus ad Hæmorrhoides.* (BRERA; BORIES; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN; SPIELMANN)

R. Unguentum Populeum, one ounce.
Balsamum Tranquillum, half an ounce.
Oil of Eggs, two drams.
Mix. (SPIELMANN)

R. Unguentum Populeum,
Rose Ointment,
Marshmallows Ointment,
Honey,
} of each, an equal part.

Mix. (BRERA; BORIES; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN)

HYPERICUM.

Three species of this genus of plants are employed in medicine.

1. *Hypericum Androsæmum*, LINN.—Common Tutsane or All-heal.

SYNONIMES: — Toute-saine, Androsème, FR.; Conradskraut, GERM.; Mannsblœd, DUT.

GALL.

A plant of the middle of Europe. (*Polyadelphia Polyandria*, LINN.; *Hypericeæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Flore Lond. t. 206.)

The herb (*Herba Sicilianæ* seu *Totæ-Sanæ*) is employed. It consists of a woody and slightly angular stem, and of oval, sessile, glabrous leaves. It has a resinous odour, and taste.

It is diuretic and anthelmintic, according to DALE.

2. *Hypericum quadrangulare.* LINN.

GALL.; HISP.; HASS.; BERGIUS; SPIELMANN.

This plant is spread over all Europe. (*Fig.* Œd. *Fl. Dan.* t. 640.)

The tops (*Summitates Hyperici*) are employed. It consists of a square stem, and of oval, glabrous, simple leaves, presenting numerous semi-transparent glands, with a row of black hairs; at its extremity is a close corymb of yellow flowers.

3. *Hypericum perforatum*, LINN. — St. John's-wort.

SYNONIMES:—Millepertuis perforé, FR.; Johanniskraut, GERM.; St. Jana bylina, Zwonacek cerweny, BOHEM.; Jordhumle, Perikum, DAN.; Hypericono, ITAL.; and SPAN.; Mannsblœd, DUT.

AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; BORUS.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

A common plant of Europe. (*Fig.* Zorn. *Ic. pl.* t. 31.)

The flowering tops and seeds are employed.

The tops (*Summitates Hyperici perforati*) consist of a slightly triangular stem, and of oval, oblong leaves dotted with semi-transparent points, and of yellow flowers disposed in corymbs. They have a feeble but agreeable odour, and a balsamic, bitter, and slightly styptic taste.

The seeds are small, of a deep brown

colour, without odour, but of a bitter and resinous taste.

OIL OF THE SEEDS OF ST. JOHN'S-WORT.

Oleum Seminum Hyperici. (SARD.)

R. Seeds of St. John's-wort, any quantity.

Bruise them, enclose the paste in a bag, express the oil without heat, and filter.

EXTRACT OF ST. JOHN'S-WORT. (WIRTEM.)

R. Flowers of St. John's-wort, one pound.
Alcohol, five or six pounds.

After sufficient extraction, express, digest, and strain; then boil the residuum in three pounds of water, and clarify the decoction with white of egg. Mix the two liquors together, distil off the alcohol, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract.

SYRUP OF ST. JOHN'S-WORT.

Syrupus Hyperici. (WIRTEM.)

R. Fresh Flowers of St. John's-wort, one pound and a half.
Boiling Water, one pound.

Macerate for twenty-four hours in a cold place; then express, and add to every nine ounces of the liquor,

White Sugar, sixteen ounces.

Mix.

COMPOUND VINOUS TINCTURE OF ST. JOHN'S-WORT.

Balsamum catholicum ex Vino seu *innocentianum.* (SARD.)

R. Benzoin, three ounces.
Storax, two ounces.
Dry Balsam of Peru, one ounce.
Aloes, Myrrh, Olibanum, Root of Angelica, of each, half an ounce.
Dried Flowers of St. John's-wort, four handfuls.
Red Wine, four pounds.

Digest the flowers and root in the wine for three days, on warm ashes; then, when cold, express, and digest the other substances in the tincture for fifteen days, frequently shaking the vessel, and strain.

TINCTURE OF ST. JOHN'S-WORT.

Tinctura seu *Essentia Hyperici.* (BRUNS.; FULD.; LIPP.; WIRTEM.)

R. Flowers of St. John's-wort, four ounces.
Alcohol, one pound and a half.

Digest for three days, express strongly, and filter. (WIRTEM.)

BRUNS. directs three ounces of flowers to be digested for three days in sixteen ounces of alcohol; then two more ounces of flowers to be infused in the strained tincture, and finally filtered.—FULD.; and LIPP.—one part of flowers to be digested in four parts of alcohol for three days.

It is excitant, and was formerly extolled in melancholy and in vermical disorders.—Dose, from fifty to eighty drops.—It was also applied externally as a vulnerary.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF ST. JOHN'S-WORT.

Tinctura alcoholica Hyperici vulneraria, Balsamum catholicum cum Spiritu Vini. (HISP.; SARD.)

R. Dried Flowers of St. John's-wort, Root of Sweet-flag, of each, half an ounce.
Alcohol, three pounds.

Digest with a moderate heat in a covered vessel for several days, shaking from time to time; then add

Benzoin, three ounces.
Storax, Balsam of Tolu, of each, two ounces.
Myrrh, half an ounce.

Strain after sufficient digestion. (HISP.)

R. The dry residue of the preparation of the Compound Vinous Tincture of St. John's-wort.
Root of Angelica, half an ounce.
Dried Flowers of St. John's-wort, one ounce.
Alcohol, four pounds.

Digest for eight days, and strain. (SARD.)

It is stimulant, but is more used externally than internally.—Dose, from six drops to half a scruple.

STAHL'S SPLENETIC ESSENCE.

Essentia splenetica Stahlii. (WIRTEM.)

R. Flowers of St. John's-wort, one ounce.
Herb of Vervain, ——— Rue, ——— Wall-rue, ——— Sage, ——— Plantain, of each, half an ounce.
Alcohol, one pound.

Infuse, express, and filter.

It is excitant, and is recommended in hypochondria, and also as resolvent and diuretic.—Dose, from sixty to eighty drops.

OIL OF ST. JOHN'S-WORT BY INFUSION.

Oleum Hyperici seu *Hyperici per infusum.* (AMST.; BATAV.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; HANN.;

HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; BORUS.; SAX.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Fresh Flowers of St. John's-wort, three parts.
Olive Oil, four parts.

Digest for eight days in a warm place, and express. (BATAV.; BELG.)

BRUNS.; FERR.; FULD.; and LIPP. prescribe one part of flowers and two parts of oil.—BORUS.; and SAX.—one of flowers and eight of oil.

R. Flowers of St. John's-wort, one part.
Olive Oil, four parts.

Expose them to the rays of the sun for one week, then boil slightly, and strain; repeat the operation two other times; the second with dried flowers, and for a month. (GALL.)

OLDEN.; and SARD. indicate the same process, but OLDEN. prescribes one of herb and three of oil, and SARD.—one of herb and two of oil each time.

R. Flowers of St. John's-wort, one part.
Olive Oil, two parts.

Macerate for eight days, boil to the consumption of the humidity, and express. (BRUNS.; HERBIP.)

AMST.; and DAN. prescribe one of flowers and three of oil.—HISP.—two of flowers and three of oil.—HANN.—one of flowers and eight of oil.

R. Flowers of St. John's-wort, three pounds.
White Wine, half a pound.
Olive Oil, two pounds.

Digest for several days in a warm place; then express, and add

Venice Turpentine, one pound.

Mix. (PIDERIT)

R. Flowers of St. John's-wort, } of each,
Olive Oil, } three pounds.
White Wine, six ounces.

Boil to the consumption of the humidity, express, and add

Venice Turpentine. one pound.
Saffron, two drams.

Strain at the end of twenty-four hours. (SPIELMANN)

R. Flowers of St. John's-wort, three pounds.
Saffron, four scruples.
Olive Oil, two pounds.
Wine, half a pound.

Macerate for three days, boil to the consumption of the humidity, strain, and add

Turpentine, one pound.

Mix. (SARD.; WIRTEM.)

R. Flowers of St. John's-wort, seventy-two parts.
Olive Oil, one hundred and forty-four parts.
Turpentine, seventy-two parts.

After twelve hours' digestion in a warm place, set aside to cool, express, and add

Powdered Saffron, one part.

Triturate together. (VAN MONS)

It is slightly excitant, and is considered vulnerary, anodyne, and pectoral.

It is applied in sprains and ulcers.

OIL OF FLOWERS.

Oleum Florum Slotani. (WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Olive Oil, six pounds.
Blind Puppies, (*Chiens nouvellement nés*), two.
Frogs, twelve.
Earth Worms, four ounces.
Spring Water, three pounds.

Boil slowly to the consumption of the humidity, strain, and add

Human Fat, } of each,
Fat of the Marmot, } of each,
Oil of Almonds, } of each,
—— Scorpions, } six ounces.

Fresh Flowers of Primrose
——— Coltsfoot,
——— Betony,
——— Dyer's Broom,
——— Chamomile,
——— Violet,
——— Lily of the Valley,
——— Lavender,
——— Elder,
——— Dill,
——— Sage,
——— Wallflower,
——— Rue,
——— Wild Thyme,
——— Rosemary,
——— Lesser Centaury,
——— Veronica,
——— Origanum,
——— Tansey,
——— Privet,
——— Agrimony,
——— Pennyroyal,
——— Melilot,
——— Lesser Mullein,
——— Wormwood,
——— Roses,
——— St. John's-wort,
} of each, half an ounce.
four pounds.

Digest in a water-bath, express, and filter. (Wirtem.)

The leaves and calices should be removed, if not the oil will be green instead of red.—Spielmann's formula differs very little from this.

It used formerly to be esteemed anodyne, nervine, vulnerary, anti-spasmodic, and anti-nephritic.—The two following preparations come near it:

1. *Oleum Catellorum.*—Oil of Puppies.

R. Blind Puppies, three.
Olive Oil, forty-eight ounces.

Boil to the consumption of the humidity, and strain. Add

Herb of Origanum,
——— Wild Thyme,
——— Pennyroyal,
——— St. John's-wort,
——— Marjoram,
} of each, two ounces.

Infuse for fifteen days, and express.

2. *Oleum Vulpinum.*—Oil of Fox. (Wirtem.)

R. Fox, flayed and emptied, (*Rénard écorché et vidé*), one.
Spring Water, six pounds.
Olive Oil, four pounds.
Muriate of Soda, six ounces.
Dill,
Thyme, } of each, one pound.

Boil till the flesh becomes detached from the bones, and the humidity is dissipated; then strain and preserve.

GREEN OINTMENT.

Unguentum viride potabile. (Palat.; Wirtem.; Spielmann)

R. Herb of Chervil, three ounces.
——— Sage,
——— Ground Ivy,
——— Scabious,
——— Coltsfoot,
——— Horehound,
——— Betony,
——— Ox-tongue,
——— Fennel,
——— Veronica,
——— Comfrey,
——— Golden Rod,
——— Ladies-mantle,
——— Rue,
——— Milfoil,
——— Agrimony,
——— Plantain,
——— Nettle,
——— Hyssop,
——— St. John'swort,
} of each, one ounce and a half.
Black Snails,
Shrimps, } of each, fifteen.
Fresh Butter, ten pounds.

Boil to the consumption of the humidity, and express. (Palat.)

R. Fresh Herb of Southernwood,
——— Mugwort,
——— Easter Daisy,
——— Betony,
——— Fennel,
——— Hyssop,
——— Mint,
——— Liverwort,
——— Milfoil,
——— Marjoram,
——— Plantain,
——— Veronica,
——— Vervain,
——— Sage,
——— Rue,
} of each, one ounce.
Green Juniper Berries, three ounces.
Butter, forty-eight ounces.

Boil, and strain. (Wirtem.; and Spielmann)

It was formerly prescribed externally to disperse ecchymosis, and to appease pain; internally, after falls and blows, in the dose or one or two spoonfuls, in broth.

COMPOUND OIL OF ST. JOHN'S-WORT.

Oleum seu *Balsamum Apparitii.* (Ellis)

R. Olive Oil, six pounds.
Tops of Rosemary,
——— St. John's-wort,
——— Rue,
} of each, one pound and a half.

Digest for three days in a warm place; then add

Earth Worms, half a pound.

Boil to the consumption of the humidity, and dissolve in the strained oil,

Powdered Sandarac,
——— Myrrh,
——— Olibanum,
} of each, two ounces.
——— Mastic, one ounce.

Strain, and preserve.

VISCERAL LIQUOR. (Wirtem.)

R. Root of Comfrey,
——— Liquorice,
——— Coltsfoot,
} of each, five ounces.
Fresh Herb of Bugle,
——— Chervil,
——— Ground Ivy,
——— St. John's-wort,
——— Plantain,
——— Scabious,
——— Veronica,
} of each, four handfuls.

Anethum Stellatum,	six drams.
Mace,	one dram.
Mastic,	three drams.
Living Craw-fish,	thirty.
Calf's Lung, chopped,	one.
Water of Bugloss,	one pound and a half.

Water of Chervil,	of each,
——— Ground Ivy,	one pound
——— Veronica,	and a half.

Distil four pounds in a water-bath.—Dose, one or two ounces.

HYPOCHÆRIS MACULATA, Linn.—HUNGARIAN HAWK-WEED.

Synonimes: — Porcelle tachetée, Fr.; Geflecktes Ferkelkraut, Fleckenferkelkraut, Germ.

Bruns.

A plant of the North of Europe. (*Syngenesia Polygamia Æqualis*, Linn.; *Synantherea*, Cass.; *Fig.* Zorn. *Ic. pl.* t. 271.)

The herb (*Herba Costæ* seu *Costi nostratis*) is employed. It consists of a star of oval, oblong, dentate, entire radical leaves. It has a nauseous and bitterish taste.

HYSSOPUS OFFICINALIS, Linn.—HYSSOP.

Synonimes:—Hysope, Fr.; Ysop, Isop, Hysop, Germ.; Yzop, Bohem.; Isop, Dan.; and Suec.; Hisopo, Span.; Yzoop, Dut.; Issopo, Ital.; Yzopeck, Pol.; Hysopo, Port.

Dubl.; Edinb.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

A plant of the middle of Europe. (*Didynamia Gymnospermia*, Linn.; *Labiæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Jacq. *Fl. Austr.* III. t. 254.)

The herb (*Herba Hyssopi*) consists of a square stem furnished with lanceolated, linear leaves, more or less glabrous.

It has an agreeable odour, with a bitter, warm, and aromatic taste.

It is stimulant and expectorant.

conserve of hyssop. (Ross.; Van Mons)

R. Fresh Leaves of Hyssop, bruised, one part.
Powdered Sugar, two parts.

Mix, and keep in a cool place. (Ross.)

Van Mons gives the same proportions, but requires the mixture to be slightly heated.

infusion of hyssop. (Form. Hôp. Fr.; Ratier)

R. Leaves of Hyssop, two drams and a half.
Grated Liquorice, two drams.
Hot Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain two pounds of infusion. (Form. Hôp. Fr.)

R. Tops of Hyssop, two drams.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Infuse, and strain. (Ratier)

It is slightly aromatic, and is given to favour expectoration in catarrhs.

syrup of hyssop.

Syrupus Hyssopi seu *de Hyssopo*. (Hisp.; Gall.; Sard.)

R. Dried Tops of Hyssop, one ounce.
Distilled Water of Hyssop, two pounds.

Digest in a water-bath for two hours, in a covered vessel; strain, filter, and add to the infusion,

White Sugar, double the quantity.

Melt in a water-bath, in a covered vessel. (Gall.)

Henri proposes to mix one part of the infusion with three parts of simple syrup, previously boiled till very thick.

R. Dried Tops of Hyssop, two ounces.
Water, two pounds.

Infuse, and add to the strained liquor,

White Sugar, four pounds.

Strain the syrup. (Hisp.)

Sard. prescribes one part of sugar and two parts of infusion, or an equal part each, of simple syrup and of depurated juice of syrup.

Dose, from half an ounce to two ounces.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYSSOP. (Bruns.; Wirtem.)

R. Maidenhair, half an ounce.
Root of Elicampane, one ounce.
——— Smallage, half an ounce.
Water, two pounds and a half.

Boil, and pour sixteen ounces of the strained decoction upon

Dried Tops of Hyssop, two ounces.

Digest in a warm place, and express; clarify, and add

White Sugar, two pounds eight ounces.

SCILLITIC SYRUP OF HYSSOP.

Syrupus Hyssopi cum Scilla seu *scilliticus.* (Amst.)

R. Dried Tops of Hyssop, two ounces.
——— Squill, one ounce.
Ginger, bruised, half an ounce.
Water of Hyssop, two pounds.

Digest for twenty-four hours, and express; set the liquor aside to depurate by repose; and finally add fifteen parts of white sugar to every eight of the strained infusion, and make a syrup with a gentle heat.

OIL OF HYSSOP.

Oleum Hyssopi æthereum, Ætheroleum Hyssopi. (Ferr.; Wirtem.)

R. Herb of Hyssop, twenty-five parts.
Water, seventy-five parts.
Muriate of Soda, three parts.

Digest for three days, and distil.

DISTILLED WATER OF HYSSOP. (Austr.; Bavar.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Sard.; Sax.; Piderit; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Fresh and Flowering Herb of Hyssop, one part.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Distil ten parts. (Hann.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Swediaur)

Austr. prescribes one part of herb and twelve parts of water; four parts to be distilled.—Ferr.; and Palat.—one of herb and four of water; two to be distilled.—Sax.—one of herb and fifteen of water; one third to be distilled.—Bavar.—one of herb and sixteen of water; four to be distilled.—Hass.; and Piderit—one of herb and eight of water; four to be distilled.—Gall.—five of herb and twenty of water; ten to be distilled.—Sard.—one of herb and four of water; one half to be distilled, and the distillation to be repeated with fresh herb.

R. Herb of Hyssop, three parts.

Put it into a bag, suspended in the centre of a cucurbit containing

Water, twelve parts,

not allowing it to touch this. Distil six parts. (Fuld.; Lipp.)

R. Flowering Herb of Hyssop, ten parts.
Proof Spirit, one half part.
Water, one hundred and sixty parts.

Distil forty parts, and separate the oil. (Van Mons)

Dose, two or three ounces.

JACEA NIGRA, Mœ.—COMMON KNAPWEED.

Synonimes: — Jacée, Fr.; Gemeine schwarze Flockenblume, Germ.; Knopurt, Dan.; Knoopkruid, Dut.; Knapper, Swed.

Gall.; Genev.

A very common plant of Europe. (*Syngenesia Polygamia Frustranea*, Linn.; *Synantherea*, Cass.; *Fig.* Œ. *Fl. Dan.* t. 519)

The root and herb are employed.

The root (*Radix Jaceæ nigræ*) is woody and possesses a slightly astringent taste.

The herb consists of a branching, hard, nearly glabrous stem, and of leaves of which the lower are dentated, and the upper sessile, oval, lanceolated, and usually entire. It has a sweetish yet rather bitter taste.

It is astringent and tonic.

IGNATIA AMARA, Lf.

Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Saunders; Spielmann.

A shrub of the Philippine Islands. (*Pentandria Digynia*, Linn.; *Apocyneæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Philos. Trans. XXI. t. 1.)

The seed (St. Ignatius' Bean; *Faba Sancti Ignatii* seu *Indica* seu *febrifuga*) is employed. It is of the volume of a filbert, and of a variable figure, rather wrinkled, fawn or bistre coloured externally, and having the appearance of being sprinkled with a sort of silvery farina which is very adherent; internally it is of a greenish-brown colour, and of a horny consistence.

It contains, according to Pelletier and Caventou, strychnine and strychnic acid.

Its composition is the same as that of the nux vomica, but it contains much more strychnine and less brucine. Its properties are also the same.

Dose, from two to six grains of the powder.

ILEX.

Two species of this genus of plants are met with in pharmacopœias:

1. *Ilex Aquifolium*, Linn.—Holly.

Synonimes:—Houx Commun, Fr.; Stechpalme, Hælsendorn, Germ.; Chrishorn, Cnaretorn, Stovtidse, Beenved, Dan.; Acebo, Span.; Steckpalmen, Hulst, Dut.; Agrifolio, Ital.; Ostrokzow, Kzewina, Pol.

Bruns.; Dan.; Gall.; Olden.; Ross.; Sax.; Bergius; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin.

A little tree of the middle of Europe. (*Tetrandria Tetragynia*, Linn.; *Rhamneæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn. *Ic. pl.* t. 372.)

The leaves (*Folia Aquifolii*) are employed. They are petiolated, oval, coriaceous, shining, of a fine green colour, most frequently waved, angulous, dentated, and spiny. They are without odour, and have a slightly astringent, mucilaginous, and bitter taste.

It is tonic, and is particularly extolled in rheumatism. It has also been employed in intermittent fevers. — Dose, from half a dram to one dram of the powder. A decoction may also be prepared with from half a dram to one ounce of the leaves to two pounds of water; and a wine, with one part of leaves and forty parts of wine. The latter is reputed febrifuge: it is given in the dose of from four to five ounces.

2. *Ilex vomitoria*, Ait.

Synonimes: Apalachine, Thé de la mer du Sud, Fr.

Bruns.; Gall.; Wirtem.: Coxe; Spielmann.

A plant of Florida. (*Fig.* Herb. Kew. I, p. 170.)

The leaves are employed. They are elliptical, lanceolated, obtuse, serrated on the borders, glabrous, and shining.

It is very strongly emetic and diuretic.

ILLICIUM ANISATUM, Linn.—INDIAN ANISE.

Synonimes:—Badiane, Anis étoilé, Fr.; Sternanis, Germ.; Badianehuttaie, Arab.; Badian, Bohem.; Pa-co-hu-huei-hiam, Chin.; Stierneanys, Dan.; Anaspul, Duk.; Anis de la China, Span.; Sternanys, Dut.; Anice stellato, Ital.; Skimmi, Somo, Jap.; Gwiazdkowy, Pol.; Anis estellado, Port.; Badyan, Anyz, Ross.; Stjernanis, Swed.; Anasipu, Tam.

Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Ainslie; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

A shrub of China and of Japan. (*Polyan-*

dria Polygynia, Linn.; *Magnioleæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. I. 30.)

The fruit (*Anisum stellatum* seu *Sinense*, *Semen Anisi Stellati*, *Capsulæ seminalis Anisi Sinensis*) is employed. It consists of several oval, compressed, bivalve capsules, disposed in the form of an orbicular star, each containing a small lenticular, smooth nut of a reddish-grey colour, composed of a thin fragile shell covering a white kernel. Its odour is penetrating, aromatic, very agreeable, and resembles that of anise as it does in taste.

It is excitant and stomachic.—Dose, one scruple of the powder. An infusion may be made with one or two drams, to one pound of water.

ANTI-CATARRHAL DRINK. (Pierquin; Sainte-Marie)

R.	Honey,	four ounces.
	Water,	two pounds.

Boil for a quarter of an hour, remove from the fire, and add

Indian Anise,	two drams.
Root of Elecampane,	one scruple.

Strain when cold.—To be taken by glassfuls.

IMPERATORIA OSTRUTHIUM, Linn.—MASTER-WORT.

Synonimes:—Imperatoire, Fr.; Meisterwurz, Kaiserwurzel, Ostranz, Germ.; Wasedobr, Bohem.; Mesterwurt, Dan.; Imperatoria, Ital.; Port.; and Span.; Mester-wortel, Dut.; Mæsterrot, Swed.

Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Lipp.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

A plant of the temperate climates of Europe. (*Pentandria Digynia*, Linn.; *Umbelliferæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. IV. 200.)

The root (*Radix Imperatoriæ*, seu *Ostruthii* seu *Magistrantiæ* seu *Astrantiæ*) is employed. It is thick, branching, nearly tuberculous, ringed, and furnished with long fibres. It is of a greenish-brown without, and white within; its odour is strong and aromatic; and its taste is acrid, bitter, and disagreeable.

It is excitant, carminative, diaphoretic, and sialagogue. Hoffmann called it a *divinum remedium*, but there is nothing peculiar about it, and is now almost out of use.—Dose, from twenty to thirty grains of the powder.

MASTICATORY POWDER. (Spielmann)

R.	Root of Master-wort,	of each,
	Elder Bark,	half an ounce.
	Bay Leaves,	one dram and a half.
	Seeds of Mustard,	of each,
	——— Stavesacre,	one dram.
	Cloves,	four scruples.
	Myrrh,	six drams.

Mix.—Dose, one scruple, enclosed in a bag. It is chewed in aphonia and paralysis of the tongue.

INULA.

Two species of this genus of plants are used in medicine:

1. *Inula dysenterica*, Linn.—Middle-sized Flea-bane.

Synonimes:—Aunée anti-dysenterique, Herb de Saint-Roch, Fr.; Dürrwurz, Ruhralant, Germ.; Rooloops alant, Dut.

Bruns.; Gall.; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A common plant of Europe, growing in moist places. (*Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua*, Linn.; *Synantherea*, Cass.; *Fig.* Zorn. *Ic. pl.* t. 272.)

The herb (*Herba Conyzæ mediæ* seu *Arnicæ spuriæ* seu *Suedensis*) is employed. It consists of a rounded, tomentose stem, furnished with amplexicaul, oblong, heart-shaped leaves, serrated, undulated, wrinkled, and sub-tomentose. It is destitute of odour, and has an acrid, aromatic, and astringent taste.

2. *Inula Helenium*, Linn.—Elecampane.

Synonimes:—Aunée commune, Fr.;

Alant, Alantwurzel, Alantwurz, Boustaland, Oland, Helenenkraut, GERM.; Usululrasun, ARAB.; Women, BOHEM.; Aland Sanet Ellensron, DAN.; Enula campana, SPAN.; and PORT.; Alantswortel, DUT.; Enula campana, Elenio, ITAL.; Bekhisanjubischami, PERS.; Omanowy, POL.; Aland, SWED.

DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

A plant of every part of Europe. (*Fig.* Flore Medic. I. 48.)

The root (*Radix Enulæ* seu *Enulæ campanæ* seu *Helenii*) is employed. It is fusiform, of the thickness of the thumb, fleshy, branching, furnished with a few fibrils, fawn-coloured or brown without, and white within. When fresh, it has, a strong and penetrating odour, but after desiccation, one resembling that of violets. Its taste is peculiar, bitterish, aromatic, and lively.

It contains a volatile oil, a kind of fecula called *Inuline*, a bitter substance, and a resinous matter.

It is tonic, diuretic, sudorific, expectorant, anthelmintic, and emmenagogue.—Dose, from half a dram to two drams of the powder.

I. *Preparations which contain Elecampane in substance.*

CONSERVE OF ELECAMPANE.

R. Fresh Root of Elecampane, one pound.
Water, eight pounds.

Macerate for several days; then soften the root by boiling; and clarify in the decoction,

White Sugar, half a pound.

Digest the root in the syrup for three days; then boil till this becomes very thick, and preserve the root in it, or dry it in a stove. (SARD.)

R. Root of Elecampane, any quantity.

Boil it in a sufficient quantity of water, till it may be bruised between the fingers; pound it in a marble mortar; strain the pulp through a silken sieve, and add to it twice its weight of syrup, boiled *á la plume*. (SARD.)

GALL. directs one part of pulp and four parts of sugar boiled to the consistence of an electuary in decoction of the root.—VAN MONS—one of pulp and three of white sugar.

AROMATIC POWDER OF ELECAMPANE. (SAUNDERS)

R. Powdered Root of Elecampane, six parts.
——————— Angelica, one part.

Mix.

ANTI-LYSSIC POWDER.

Pulvis anti-lyssicus Ormskirkianus. (NIEMANN)

R. Root of Elecampane, one dram.
Chalk, half an ounce.
Armenian Bole, three drams.
Alum, ten grains.
Oil of Anise, five drops.

Pulverize and mix.

This powder was formerly celebrated, but like all those of the same kind, its pretended virtues have all gradually become obsolete.

OINTMENT OF ELECAMPANE.

Unguentum Inulæ seu *Helenii* seu *enulatum.* (BRUNS.; HISP.; WIRTEM.; AUGUSTIN; HUFELAND; NIEMANN; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Root of Elecampane, half a pound.
Spring Water, one hundred and twenty-eight ounces.

Boil, reduce to pulp, and add

Fresh Butter, four ounces.

Mix. (NIEMANN)

SWEDIAUR directs half a pound of root to be boiled in one pound of water, and three ounces of butter to be added to the pulp.—AUGUSTIN; and HUFELAND—the root to be boiled in a sufficient quantity of water, and reduced to pulp, and then a sufficient quantity of lard to be added.

R. Root of Elecampane, one pound.
Lard, half a pound.
Olive Oil, four ounces.

Triturate in a stone mortar; then boil over a slow fire to the consumption of the humidity, express, strain, and add,

Yellow Wax,
Turpentine, } of each, one ounce.

Mix. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Compound Oil of Elecampane, four pounds.
Yellow Wax, one pound.
Lard, four ounces.

Melt together, and add to the mass when half cold,

Liquid Storax, eleven drams.
Powdered Mastic, six drams.
Stir till cold. (Hisp.)

It has been recommended in itch.

OFFICINAL THERIAC. (Lipp.)

R. Elecampane, two ounces.
Zedoary, Myrrh, Round Birthwort, Angelica, of each, one ounce and a half.
Rob of Juniper, six ounces.
Despumated Honey, Syrup of Poppies, of each, eight ounces.

Mix.—Dose, from one dram to half an ounce.

PASTILLES OF ELECAMPANE. (Bories; Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Powdered Elecampane, half an ounce.
——— Florentine Iris, one dram.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.

They are recommended in scurvy, dropsy, and chlorosis, in the dose of half an ounce daily.

II. *Preparations which contain only a part of the Constituent Principles of Elecampane.*

A.

Extraction by Distillation.

DISTILLED WATER OF ELECAMPANE. (Gall.)

R. Fresh Root of Elecampane, one part.
Water, five parts.
Distil two parts.

ANTI-ASTHMATIC LIQUOR. (Bruns.; Palat.; Wirtem.; Spielmann)

R. Root of Elecampane, Liquorice, Florentine Iris, of each, two ounces.
Herb of Ground Ivy, Coltsfoot, Jerusalem Oak, of each, half a pound.
Hyssop, Horehound, Pennyroyal, Sage, of each, three ounces.
Anise, Fennel, of each, one ounce.
Alcohol, one pound.
Spring Water, ten pounds.

Digest for three days, and distil six or seven pounds. (Wirtem.)

R. Root of Elecampane, two ounces.
——— Burnet Saxifrage, Florentine Iris, of each, one ounce and a half.
Herb of Hyssop, Horehound, Sage, of each, two ounces.
Anis, Fennel, Juniper, Bay Berries, of each, one ounce.
Lesser Cardamoms, Cinnamon, Ginger, of each, half an ounce.
Storax, six drams.
Alcohol, twelve pounds.
Water of Acacia, eight pounds.

Digest for three days, distil twelve pounds, and add to the product,

Rose Julep, two pounds.
Fennel Water, eight pounds.

Mix. (Bruns.)

R. Root of Elecampane, Liquorice, Florentine Iris, of each, one ounce.
Angelica, Burnet Saxifrage, of each, six drams.
Herb of Maidenhair, Hyssop, Lung-wort, Ground-Ivy, Sage, Coltsfoot, of each, half an ounce.
Seeds of Anise, Fennel, Nettle,
Saffron, two scruples.
Alcohol, one pound.
Water of Scabious, Horehound, Speedwell, of each, half a pound.

Digest for three days, and distil in a water-bath. (Palat.)

R. Root of Elecampane, two ounces.
——— Florentine Iris, one ounce and a half.
Herb of Hyssop, Rosemary, Sage, of each, one ounce.
Anise, Fennel, Cinnamon, of each, half an ounce.
Lesser Cardamoms, two drams.
Saffron, two scruples.
Alcohol, twelve ounces.
Hyssop Water, twenty-four ounces.

Digest for three days and distil. (Spielmann)

It is recommended in the mucous coughs of aged people.—Dose, one or two ounces in the morning.

B.

Extraction by Mechanical Means.

SYRUP OF ELECAMPANE.

Syrupus Enulæ. (WIRTEM.)

R. Depurated Juice of Elecampane Root, one pound and a half.
White Sugar, two pounds and a half.

Dissolve, and strain.

C.

Extraction by Water.

PTISAN OF ELECAMPANE. (GALL.)

R. Root of Elecampane, one ounce.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Infuse, strain, and add

Honey, or Syrup of Maidenhair, one ounce.

Mix.

AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF ELECAMPANE.

(AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; GENEV.; LIPP.; PALAT.; SUEC.; VAN MONS)

R. Fresh Root of Elecampane, any quantity.

Having washed it well, rasp it; and express the juice; bruise the residue with a little water, and express: strain the liquor through flannel, and evaporate it with a gentle heat to the consistence of an extract. (GENEV.; VAN MONS)

R. Root of Elecampane, one pound.
Spring Water, six pounds.

Macerate for four days in a warm place, then boil a little: express and evaporate the decoction. (BRUNS.; LIPP.; PALAT.)

R. Root of Elecampane, one pound.
Cold Water, four pounds.

Macerate in a covered vessel, stirring occasionally, and strain; pour more water on the residue and macerate again; then express slightly, mix the two liquors, and having strained, evaporate them in a water-bath. (GALL.)

R. Root of Elecampane, onepart.
Boiling Water, eight parts.

Digest for twenty-four hours, then boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain; boil the residue for a quarter of an hour in four parts of fresh water, and strain. Mix the two liquors, set aside, decant, and evaporate. (ANT.)

BATAV. prescribes twenty-four hours' digestion and two hours' ebullition with ten parts of water, and a second ebullition for two hours with eight parts of water.—AMST.—boiling first with twenty, then with fifteen, parts of water, to be reduced each time to one half.—HISP.—twenty-four hours' digestion and two hours' boiling in ten parts of water, then a second boiling with a fresh quantity of water to be reduced to one half.

R. Root of Elecampane, any quantity.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Exhaust the root by several successive boilings, mix the decoctions, and after decantation, evaporate. (AUSTR.; SUEC.)

Dose, from a scruple to half a dram.

PECTORAL MIXTURE. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Extract of Elecampane, two scruples.
Gum Arabic, two drams.
Hyssop Water, half an ounce.
Oxymel of Squill, } of each, one ounce
Syrup of Hyssop, } and a half.

Mix.—To be taken by spoonfuls.

ANTI-ASTHMATIC MIXTURE. (SPIELMANN)

R. Extract of Elecampane, } of each,
——— Cascarilla, } one scruple.
Tincture of Burnet Saxifrage, } of each,
——— Liquorice, } one dram.
WEDEL'S Pectoral Elixir, two drams.
Oxymel of Squill, half an ounce.
Water of Coltsfoot, } of each, one ounce.
——— Lungwort,
——— Hyssop,
——— Fennel,
——— Speedwell,
Syrup of Marshmallows,

Mix.—To be taken by spoonfuls.

DECOCTION OF ELECAMPANE.

Decoctum Helenii. (NIEMANN)

R. Root of Elecampane, half an ounce.
Spring Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain six ounces of strained decoction.—Dose, one or two spoonfuls, every two hours.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF ELECAMPANE.

Hydromel composé. (RATIER)

R. Root of Elecampane, one ounce.
Tops of Hyssop, } of each,
Leaves of Ground Ivy, } two drams.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil, and add when strained,

Syrup of Honey, two ounces.

Mix.—It is slightly stimulant, and is recommended in chronic catarrh, asthma, and aneurisms of the heart.

CORDIAL DIURETIC POTION. (RATIER)

R. Decoction of Elecampane, four ounces.
Tincture of Digitalis, half an ounce.
——— Potass, eighteen drops.
Compound Syrup of Smallage, one ounce.

Mix.—It is stimulant and diuretic.—To be taken by spoonfuls.

ALTERATIVE BROTH. (PIERQUIN)

R. Neck of Mutton, four ounces.
Root of Elecampane, half a dram.
——— Wild Patience, one dram.
Bruised Crabs, two.
Leaves of Cichory, ——— Fumitory, ——— Cress, of each, one handful.

Boil in a sufficient quantity of water.

PECTORAL OXYMEL. (BRUNS.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; SPIELMANN)

R. Root of Elecampane, one ounce.
——— Florentine Iris, half an ounce.
Spring Water, thirty-six ounces.

Boil down to twenty-four ounces, strain, set aside, and add

Honey, sixteen ounces.
Gum Amoniac, one ounce.

Dissolved in

Vinegar, eight ounces.

Boil to the consistence of honey.

It is recommended in humid cough and asthma.—Dose, a spoonful frequently.

D.

Extraction by Vinegar.

THERIACAL VINEGAR.

Acetum theriacale. (PALAT.)

R. Root of Elecampane, ——— Angelica, ——— Cyperus, ——— Zedoary, ——— Avens, ——— Contrayerva, ——— Master-wort, ——— Valerian, ——— Viper's Bugloss, of each, half an ounce.
Fresh Orange Peel, ——— Lemon Peel, Cloves, Cinnamon, Galanga, Juniper Berries, Bay Berries, Tops of Sage, ——— Rosemary, ——— Rue, of each, two drams.
Vinegar, seven pounds.

Macerate for a month in a warm place, then express strongly, and add

Theriac, seven ounces.

Macerate for one month, and filter.

It is recommended internally, in the dose of from half a spoonful to one spoonful, as a sudorific and as a preservative against contagion; it is also applied externally as a corroborant.

E.

Extraction by Wine.

WINE OF ELECAMPANE.

Vinum Enulæ seu *enulatum.* (FORM. HÔP. FR.; SARD.; NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Fresh Root of Elecampane, one part.
White Wine, sixteen parts.

Digest without heat for several days; then express, and filter. (VAN MONS)

SARD. prescribes two ounces of dried root, four pounds of white wine, and twenty-four hours' maceration.

R. Tincture of Elecampane, one part.
Red Wine, ten or twenty parts.

Mix. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

F.

Extraction by Alcohol.

TINCTURE OF ELECAMPANE.

Tinctura Helenii. (AMST.; AUSTR.; ANT.; BATAV.; PALAT.)

R. Root of Elecampane, one part.
Alcohol (15 degrees), six parts.

Digest for three days in a moderate heat, and filter. (BATAV.)

AUSTR. prescribes one part of root and six parts of alcohol (0.910).—AMST.—one of root and six of alcohol (0.917).—PALAT.—one of root and four of alcohol.

R. Root of Elecampane, one ounce.
Alcohol (20 degrees), four ounces.

Infuse in a water-bath for four days; strain, and pour upon the residue

Alcohol (20 degrees), two ounces.

Macerate again for two days, strain, mix, and filter.

It is stimulant, carminative, and diaphoretic, and is principally recommended in affections of the chest.—Dose, from six drops to one dram.

ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT OF ELECAMPANE. (BAVAR.; FULD.; HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.)

R. Root of Elecampane, } of each,
Alcohol, } two pounds.
Water, nine pounds.

Digest for twelve hours, express, distil off the alcohol, and evaporate the residue to the proper consistence. (POL.)

BAVAR.; HANN.; OLDEN.; BORUS.; and SAX. prescribe two parts of root, three of alcohol, and nine of water.—FULD. —one of root, six of alcohol, and three of water.

R. Root of Elecampane, one pound.
Alcohol, five or six pounds.

After sufficient extraction, strain with strong expression; digest, and then boil the residue in three pounds of water. Having clarified the decoction with white of egg, mix the two liquors, distil off the alcohol, and evaporate to the proper consistence. (WIRTEM.)

R Root of Elecampane, anyquantity.
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity

to cover it by four fingers' breadth.

Digest in a warm place, and decant; boil the residue for an hour with water, strain, and evaporate the liquor to the consistence of honey, adding the tincture towards the end, stirring constantly that the mass may be homogeneous. (WIRTEM.)

The dose is the same as that of the aqueous extract.

ANTI-HYSTERIC ELIXIR. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; VAN MONS)

R. Root of Asarabaca, three parts.
——— Florentine Iris, five parts.
——— Elecampane, } of each,
——— Sweet Flag, } ten parts.
——— Liquorice, fifteen parts.
Seeds of Anise, five parts.
Proof Spirit, eighty parts.

Infuse without heat for several days; strain, and add

Camphor, one part.

Dissolve. (VAN MONS)

CADET DE GASSICOURT prescribes one dram and a half of liquorice, one dram of sweet flag, half a dram each of iris and of anise, eighteen grains of asarabaca, six grains of camphor, and half a pound of alcohol.

It is stimulant, and is principally recommended in humid asthma.—Dose, from ten drops to thirty.

ELZNER'S PECTORAL ELIXIR. (VAN MONS)

R. Root of Liquorice, } of each,
Saffron, } four parts.
Indian Anise, }
Root of Elecampane, } of each,
——— Florentine Iris, } eight parts.
Spirit of Hyssop, ninety-six parts.

Infuse in a water-bath; then filter, and add

Balsam of Peru, one part.
Honey, sixteen parts.

Set aside, and filter.

COURCELLE'S AMERICAN ELIXIR. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN)

R. Alcohol (32 degrees), } of each,
Brandy (21 degrees), } twelve pounds.
Root of Elecampane, four pounds.
——— Sugar Cane, } of each,
——— Round Birthwort, } three pounds.
——— Arundo Donax, } of each,
Leaves of Avocatoria, } two pounds.
Flowers of St. John's-wort, one pound.
——— Elder, half a pound.
Bark of Iron Wood, six ounces.
Leaves of Orange, } of each,
Croton Balsamiferum, } four ounces.
Juniper, three ounces.
Opium, two ounces and a half.
Justicia Assurgens, } of each,
Flowers of Orange, } two ounces.
——— Lime, }
Tops of Rosemary, }
Root of Asarabaca, } of each,
——— Palma Altissima, } one ounce.
Calebash, }

Macerate, and strain. Burn the residue and infuse the ashes in the liquor with

Flowers of Red Poppies, six ounces.
Madder, three ounces.

Filter.

CADET DE GASSICOURT has corrected this formula in the following manner:

R. Alcohol, one hundred and twenty pounds.
Root of Elecampane, sixteen pounds.
Flowers of St. John's-wort, eight pounds.
Leaves of Orange, six pounds.
Flowers of Elder, five pounds.
Leaves of Balm, four pounds.
Flowers of Lime, two pounds and a half.
Root of Provence Cane, } of each,
Juniper, } two pounds.
Flowers of Rosemary, }
Opium, }
Root of Asarabaca, one pound.
Water, a sufficient quantity,

that the liquor may mark twenty-four degrees. Colour with red poppies.

This is a highly esteemed stimulant in America; it is administered in many affections attributed either to nervous spasms or to debility, and is regarded as an almost universal panacea.—Dose a large spoonful,

either alone or in a proper drink; it may be taken twice or thrice a day.

G.

Extraction by Oil.

COMPOUND OIL OF ELECAMPANE.

Oleum Enulæ compositum. (Hisp.)

R. Root of Elecampane,
——— Valerian,
——— Burdock,
Tops of St John's-wort,
——— Southernwood,
——— Wormwood,
——— Sweet Basil,
——— Mountain Balm,
——— Astmary,
} of each, three ounces.

Tops of Marjoram,
——— Mint,
——— Savine,
Leaves of Sage,
Flowers of Elder,
} of each, three ounces.
Flowering Tops of Chamomile,
Tops of Melilot,
——— French Lavender,
} of each, two ounces.
Fresh Leaves of Bay,
——————— Dwarf Elder,
——————— Rosemary,
——————— Rue,
} of each, six ounces.
Seeds of Cumin,
——— Fenugreek,
——— Nettle,
} of each, one ounce.
Olive Oil, twelve pounds.

Macerate for four days; then boil to the consumption of the humidity, and set aside to depurate by repose.

IODIUM.—IODINE.

Synonimes:—*Iodinium* (Dubl.).—Iode, Fr.

Dubl.; Bavar.; Ferr.; Magendie; Niemann; Van Mons.

R. Mother Liquors of the Soda obtained from Bladder-Wrack, any quantity.

Add concentrated sulphuric acid to it in excess, and boil the liquor slowly in a glass retort furnished with a receiver; collect the brilliant slender crystals which form in the latter, wash them in a little cold water, and dry them slowly.

It is stimulant, powerfully irritant, and even poisonous in large doses. Under certain circumstances, it exercises upon the mammary and thyroid glands, the latter particularly, a very remarkable action, making them waste away more or less. It has been recommended in the treatment of scrofula and of goître, of lymphatic swellings of every kind, gonorrhœa, chronic leucorrhœa, enlargement of the testicle, &c. It is used both internally and externally; but the greatest circumspection is required in its administration, and it should be discontinued as soon as wasting of the flesh is seen to come on: this wasting is said to be, in general, the first symptom of its acting noxiously.—Dose, from the eighth of a grain to one grain, twice a day, in pills.

As we have done with regard to arsenic and hydrocyanic acid, we shall collect into one article all the preparations of this substance, which appear to have an identical action; we except only the mercurial iodurets which are placed in the article on mercury.

TINCTURE OF IODINE.

Tinctura seu *Alcohol Iodii.* (Bavar.; Ferr.; Bories; Fee; Magendie; Niemann; Pierquin; Ratier; Van Mons)

R. Iodine, one part.
Alcohol (35 degrees), twelve parts.

Dissolve. (Ferr; Bories; Fee; Magendie; Ratier)

Pierquin prescribes one part of iodine, and eight parts of alcohol.—Bavar.—one of iodine, and nineteen of alcohol.—Van Mons—one of iodine, and a little more than ten of alcohol.—Niemann—one of iodine, and seventeen of alcohol.

Twenty drops of the tincture made according to the first formula contains about one grain of iodine, and one drop weighs two thirds of a grain.—Dose, for adults, from four to ten drops thrice a day in a little sweetened water, augmenting it progressively to twenty drops or more.

SYRUP OF IODINE. (Ferr.)

R. Tincture of Iodine, two drams.
Simple Syrup, four ounces.

Mix without heat.

ÆTHEREAL TINCTURE OF IODINE.

Tinctura Iodii ætherea. (FERR.)

R. Iodine, six grains.
Æther (66 degrees), one dram.
Dissolve.

PILLS OF IODINE.

Pilulæ Iodatæ. (FERR.; BRERA)

R. Iodine, one grain.
Liquorice Powder, one scruple.
Rob of Elder, a sufficient quantity.
Make two pills.

OINTMENT OF IODINE.

Unguentum Iodatum. (FERR.; BRERA)

Unguentum Iodinii. (DUBL.)

R. Iodine, one scruple.
Prepared Lard, one ounce.
Triturate, and form an ointment.

IODIC ACID.

Acidum Iodicum. (VAN MONS)

R. Pulverized Iodate of Potass, any quantity.

Pour upon it a sufficient quantity of tartaric acid dissolved in the least possible quantity of water. Decant the liquid after a short time, and evaporate it slowly, allowing it to cool very frequently, till the acid ceases to be deposited.

IODATE OF POTASS. (FERR.; VAN MONS)

R. Iodine, any quantity.
Caustic Potass, a sufficient quantity.

Evaporate the solution to dryness; treat the residuum with alcohol, and preserve what is not dissolved. (FERR.)

R. Soda from Bladder-Wrack, sifted and powdered, one part.
Water, slightly alkalized by potass, two parts.

Boil, and repeat the operation with the same quantity of water; mix the liquors, filter, evaporate, remove the crystals as they form, leave them to drip, and then pulverize them: having washed them in hot water, mix the waters in which they have been washed with that which dripped from them, evaporate the whole to dryness, and preserve the residuum. (VAN MONS)

The latter contains much chloruret of sodium and of potassium.

IODATE OF LIME.

The preparation of this salt is not indicated in any pharmacopœia.

RESOLVENT BOLUSES.

Boli resolventes despumentes. (BRERA)

R. Iodate of Lime, from six to ten grains.
Extract of Aconite, twenty-four grains.
Make six boluses.—Dose, one, every four hours; in chronic bronchitis and tuberculous phthisis.

EMMENAGOGUE BOLUSES.

Boli emmenagogi resolventes. (BRERA)

R. Iodate of Lime, ten grains.
Extract of Savine, twelve grains.
Make four boluses.—Dose, one every four hours; in amenorrhœa complicated with scrofula.

HYDRIODIC ACID.

Acidum hydriodicum. (FERR.; HENRI)

R. Phosphuret of Iodine, any quantity.

Put it into a retort, and having moistened it a little, apply a gentle heat; collect the acid which is disengaged, by the aid of a long bent tube, at the bottom of a narrow test-glass.

It may also be prepared by passing a current of hydrosulphuric acid gas through a solution of iodine in distilled water, till the liquor becomes colourless; and then carefully evaporating this under the receiver of a pneumatic machine, after having filtered it.

PROTO-HYDRIODATE OF POTASSIUM.

Hydriodas Potassæ. (DUBL.; FERR.; FEE; HENRI; MAGENDIE; NIEMANN)

R. Iodine, one part.
Sulphuret of Iron, in coarse powder, five parts.
Sulphuric Acid, seven parts.
Distilled Water, forty-eight parts.
Solution of Carbonate of Potass, a sufficient quantity.
Rectified Spirit, six parts.

Triturate the iodine with sixteen parts of water, and put the mixture into a glass vessel; then put the sulphuret into a matrass, and pour over it the acid previously diluted with thirty-two parts of water; then, having adapted a tube which dips to the bottom of the vessel containing the solution of iodine, to the neck of the matrass, pass the gas through the solution till the iodine disappears. Eva-

porate the filtered solution at a high temperature, and filter again: then add gradually the solution of carbonate of potass to saturate the acid, which may be known by the effervescence ceasing. Set the mixture apart in a warm place till a dry white salt remains; pour the spirit upon this, and dissolve with heat. Finally, pour off the liquid from the salt, evaporate to dryness, and preserve the residuum in a close vessel.

Turner's Process.

R. Solution of Potass (1.150), any quantity.

Add to it gradually, and at a slow heat,

Iodine, a sufficient quantity

to neutralize the alkali. Evaporate to dryness, calcine strongly, dissolve the residuum in water, and crystallize. (Fee; Henri; Magendie)

Niemann recommends potass to be saturated with hydriodic acid, and then evaporated to a thick liquid.

Caillot and Baup's Process.

R. Iodine, ten parts.
Distilled Water, fifty parts.

Put them into a matrass, and add by small portions

Pure Iron Filings, five parts,

shaking the vessel each time. Heat till the liquor becomes colourless; filter it, and wash the filter with boiling water till this comes off insipid. Mix the liquor with the waters, and heat the whole in a sand-bath; when nearly at the boiling point, pour a sufficient quantity of solution of sub-carbonate of potass to precipitate all the oxide of iron. Filter, wash the filter thoroughly, mix all the liquors, test the mixture with turnsol, and if there is excess of base, add a little hydriodic acid. Evaporate in a sand-bath, till a slight pellicle forms; then remove the fire, and leave the liquor to crystallize: wash the crystals with a little water, and dry them. (Henri)

Taddei's Process.

R. Iodine, any quantity.
Alcohol (25 degrees B.), a sufficient quantity

to effect solution: add to it, at several times, hydrosulphate of potass, till it becomes of a milky whiteness; then set apart the liquor, and when it has become clear, add a few more drops of hydrosulphate; finally, filter, evaporate to dryness, and crystallize. (Henri)

This preparation only takes the name of hydriodate of potass when it is dissolved; when crystallized it is *Ioduret of Potassium.*

R. Hydriodic Acid, one part.
Water, four parts.

Add sub-carbonate of potass gradually to perfect saturation; then filter, evaporate, and crystallize. (Ferr.)

SOLUTION OF HYDRIODATE OF POTASS.

Potio resolvens ex Iodio. (Ferr.; Brera; Bories; Fee; Henri; Magendie; Pierquin; Ratier)

R. Hydriodate of Potass, thirty-six grains.
Distilled Water, one ounce.

Dissolve.

One drop of this solution weighs more than one grain. It is more generally preferred to be used than the tincture of iodine. It is prescribed in the same manner, in the same doses, and in the same cases.

STIMULANT POTION.

R. Hydriodate of Potass, two grains.
Sulphate of Magnesia, half an ounce.
Tartarized Antimony, half a grain.
Water, six ounces.

Mix.—Dose, a tea-spoonful, three or four times a day, in scrofula.

PILLS OF HYDRIODATE OF POTASS. (Pierquin)

R. Hydriodate of Potass, five drams.
Distilled Water, six drams.
Biscuit, a sufficient quantity

to make a mass to be divided into three hundred pills, each of which contains one grain of the salt.

They have seemed to be useful in goître, leucorrhœa, and white swellings.

OINTMENT OF HYDRIODATE OF POTASS. (Ferr.; Brera; Fee; Henri; Bories; Ellis; Magendie; Niemann; Pierquin; Ratier)

R. Hydriodate of Potass, half a dram.
Lard, one ounce and a half.

Mix with trituration.

The volume of a filbert to be rubbed upon goîtrous tumours night and morning.

LOZENGES OF HYDRIODATE OF POTASS.

Tablettes au Moka. (Pierquin)

R. Sugar, four ounces.
Perphyrized Mocha Coffee, half a dram.

Hydriodate of Potass, seventy-five grains.
Mucilage of Tragacanth made with strong Infusion of Coffée, a sufficient quantity.

Make three hundred lozenges.—In leucorrhœa, goître, amenorrhœa, tabes mesenterica, and scrofula.

IODURETTED HYDRIODATE OF POTASS. (FERR.; MAGENDIE)

R. Hydriodate of Potass, twenty parts.
Pure Iodine, six parts.

Mix in a glass mortar, and triturate for a long time, till the mixture becomes homogeneous, and of a deep red colour.

SOLUTION OF IODURETTED HYDRIODATE OF POTASS.

Solution de Coindet. (FERR.; BRERA; CADET DE GASSICOURT; MAGENDIE)

R. Hydriodate of Potass, thirty-six grains.
Distilled Water, one ounce.
Dissolve, and add
Iodine, ten grains.

Mix.—One drop weighs from one grain and a half to two grains.

OINTMENT OF IODURETTED HYDRIODATE OF POTASS. (FERR.; BORIES; CADET DE GASSICOURT; MAGENDIE; PIERQUIN)

R. Iodurettted Hydriodate of Potass, half a dram.
Iodine, from ten to fifteen grains.
Lard, one ounce and a half.

Triturate well together. (FERR.; BORIES; CADET DE GASSICOURT; MAGENDIE)

R. Hydriodate of Potass, one dram.
Iodine, twenty grains.
Calf's Gastric Juice, a sufficient quantity

to effect solution, in the space of twenty-four hours. Add

Lard, two ounces.

Mix. (FERR.; BRERA; PIERQUIN)

All these preparations are more active than those in which only the hydriodate enters.

RESOLVENT POTION.

Mistura resolvens. (BRERA)

R. Rest Harrow, one ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain six ounces of strained decoction. Add to it

Solution of Iodurettted Hydriodate of Potass, forty drops.
Simple Syrup, one ounce.

Mix.—To be taken gradually in scrofulous diseases.

HYDRIODATE OF IRON.

The mode of preparing this salt is not given in any pharmacopœia.

ANTI-STRUMOUS SOLUTION. (PIERQUIN)

R. Hydriodate of Iron, four drams forty grains.
Distilled Water, four ounces.

Dose, ten drops, morning and evening, augmenting it progressively.

ANTI-SCROFULOUS OINTMENT, (PIERQUIN)

R. Hydriodate of Iron, sixty grains.
Lard, one ounce.

Mix.—It is said to have been used with success in leucorrhœa, white swellings, and glandular engorgements.

EMMENAGOGUE PASTILLES. (PIERQUIN)

R. Hydriodate of Iron, thirty grains.
Powdered Saffron, half a dram.
Sugar, four ounces.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, } of each
Infusion of Cinnamon, } a sufficient quantity.

Make two hundred and forty pastilles.

They are extolled in amenorrhœa and leucorrhœa. — Dose, fifteen or twenty, daily, to be augmented progressively.

IPECACUANHA.

SYNONIMES :—Ipecacuanha, FR.; Brechwurzel, GERM.; Hipecacuana, Bejuguillo, SPAN.; Ipekakuany, POL.; Krœkrot, SWED.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; LUSIT.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PARIS; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

The true ipecacuanha is the root of the *Cephælis Ipecacuanha*, RICH., a plant of the forests of Brazil. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Rubiaceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Dict. des Sc. Med. t. xxvi. pl. 1.)

This root (*Radix Brasiliensis*) presents three varieties in commerce :

1. *Grey, ringed, blackish-grey*, or *brown Ipecacuanha :* the diameter of this is not greater than that of a writing quill. It presents irregular rings, and is of a blackish-grey externally; its ligneous axis is less considerable than its cortical portion; its fracture is whitish and resinous; and its taste bitter and rather acrid.

2. *Reddish-grey, red-grey*, or *grey Ipecacuanha.* This has irregular rings, and presents a resinous fracture. It is reddish externally and slightly reddish-white internally, and of a more bitter taste than the preceding.

3. *White-grey, white*, or *larger ringed Ipecacuanha :* the rings of this sort are nearly regular, and scarcely project; it is thicker than either of the two preceding; its colour is whitish-grey; its fracture whitish and resinous, and its taste bitter.

The two former enter, the first in the proportion of two-thirds, and the second in that of one-third, into the ipecacuanha of commerce, in which the third is rarely found.

Many other roots also bear the name of ipecacuanha: in America, according to DECANDOLLE, this name is given to all roots having emetic properties. In the number are distinguished that of the *Psychotria emetica*, MUT., a shrub of Peru (*Fig.* Flore Medic. IV. 201), called *Black, striped, ash-grey*, or *liquorice Ipecacuanha.* It is without irregular rings, or has but few, but presents longitudinal striæ. Its fracture is resinous, but less compact than that of the preceding, and is of a very decided black-grey, becoming still stronger when moistened: it is without taste. It is not much esteemed, and is rarely met with in commerce.

There is also a *White* or *amylaceous Ipecacuanha*, the root of the *Richardsonia Brasiliensis*, GOM. (*p.* m.), which presents irregular semicircular rings. This root is of the diameter of a pigeon's quill. It is wrinkled, twisted, of a white-grey colour, without taste, but exhales a mouldy smell. Its fracture is white, amylaceous, and not at all resinous.

This is never met with among the ipecacuanha of commerce.

The true ipecacuanha contains, according to PELLETIER, a fat matter, gum, starch, and particularly an alkaloid called *Emetine*, to which it owes its properties. This alkaloid is less abundant in the root of *Psychotria* than in that of the *Cephælis*, and there is very little of it in that of the *Richardsonia.*

It is irritant, occasioning vomiting and purging; but it acts only as a stimulant and tonic when given in small doses.—Dose, as a stimulant, from one grain to four grains; as an emetic, from twelve to thirty grains, in four ounces of water.

I. *Preparations which contain Ipecacuanha in substance.*

ANTI-DIARRHŒIC POWDER. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R.	Ipecacuanha,	two grains.
	Sugar,	four drams.
	Oil of Nutmeg,	two drops.

Make a powder, and divide into four doses, to be taken in twenty-four hours, for fifteen or twenty days.—It is recommended by FRANK, in chronic gonorrhœa.

EMETO-CATHARTIC POWDER. (ELLIS; RATIER)

R.	Ipecacuanha,	twenty-four grains.
	Rhubarb,	twelve grains.

Mix. (RATIER)

ELLIS prescribes a scruple of ipecacuanha and the same of rhubarb, to be taken together in syrup.

NAUSEANT POWDER.

Pulvis motum peristalticum invertens. (AUGUSTIN; BRERA)

R.	Ipecacuanha,	one fourth of a grain.
	Sugar,	fifteen grains.

To be taken every two hours.—It is recommended by RICHTER, in strangulated hernia. (AUGUSTIN)

℞. Ipecacuanha, one grain.
Gum Arabic, } of each,
Sugar, } one scruple.

Mix.—To be taken every two hours, in chronic catarrhs. (BRERA)

EMETIC POWDER. (AUGUSTIN)

℞. Ipecacuanha, } of each, one scruple.
Sugar, }

Divide into four parcels.—Dose, one every quarter of an hour till vomiting takes place.

℞. Ipecacuanha, } of each, fifteen grains.
Sugar, }
Red Sulphuret of Antimony, five grains.

Mix, and divide into four parcels.

℞. Ipecacuanha, } of each, fifteen grains.
Sugar, }
Tartarized Antimony, one grain.

Divide into four doses.

FEBRIFUGE POWDER. (SAINTE-MARIE)

℞. Ipecacuanha, one scruple.
Subcarbonate of Magnesia, one ounce.

Divide into twenty-four parcels.—Dose, one every three hours in a cup of tea. It is recommended by WICHMANN.

EXPECTORANT POWDER. (ELLIS; PARIS; RATIER)

℞. Ipecacuanha, twenty-four grains.
Squill, twelve grains.

Make a powder. (RATIER)

℞. Ipecacuanha, six grains.
Myrrh, twelve grains.
Nitrate of Potass, half a dram.

Make four parcels.—Dose, one every quarter of an hour. (ELLIS; PARIS)

CARMINATIVE POWDER. (PIERQUIN)

℞. Ipecacuanha, one grain.
Amber, twelve grains.

Mix.

DIGESTIVE BOLUSES. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; SWEDIAUR)

℞. Ipecacuanha, from two to four grains.
Aromatic Powder, ten grains.
Syrup of Cinnamon, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.

ALEXITERIC POWDER. (FULD.)

℞. Ipecacuanha, } of each,
Extract of Opium, } six grains.
Sulphate of Potass, three drams.

Mix.—Dose, ten grains.

ANTI-DYSENTERIC BOLUSES. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; SAINTE-MARIE)

℞. Ipecacuanha, two grains.
Theriac, one scruple.
Prepared Chalk, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.

ASTRINGENT BOLUSES. (PIERQUIN)

℞. Ipecacuanha, one grain and a half.
Alum, six grains.
Diascordium, a sufficient quantity.

Make a bolus.

℞. Ipecacuanha, one grain and a half.
SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, one grain.
Conserve of Hips, a sufficient quantity.

Make a bolus.

EMETIC BOLUSES. (RATIER)

℞. Ipecacuanha,
from eighteen to twenty-four grains.
Honey, a sufficient quantity.

Make three boluses; one to be taken every half hour.

NAUSEANT PILLS.

Pilulæ Nauseam cientes. (BRERA)

℞. Ipecacuanha, six grains.
Rob of Elder, a sufficient quantity

to make six pills.—Dose, one every two hours.

EXPECTORANT PILLS. (ELLIS)

℞. Extract of Hemlock, } of each,
Powdered Ipecacuanha, } ten grains.

Make four pills.—Dose, two.

℞. Ipecacuanha, fifteen grains.
Soap, a sufficient quantity.

Make fifteen pills.—Dose, one four times a day.

PECTORAL MARMALADE. (BORIES)

℞. Ipecacuanha, twelve grains
Sublimed Sulphur, one scruple.
Florentine Iris, one dram.
Manna, } of each,
Syrup of Marshmallows, } two ounces.

Mix.—It is recommended in hooping cough.—Dose, a tea spoonful twice or thrice a day.

ANTI-DYSENTERIC ELECTUARY. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

℞. Ipecacuanha, half a dram.

Root of Tormentil, one dram.
Opium, four grains.
Conserve of Roses, } of each,
Syrup of Barberries, } six drams.
Mix.

EMETIC ELECTUARY.

Electuarium Ipecacuanhæ moschatum. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Rhubarb, } of each, one dram.
Borated Tartar, }
Ipecacuanha, half a dram.
Musk, four grains.
Red Sulphuret of Antimony, ten grains.
Honey, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, a tea spoonful, repeated till slight vomiting comes on.—BAERENS recommends it in hooping cough.

TROCHISCS OF IPECACUANHA. (ANT.; BAVAR.; BELG.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; HANN.; SUEC.; BRUGNATELLI; CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Ipecacuanha, one part.
White Sugar, forty parts.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, made with Rose Water, a sufficient quantity.

Make trochiscs of twelve grains each. (GALL.; FERR.; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

BRUGNATELLI prescribes one part of ipecacuanha, twelve parts of sugar, and mucilage of gum arabic to make ninety-four trochiscs.—HISP.—one of ipecacuanha, forty-four of sugar, three of tragacanth, and a sufficient quantity of water to make a hundred and forty-four trochiscs.—NIEMANN; and BAVAR.—one of ipecacuanha, sixty of sugar, and a sufficient quantity of mucilage of tragacanth to make a mass, one dram of which is to be divided into ten trochiscs.—ANT.; and BELG.—one of ipecacuanha, seventy-two of sugar, and a sufficient quantity of mucilage of tragacanth to make trochiscs of ten grains each.—SUEC.—one of ipecacuanha, ninety-six of sugar, and a sufficient quantity of mucilage of tragacanth to make sixty trochiscs.

R. Ipecacuanha, thirty-six grains.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, a sufficient quantity

to make one hundred and forty-four trochiscs. (HANN.)

R. Ipecacuanha, one part,
Sugar, thirty-two parts.

Incorporate the powdered root triturate with an equal quantity of sugar, in the rest of the sugar boiled *à la grande plume.* (VAN MONS)

OPIATE TROCHISCS OF IPECACUANHA. (HENRI)

R. Ipecacuanha, sixteen parts.
White Sugar, six hundred and forty parts.
Extract of Opium, five parts.
Gum Tragacanth, eight parts.
Orange-flower Water, a sufficient quantity.

Dissolve the opium in a little of the water, add it to the mucilage, and make trochiscs.

COMPOUND TROCHISCS OF IPECACUANHA. (NIEMANN)

R. Ipecacuanha, one scruple.
Muriate of Ammonia, half an ounce.
Powdered Chocolate, one ounce and a half.
Gum Arabic, two drams.
Syrup of Maidenhair, a sufficient quantity.

Make eighty trochiscs.

EMETIC POTION. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; DISP. CHA. PARIS; BORIES; RATIER; SAINTE-MARIE; SWEDIAUR)

R. Ipecacuanha, twelve grains.
Water, four ounces.

Mix. (RATIER)

FORM. HÔP. FR.; and BORIES prescribe twenty grains of ipecacuanha, and four ounces of water.

R. Ipecacuanha, twenty-four grains.
Water, nine ounces.
Syrup of Maidenhair, one ounce.

Mix. (GALL.)

DISP. CHA. PARIS prescribes ten grains of ipecacuanha, four ounces of water, and one ounce of simple syrup.

R. Ipecacuanha, twenty-four grains.
Oxymel of Squill, one dram.
Water, one ounce.

Mix. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Ipecacuanha, ten grains.
Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, one grain.
Hordeated Cinnamon Water, four drams.
Water, six ounces.

Mix. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Ipecacuanha, one scruple.
Tartarized Antimony, one grain.
Syrup of Honey, half an ounce.
Water, four ounces.

Mix. (RATIER)

R. Ipecacuanha, twenty grains.
Water, four ounces.

Tartarized Antimony, two grains.

Mix. (Form. Hôp. Fr.)

To be taken at two or more doses, or even at once.

ANTI-SPASMODIC POTION. (Hamb.)

R. Ipecacuanha, three grains.
Distilled Water of Valerian, } of each, three ounces.
——— Pepper-mint, }

Mix.

ANTI-VOMITIVE POTION. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Ipecacuanha, from two to four grains.
Subcarbonate of Soda, ten grains.
Syrup of Poppies, one ounce.
Mint Water, six ounces.

Mix. — Against spasmodic vomiting.— Dose, a spoonful, every hour, or every two or three hours.

EMETIC MIXTURE. (Niemann)

R. Ipecacuanha, twenty grains.
Oil of Almonds, one ounce.

Mix.

II. *Preparations which contain the Active Principle of Ipecacuanha, without the vehicle employed to extract it.*

EXTRACT OF IPECACUANHA. (Van Mons)

R. Powdered Bark of the Root of Ipecacuanha, any quantity.

Put it into a Real's press, moistening it with cold water; at the end of twenty-four hours, charge the apparatus with a column of from twenty-two to twenty-five feet of boiling water, and receive the liquid so long as it flows coloured; strain it through flannel, and evaporate it to the consistence of an extract.

III. *Preparations which contain the Active Principle of Ipecacuanha, with the vehicle employed to extract it.*

A.

Extraction by Water.

INFUSION OF IPECACUANHA. (Amst.; Fuld.; Hamb.; Lipp.; Niemann; Van Mons)

R. Ipecacuanha, two drams.
Boiling Water, six ounces.

Infuse for a quarter of an hour, and strain. (Fuld.; Lipp.)

R. Ipecacuanha, one dram and a half.
Orange Peel, two drams.
Water, five ounces.

Infuse for half an hour in a covered vessel. Add

Supertartrate of Potass, two drams.

Cover the vessel, and when cold, strain without expression. Add to four ounces of this liquid

Oxymel of Squill, half an ounce.

Mix. (Amst.; Hann.; Niemann; Van Mons)

Dose, one or two spoonfuls, every quarter of an hour.

TONIC INFUSION. (Bories)

R. Ipecacuanha, twenty-five grains.
Orange Peel, one dram.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain six ounces of strained infusion. Add to this

Syrup of Orange-flowers, one ounce.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful, half an hour before each meal.

DECOCTION OF IPECACUANHA.

Decoctum Ipecacuanhæ. (Spielmann)

R. Ipecacuanha, coarsely powdered, two drams.
Spring Water, four ounces.

Boil down slowly to one half, and strain; boil the residue twice again in the same manner, and mix the three strained decoctions.

It is recommended in dysentery.—To be taken at thrice, for three successive days.

AQUEOUS SYRUP OF IPECACUANHA. (Gall.; Lipp.; Van Mons)

R. Ipecacuanha, coarsely powdered, half a pound.
Water, seven pounds.

Boil in a covered vessel down to six pounds; set aside, clarify, filter, and add,

White Sugar, twelve pounds

Boil to the consistence of syrup. (Gall.)

R. Ipecacuanha, bruised, one part.
Cold Water, a sufficient quantity

to moisten it. At the end of twelve hours, add

Boiling Water, twenty parts.

When cold, strain, and add,

White Sugar, twenty-four parts.

Clarify, and evaporate to the consistence of syrup. (Van Mons)

Fee proposes the following.

R. Ipecacuanha, one pound.
Water, six pounds.

Macerate for twelve hours; pour an equal quantity of water upon the residue; mix and filter the two infusions, and make a syrup with

Sugar, twenty-four pounds.

R. Ipecacuanha, one pound.
Water, six pounds.

Boil for eight or ten minutes; strain, and add,

White Sugar, two pounds and a half.

Boil to the consistence of syrup; then add

Orange-flower Water, one ounce.

Mix. (Lipp.)

EXPECTORANT SYRUP. (Ferr.; Bories; Pierquin; Van Mons)

R. Ipecacuanha, two drams.
Florentine Iris, } of each,
Lichen Pyxidatus, } one ounce.
Sugar, two pounds.

Make a syrup. (Van Mons)

Bories; and Pierquin prescribe one ounce of iris, and half an ounce each, of lichen and of seneka.—They also quote the following syrup under the name of Courti's *Pectoral Syrup.*

R. Seneka, } of each, two ounces.
Iceland Moss, }
Red Cinchona, half an ounce.
Florentine Iris, two drams.
Ipecacuanha, one dram.
Sugar, two pounds.

Make a syrup.

R. Ipecacuanha, two ounces.
Cinchona, four ounces.
Opium, two scruples.
Water, seven pounds.

Macerate for two or three days, and decant; repeat the operation with fresh water so long as this comes off coloured; filter the liquors, and add to it,

White Sugar, nine pounds.

Evaporate in a water-bath, to the consistence of syrup. (Ferr.)

EMETIC POTION. (Fuld.)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, half a dram.
Boiling Water, four ounces.

Add to the hot strained liquor,

Powdered Ipecacuanha, two drams.
——— Orange Peel, one dram.

Filter after a short time.—To be taken by spoonfuls.

FEBRIFUGE POTION. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Sainte-Marie)

R. Ipecacuanha, one dram and a half
Orange Peel, two drams.
Supertartrate of Potass, half an ounce.
Water, four ounces

Boil and add to the strained liquor,

Oxymel of Squill, half an ounce

Mix. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

Sainte-Marie prescribes from half a dram to one dram of ipecacuanha, two drams of orange-peel, two drams of supertartrate, twelve ounces of water, to be reduced to eight, and two ounces of oxymel of squill.

To be taken by spoonfuls.

EXPECTORANT AND INCISIVE POTION. (Gall.; Bories; Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Ipecacuanha, one dram.
Follicles of Senna, two drams.
Boiling Water, six ounces.

After twelve hours' infusion, strain and add

Oxymel of Squill, } of each, one ounce.
Syrup of Hyssop, }

Mix.—For hooping cough.—Dose, six tea-spoonfuls to children; in the course of the morning.

EXPECTORANT AND TONIC MIXTURE. (Pierquin)

R. Ipecacuanha, ten grains.
Orange Peel, } of each,
Iceland Moss, } two drams.
Water, six ounces.

Boil for half an hour, and infuse in the decoction,

Herb of Hyssop, } of each,
Root of Seneka, } one handful.

Strain, and add

Syrup of Borage, one ounce.

Mix.—To be taken by spoonfuls, in catarrhal affections.

B.

Extraction by Wine.

WINE OF IPECACUANHA.

Vinum seu *Tinctura Ipecacuanhæ* seu *Ipecacuannæ*, *Infusum Ipecacuanhæ vinosum*, *Vinum Psychotriæ* seu *Psychotriæ emeticæ*. (Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Belg.; Fenn.; Lipp.; Lusit.; Suec.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Swediaur; Van Mons)

Vinum Ipecacuanhæ.

R. Bruised Ipecacuanha, two ounces.
Proof Spirit, twelve fluid ounces.

Distilled Water,
twenty fluid ounces.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter. (Lond.)

R. Ipecacuanha, bruised, one part.
Spanish White Wine, fifteen parts.

Macerate for seven days, and filter. (Edinb.)

R. Ipecacuanha, bruised,
two ounces.
Spanish White Wine, two pints.

Digest for seven days, and filter. (Dubl.)

Amst.; Batav.; Belg.; Lusit.; Brugnatelli; and Swediaur give the same formula as Edinb.—Amer.; and Coxe—the same as Dubl.—Fenn.; and Suec. prescribe six ounces of ipecacuanha and half a pound of Spanish white wine.—Van Mons—one part of ipecacuanha and thirty-two parts of Madeira wine.—Lipp.—six drams of ipecacuanha and six ounces of Spanish wine.

R. Bruised Ipecacuanha, one ounce.
White Wine, eight ounces.
Alcohol (20 degrees), two ounces.

Digest for three days in a sand-bath; strain, and pour upon the residue,

White Wine, four ounces.
Alcohol (20 degrees), one ounce.

Digest for two days; strain, mix, and filter the two liquors. (Ant.)

COMPOUND WINE OF IPECACUANHA.

Vinum emeticum. (Herbip.; Niemann)

R. Ipecacuanha, two ounces.
Orange Peel, half an ounce.
Wine, two pounds and a half.

Infuse without heat for several days, and strain. (Herbip.)

R. Ipecacuanha, four ounces.
White Sugar, two ounces.
Alcohol (32 degrees), two pounds.

Digest in a sand-bath for eight days, then add,

White Wine, eight pounds.
Indian Anise, one ounce.
White Sugar, four ounces.

Filter at the end of six days. (Niemann)

One ounce is equivalent to eighteen grains of ipecacuanha.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF IPECACUANHA. (Pierquin)

R. Ipecacuanha, five drams, one scruple.
White Wine, one pound.

Infuse for a quarter of an hour, and add

Boiling Water, four pounds.
Subcarbonate of Potass, four ounces.
Wild Thyme, six drams.
Orange Peel, five drams one scruple.

Infuse for four hours; strain and add,

Syrup of Marshmallows, two pounds.
Orange-flower Water, twelve ounces.

Mix.

DESSESSART'S SYRUP. (Brera; Cadet de Gassicourt; Pierquin; Planche)

R. Ipecacuanha, one ounce.
Senna, three ounces.
White Wine, twenty-four ounces.

Macerate for two hours; then decant, filter, and set apart the liquor. Add to the residue,

Sulphate of Magnesia, three ounces.
Tops of Wild Thyme, one ounce.
Flowers of Red Poppies, four ounces.
Boiling Water, six pounds.

Infuse for four hours; then decant, filter, and add

Orange-flower Water,
twenty-four ounces.
White Sugar, fifteen pounds.

And the vinous tincture. Mix without heat.

C.

Extraction by Alcohol.

TINCTURE OF IPECACUANHA. (Van Mons)

R. Ipecacuanha, one part.
Proof Spirit, } of each, four parts.
Madeira Wine, }

Infuse without heat for several days; express, and filter.

Jeromel has proposed the following process:

R. Grey Ipecacuanha, in coarse powder,
four ounces.
Alcohol (37 degrees B.), one pound.

Digest in a stove for twenty-four hours, at a temperature of 34 degrees, shaking the vessel from time to time; then let it cool and filter. Pour upon the residue

Alcohol (22 degrees), one pound.

Digest again in the same manner for twenty-four hours, and filter. Pour again upon the residue

River Water, filtered and made hot,
one pound.

Infuse for twenty-four hours; set apart to cool, and then filter. Mix the three liquors, agitate the mixture, and set aside. An abundant precipitate is formed, which is to be separated at the expiration of twelve hours. Distil the filtered liquor, and draw off two pounds of alcohol. Filter the liquor

remaining in the water-bath, and add to it one ounce of alcohol at 39 degrees B.

In every two ounces of this tincture there are contained fifty-six grains of solid matter.

SYRUP OF IPECACUANHA.

Syrupus Psychotriæ emeticæ seu *Ipecacuanhæ*. (ANT.; BELG.)

R. Bruised Ipecacuanha, one ounce.
Alcohol (20 degrees), nine ounces and a half.

Macerate the root for eight days in one half of the alcohol; then decant, and pour the remainder of it upon the residue. Digest in a sand-bath, and then mix the filtered tinctures together. Make a syrup by adding five drams of the mixture to one pound of warm simple syrup. (ANT.)

BELG. gives the same formula, but requires alcohol at 10 degrees.—JEROMEL has proposed to prepare the syrup by mixing two ounces of his tincture of ipecacuanha with one pound two ounces of simple syrup, boiling it for a moment to give it the proper consistence.

ANISATED TINCTURE OF IPECACUANHA. (BORIES; CADET DE GASSICOURT; RATIER)

R. Ipecacuanha, in powder, one ounce.
Spirit of Anise, four ounces.

Digest. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

RATIER prescribes one ounce of ipecacuanha and two ounces of spirit.—BORIES four ounces each, of spirit and of sugar, twelve grains of tartarized antimony, one ounce of ipecacuanha, twelve pounds of white wine, and fifteen days' infusion.

It is given as an emetic, principally to children.—Dose, one or two ounces.

WILLIS' SUDORIFIC ELIXIR. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Ipecacuanha, } of each,
Balsam of Tolu, } half an ounce.
Benzoic Acid, }
Purified Opium, } of each, two drams.
Saffron, }
Oil of Anise, one dram.
Camphor, two scruples.
Alcohol, two pounds.

It is stimulant and sudorific.—Dose, from one to two drams.—Half an ounce contains two grains of opium.

IRIS.

Many species of this genus are quoted in pharmacopœias; we shall notice the following:

1. *Iris Germanica*, LINN.—Blue Flower-de-Luce.

SYNONIMES:—Flambe vraie, FR.; Deutsches Schwerdtel, Blaue Schwertel, GERM.; Kosatec, BOHEM.; Sverdlilie, DAN.; Lirio de Alemania, SPAN.; Blaawe Iris, DUT.; Giglio celeste azurro, ITAL.; Meœzyk ziele, POL.; Lirio roxo dos montes, PORT.; Swæras lilja, SWED.

AMST.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; GENEV.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

A plant of Europe. (*Triandria Digynia*, LINN.; *Irideæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Zorn. *Ic. pl.* t. 188.)

The root (*Radix Ireos nostratis* seu *Gladioli cœrulei*) is employed. It is long, cylindrical, articulated, thick, fleshy, wrinkled, brownish and fibrillous without, and white within. It has a disagreeable odour when fresh, and is feebly violaceous when dried. Its taste in the fresh state is acrid and biting, but is bitter and nauseous after desiccation.

2. *Iris Pseudacorus*, LINN.—Yellow Iris.

SYNONIMES:—Flambe bâtarde, Faux acore, Acore bâtarde, FR.; Ackermann, Wasserschwerdwurzel, Gelbe Teichlille, Falsche Acornswurz, Unæchte Kalmuschwertel, GERM.; Sværdlilie, DAN.; Acore bastardo, SPAN.; Geel lisch, DUT.; Irida gialla, ITAL.; Mieczyk zolty, POL.; Sœrds lilja, SWED.

BRUNS.; GALL.; WIRTEM.; BERGIUS; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SAUNDERS; SPIELMANN.

A plant of Europe. (*Fig.* Zorn. *Ic pl.* t. 187.)

The root (*Radix Acori palustris* seu *vulgaris* seu *Pseudacori* seu *Acori adulterini* seu *Ireos palustris* seu *Gladioli lutei*) is employed. It is long, slightly compressed, of about the thickness of the thumb, wrinkled and of a blackish-brown colour without, and spongy and reddish within. It has a

strong and disagreeable odour, and an acrid and styptic taste.

Both of these sorts are purgative.

3. *Iris fœtidissima*, LINN.—Stinking Gladwyn.

SYNONIMES:—Iris fetide, Glayeul puant, FR.; Waldlœusekraut, Stinkende Schwerdflilie, GERM.

GALL.

A plant of Europe. (*Triandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Irideæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Blackw. Herb. t. 158.)

The root (*Radix Xyridis* seu *Spathulæ fœtidæ*) is employed. It has a disagreeable odour, and acrid taste.

4. *Iris versicolor*, LINN.—Blue Flag.

SYNONIME.—Iris variée, FR.

AMER.; COXE.

A plant of North America. (*Fig.* Hort. Elth. tab. 155. *fig.* 187.)

The root is employed. It is fibrous.

5. *Iris Florentina*, LINN.—Florentine Iris, Orris.

SYNONIMES:—Iris de Florence, FR.; Florentinische Schwertel, Violenwurzel, Veilchenwurz, GERM.; Ussul, Ussosunul, Asman junie, Irsa, ARAB.; Trialowy koren, BOHEM.; Fiolrod, DAN.; Lirio de Florencia, SPAN.; Irsa, HIND.; Florentynse Iris, DUT.; Iride di Firenze, ITAL.; Korzen fiolkowy, POL.; Lirio de Florenca, PORT.; Fiolrot, SWED.

EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; AINSLIE; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PIDERIT; SAUNDERS; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

A plant of the middle of Europe. (*Fig.* Flore Medic. IV. 204.)

The root (*Radix Ireos* seu *Iridis Florentinæ*) is employed. It is thick, knotty, compact, brownish without, and white within. It has an acrid, bitter, and persistent taste, and a very pleasant odour similar to that of violets. It is usually met with in the market freed from the epidermis, in cylindrical, but rather flattened tuberculous pieces, whitish, and nearly insipid.

It contains, according to VOGEL, gum, a brown extract, starch, a fixed oil, a volatile oil, solid and crystallizable, and woody fibre.

In the fresh state it is purgative, and is also esteemed incisive and errhine. It is sometimes prescribed in catarrhs.—Dose, one scruple of the powder; and from one to two ounces of the juice, in wine.

DIAIREOS SPECIES. (ANT.; BRUNS.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; NIEMANN; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Root of Florentine Iris, Sugar Candy, Compound Powder of Tragacanth, } of each, six drams.

Make a powder. (BRUNS.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

NIEMANN prescribes half an ounce of iris, and two drams each, of the powder and of sugar.—ANT.—two parts of iris, one part of tragacanth, and one of sugar.—HANN.—half an ounce of iris, and two drams each, of tragacanth and of sugar.

CITRINE POWDER.

Pulvis Puerorum citrinus. (BRUNS.)

R. Florentine Iris, eight ounces.
Liquorice, six drams.
Anise, Fennel, } of each, three drams.
Saffron, two drams and a half.
White Sugar, an equal weight of the whole.

Make a powder.

SPECIES FOR PERFUME.

Species pro Odoramento. (SPIELMANN)

R. Fresh Petals of Red Roses, half an ounce.
—— Flowers of Lavender, two drams and a half.
Rhodium Wood, half an ounce.
Root of Florentine Iris, two ounces.
Fresh Herb of Sweet Basil, ——— Mountain Calamint, ——— Marjoram, ——— Peppermint, } of each, two drams.
——— Peppermint, four scruples.
——— Origanum, ——— Pennyroyal, ——— Sage, ——— Savory, Orange Peel, Lemon Peel, } of each, two drams.
Cinnamon, Tops of Rosemary, Cloves, Mace, } of each, three drams.
Bay Leaves, half an ounce.

Musk, triturated with a little Sugar, two grains.
Ambergris, triturated with Sugar, four grains.

Make a coarse powder.

CEPHALIC SPECIES.

Species cephalicæ pro Cucuphis. (BRUNS.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Root of Round Cyperus, ——— Florentine Iris, } of each, half an ounce.
Flowers of Lavender, ——— Rosemary, ——— Roses, } of each, six drams.
Rhodium Wood, Yellow Sanders Wood, Aloe Wood, } of each, half an ounce.
Cloves, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Yellow Amber, Storax, } of each, three drams.

Cut, bruise, and mix. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.)

R. Root of Florentine Iris, three ounces.
Herb of Lavender, ——— Marjoram, } of each, one ounce.
Rhodium Wood, Yellow Sanders Wood, } of each, six drams.
Cinnamon, two drams.
Orange Peel, half an ounce.
Lemon Peel, one ounce and a half.
Cloves, two drams and a half.
Benzoin, Mastic, Storax, Amber, } of each, half an ounce.

Cut, bruise, and mix. (SPIELMANN)

R. Root of Florentine Iris, one ounce and a half.
Herb of Betony, ——— Marjoram, ——— Rosemary, } of each, half an ounce.
——— Sage, two drams.
Flowers of Red Roses, one ounce.
——— Lavender, ——— Clove Pink, } of each, two drams.
Storax, Amber, } of each, three drams.
Indian Spikenard, Yellow Sanders Wood, Rhodium Wood, } of each, two drams.
Aloe Wood, Cloves, Round Cyperus, Cinnamon, Benzoin, } of each, four scruples.

Make a powder. (PALAT.)

EXTRACT OF FLORENTINE IRIS. (SARD.; WIRTEM.)

R. Root of Florentine Iris, one part.
Boiling Water, six parts.

Infuse for three days, then boil a little, strain with expression, and evaporate the liquor to the consistence of an extract. (WIRTEM.)

SARD. directs the infusion to be reduced to two thirds before straining and expression.

FECULA OF IRIS.

Fecula Ireos. (GALL.; GENEV.; PALAT)

R. Fresh Root of Iris, any quantity.

Having rasped and enclosed it in a bag, submit it to the press; add a little water to the juice, set it aside, decant the clear liquor, dry the fecula with a moderate heat, and pulverize it.

CONFECTION OF IRIS. (VAN MONS)

R. Root of Florentine Iris, one part.
White Sugar, three parts.

Triturate together.

MARMALADE OF IRIS.

Conditum Iridis saccharatum. (VAN MONS)

R. Root of Florentine Iris, one pound.
Sub-carbonate of Potass, one ounce.
Squill, one dram.
Water, four pounds.

Macerate over a slow fire till soft; then strain through a sieve: pour fresh water upon the residue, macerate, and strain again. Repeat this operation till the whole has passed through the sieve. Then add

Simple Syrup, Sugar, } of each, three pounds.

Triturate to the consistence of thick jelly, and add

Pomated Extract of Iron, two ounces.

Mix.

It is tonic, and expectorant, and is recommended in chronic pulmonary catarrhs.—Dose, four, five, or six tea-spoonfuls daily.

TROCHISCS OF IRIS.

Rotulæ Diaireos, Tabellæ Iridis Florentinæ compositæ, Trochisci bechici albi. (ANT.; BRUNS.; WIRTEM.)

R. Diaireos Species, one ounce.
White Sugar, dissolved in Violet Water, and boiled *à la plume*, twelve ounces.

Make trochiscs. (BRUNS.; PALAT.)

R. Root of Florentine Iris, one ounce and a half.
Starch, two ounces and a half.
Sugar, twenty ounces.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.

Make trochiscs. (Ant.)

PASTE OF FLORENTINE IRIS. (Van Mons)

R. Root of Florentine Iris, one part.
Cold Water, sixteen parts.

Infuse for some hours, and strain; heat the liquor with

Gum Arabic, twenty parts.

and when dissolved, add

Sugar Candy, fifteen parts.

Clarify with white of egg, strain, evaporate to the consistence of jelly, and pour upon an oiled slab.

VIOLET WATER.

Aqua violacea. (Spielmann)

R. Root of Florentine Iris, four ounces.
Alcohol, thirty-two ounces.

Infuse for fifteen days.

It is used principally as a cosmetic.

OIL OF IRIS.

Oleum Iridis seu *Ireos* seu *irinum.* (Bruns.; Hisp.; Palat.; Sard.)

R. Root and Flowers of Iris, one part and a half.
Olive Oil, three parts.

Digest for two days in a water-bath; express when cold, and repeat the maceration on fresh herb. (Sard.)

R. Root and Flowers of Iris, } of each,
Olive Oil, } an equal part.

Boil slowly to the consumption of the humidity. (Palat.)

R. Fresh Root of Iris, one pound and a half.
Olive Oil, three pounds.

Digest for twenty-four hours; then boil to the consumption of the humidity, strain with expression, pour the liquid upon half an ounce of flowers of iris, digest for twelve hours, boil to the consumption of the humidity, and strain. (Hisp.)

R. Juice of the Root and Flowers of Iris, } of each,
Olive Oil, } an equal part.

Boil to the consumption of the humidity, and express. (Bruns.)

PECTORAL OINTMENT.

Unguentum Pectorale. (Sard.; Wirtem.; Spielmann)

R. Oil of Almonds, four ounces.
—— Chamomile, } of each,
—— Violet, } three ounces.
Butter, six ounces.
Chicken's Fat, } of each,
Duck's Fat, } two ounces.
White Wax, three ounces.

Add to the melted mass,

Powdered Florentine Iris, two drams.
—— Saffron, half a dram.

Mix.—This was formerly recommended to children with cough and difficult respiration.

AROMATIC VINEGAR. (Ferr.)

R. Vinegar, six pounds.
Root of Iris, } of each,
Petals of Roses, } one ounce.
Flowers of Clove-pink, }
Cinnamon, }
Nutmegs, }
Cloves, } of each,
Orange Peel, } two drams.
Storax, }
Benzoin, }
Marjoram, }
Mint, } of each,
Thyme, } one ounce.
Dittany of Crete, }

Digest for one month, and distil with a moderate heat.

ISATIS TINCTORIA, Linn.—WOAD.

Synonimes:—Pastel, Fr.; Færberwardt, Germ.; Wede, Dan.; Pastel, Span.; and Port.; Verfwede, Dut.; Guado, Ital.; Linilo, Pol.; Vejde, Swed. Bruns.; Gall.; Bergius; Guibourt.

A plant of Europe. (*Tetradynamia Siliculosa*, Linn.; *Cruciferæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn. *Ic. pl.* t. 191.)

The herb (*Herba Glasti* seu *Isatis*) is employed. It consists of glabrous, rather glaucous leaves, the radical ones being lanceolated and narrowed into petioles at the base, and caulinary being sessile, semi-amplexicaul, and prolonged into two appendices at the base. It has an acrid and bitterish taste.

A colouring principle is derived from it, resembling indigo, *Indigotine* or *Isatine.*

JASMINUM OFFICINALE, Linn.—JESSAMINE.

Synonimes :—Jasmin, Fr.; Gelsomino, Span.

Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Ross.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A shrub of the middle of Europe and of the east. (*Diandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Jasmineæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn. *Ic. pl.* t. 153.)

The flowers (*Flores Jasmini*) are employed. They are white, pedunculated, disposed in corymbs. When fresh, they exhale an agreeable odour; their taste is bitterish.

SPIRIT OF JESSAMINE. (Spielmann)

R. Oil of Jessamine, sixteen ounces.
Alcohol, eighteen ounces.

Mix with agitation; then expose, to the cold, to congeal the oil, and pour off the spirit.

JATROPHA CURCAS, Linn.—ANGULAR-LEAVED PHYSIC-NUT.

Synonimes :—Pignon des Barbades, Medicinier, Grand Haricot du Pérou, Fr.; Grosser Wunderbaum, Barbados-Nussbaum, Germ.; Mara harulu, Can.; Rata endaru, Cyng.; Bagbarenda, Hind.; Dscharrak pagger, Jav.; Caat amunak, Tam.; Nepala, Adivze amida, Tel.

Bruns.; Gall.; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin.

A shrub of Brazil, Surinam, and Jamaica. (*Monœcia Monadelphia*, Linn.; *Euphorbiaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Desc. Flore *Ant.* II. 141.)

The seeds (*Semnes Ricini majoris, Nux cathartica Americana, Nux Barbadensis*) are employed. They are oval, somewhat compressed, of the size of a filbert, rugose, and blackish. Their taste is acrid and burning. They are purgative.

OIL OF PHYSIC NUT.

Oleum Ricini Americani. (Van Mons)

R. Seeds of Jatropha Curcas, any quantity.

Bruise them in a mortar, enclose the paste in a linen bag, and express.

It is drastic and emetic; it is recommended in ileus, worms, and obstinate piles. —Dose, from half an ounce to two ounces.

JUGLANS.—WALNUT TREE.

Two species of this genus are employed in medicine :

1. *Juglans cinerea.*—Butter-nut or White Walnut Tree.

Amer.; Coxe.

A tree of South America. (*Monœcia Polyandria*, Linn.; *Juglandeæ*, Cand.; *Fig.* Big. *Med. Bot.* II. 32.)

The internal bark of the trunk and of the root is employed; it is purgative. The internal bark of the root is said, when fresh, to be vesicant.

2. *Juglans regia*, Linn.—Walnut Tree.

Synonimes :—Noyer commun, Fr.; Nussbaum, Wallnus, Germ.; Akirut, Jowz, Khusif, Arab.; Walsky arech, Bohem.; Ho-tao, Chin.; Valnodd, Dan.; Aktrut, Duk.; and Hind.; Nogal, Span.; Noce, Ital.; Olass-dio, Mal.; Girdigan, Charmughz, Jouzirumic, Pers.; Orzeszina wloska, Pol.; Nogueira, Port.; Greziak orechi, Russ.; Walnœ Hræd, Swed.

Ant.; Austr.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Wurceb.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Pideрit; Spielmann; Zarda.

This tree is originally of Persia, but is cultivated in every part of Europe (*Mo-*

nœcia Polyandria, Linn.; *Terebinthaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. V. 250.)

The fruit (*Nux Juglans* seu *Juglandis*) is employed. It is an oval drupe. Its exterior envelope (*Cortex* seu *Putamen Nucis Juglandis*) is green, fleshy, and of a bitter and extremely acerb taste. The nut which it covers (*Nucleus Nucis Juglandis*) consists of a hard, shining, woody, yellow grooved shell, inodorous and insipid, containing a four-lobed oleaginous kernel, very irregular in its surface, covered with a yellowish, thin, astringent pellicle (*Epidermis Nuclei Juglandis*). It has an agreeable taste.

ANTI-HYDROPHOBIC ELECTUARY. (Niemann)

R. Ripe Walnuts, thirty.
Herb of Rue, one handful.
Honey, eight ounces.

Bruise together.

It is extolled by Strachwitz.—A spoonful to be taken morning and evening, before meals.

OIL OF WALNUTS.

Oleum Nucum juglandium seu *Juglandis regiæ*. (Ant.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Hass.; Lipp.; Palat.; Sax.; Sard.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Piderit; Van Mons)

R. Ripe Walnuts, any quantity.

Remove the shells and partitions; then having bruised them in a stone mortar with a wooden pestle, enclose the paste in a linen bag, and express it between two tin plates without heat.

When fresh, this oil may be substituted for that of almonds.

ROB OF WALNUTS.

Rob Nucum seu *Corticis Nucum Juglandis regiæ, Rob Diacarii Galeni, Diacaryon.* (Austr.; Bruns.; Fuld.; Palat.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Niemann; Spielmann)

R. Green Walnuts, one pound.

After having bruised them in a mortar, boil them for several hours with two pounds of water; express, and evaporate the liquor to the proper consistence, with an equal weight of despumated honey. (Bruns.; Fuld.; Wirtem.; Spielmann; Swediaur)

R. Expressed Juice of Green Walnuts, two pounds.
Honey, one pound.

Boil to a proper consistence over a slow fire, skimming. (Austr.; Palat.; Herbip.; Niemann; Spielmann)

It is slightly astringent and resolvent, but is principally designed for external use.

EXTRACT OF GREEN WALNUTS.

Extractum Nucum seu *Juglandis* seu *Nucum juglandinum viridum.* (Amer.; Austr.; Bavar.; Bruns.; Dan.; Fenn.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Coxe; Niemann; Van Mons)

R. Walnuts gathered before maturity, any quantity.

Bruise them in a stone mortar, adding a little water; express the juice, and immediately evaporate it in a water-bath, constantly stirring towards the end with a spatula. (Austr.; Bavar.; Bruns.; Dan.; Fenn.; Hann.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Suec.; Niemann; Van Mons)

R. Walnut Rinds, one part.
Pure Water, six parts.

Boil together; and evaporate the strained liquor. (Amer.; Hass.; Lipp.; Ross.; Wirtem.; Coxe; Piderit)

It is excitant, tonic, bitter, anti-scorbutic, and anthelmintic.—Dose, from half a scruple to half a dram.—It used formerly to be applied to cleanse foul ulcers, and also to syphilitic ulcers.

The extract of walnuts forms the basis of *Mittié's Anti-syphilitic Remedy*, of which Alyon and Cadet de Gassicourt have given the two following different formulæ:

1. *Alyon's formula.*

R. Walnut Leaves, } of each, an
Leaves of Smallage, } equal weight.
——— Buck-bean, }

Bruise together, express the juice, and evaporate it to the consistence of pilular mass.—Dose, from twelve to thirty-six grains daily.

2. *Cadet de Gassicourt's formula.*

R. Walnut Leaves, one ounce and a half.
Jalap, one ounce.
Leaves of Angelica, } of each,
——— Blessed Thistle, } four
——— Soap-wort, } ounces.

Make an infusion; evaporate, and divide the extract into pills of six grains each.

Cadet de Gassicourt also prescribes the following syrup:

R. Walnut Leaves, twenty pounds.

Infuse them for twenty-four hours in hot water; pour the infusion upon

Leaves of Angelica, sixteen pounds.

Infuse again for twenty-four hours; keep the infusion hot in a water-bath, and after a time pour it upon

Leaves of Soap-wort, sixteen pounds.
Musk Roses, twelve ounces.
Common Roses, six ounces.
Senna, twenty-six ounces.

Leave to infuse for twenty-four hours; then dissolve in the infusion

Sugar, thirty-seven pounds.

Boil, clarify with white of egg, and reduce the liquor to the consistence of syrup.

Mittie directed the patient to take eight pills in the morning, two hours before breakfast; and four, two hours before supper; he also directed him to take four spoonfuls of syrup in a glass of water in the morning, fasting, and two spoonfuls, two hours before supper.

ANTHELMINTIC DROPS.

Mixtura Nucum Juglandium. (Hamb.; Augustin)

R. Extract of Walnuts, two drams.
Cinnamon Water, one ounce.

Mix.—Dose, sixty drops to a child of two years, and one hundred to an adult.

TINCTURE OF WALNUT RINDS.

Essentia Corticis Viridis Nucum Juglandis. (Dan.)

R. Walnut Rinds, fresh and sliced, six ounces.
French Brandy, two pounds.

Digest in a moderate heat for four days, and filter.

It is bitter, astringent, tonic, and stimulant.

DECOCTION OF WALNUT RINDS.

Decoctum Drupæ Juglandis regiæ seu *Corticis viridis Nucum juglandium.* (Genev.; Augustin; Niemann)

R. Green Walnut Rinds, one ounce.
Boiling Water, ten ounces.

Boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain. (Genev.; Augustin; Niemann)

R. Walnuts, gathered a short time before their maturity, and dried, three ounces.
Spring Water, four ounces.

Boil down to one half, and add to the strained liquor

Honey, two ounces.

Dissolve. (Genev.)

This drink is extolled in syphilitic disorders which do not yield to mercury, and in those which attack very irritable subjects. Frank recommends it in lotions to herpetic ulcers.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF WALNUT RINDS.

Infusum Juglandis compositum. (Van Mons)

R. Dried Walnut Rinds, } of each,
Walnut Leaves, } four handfuls
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain eight pounds of strained infusion. Having let it stand for an hour, add

Muriate of Lime, one ounce and a half

Mix.—It is astringent, and is employed externally in the form of baths, at the temperature of from 36 to 38 degrees R., in scrofula, tubercles of the lungs, and generally in all diseases of the lymphatic system.

POLLINI'S DECOCTION.

Decoctum Drupæ Juglandis regiæ. (Augustin; Fee; Niemann; Ratier; Saunders; Swediaur; Ph. Syph.)

R. Walnut Rinds, ten ounces.
Sarsaparilla, } of each, half an ounce.
China Root, }
Sulphuret of Antimony, }
Pumice Stone, }
Water, sixty-four ounces.

Boil down to one half in a lightly-covered vessel. (Augustin; Fee; Niemann)

R. Sarsaparilla, } of each, two ounces.
China Root, }
Dried Walnut Rinds, one pound.
Sulphuret of Antimony, } of each, two ounces.
Pumice Stone, }
Water, twenty pounds.

Boil down to one half. (Niemann)

R. Sarsaparilla, three ounces.
China Root, one ounce and a half.
Sulphuret of Antimony, two ounces.
Entire Walnuts, fifty.
Water, ten pounds.

Boil. (Saunders)

R. Walnut Rinds, eighteen ounces.
Sarsaparilla, } of each, half an ounce.
China Root, }
Sulphuret of Antimony, in a bag, }
Pumice Stone, in a bag, }
Water, eight pounds.

Macerate for twelve hours; then having boiled them in a covered vessel, take out the bags, and continue the boiling till only four pounds of liquid remain; then strain without filtering. (Ph. Syph.)

Ph. Syph. gives also under the name of *Decoctum Syphiliticum roborans*, another formula,—four ounces of sulphuret of antimony, two each, of pumice stone, of sarsaparilla, and of china root, forty dried unripe walnuts, and twenty pounds of water, boiled till reduced to ten.

R. Dried Walnut Rinds, one ounce.
Sarsaparilla, } of each, two ounces.
China Root, }
Sulphuret of Antimony, four ounces.
Pumice Stone, two ounces.
Water, twenty pounds.

Boil down to one half. (Fee; Swediaur)

R. Grey Cinchona, } of each,
Sarsaparilla, } three ounces.
Pumice Stone, } of each,
Sulphuret of Antimony, } one ounce and a half.
Walnut Rinds, one pound.
Water, eight pounds.

Boil down to two pounds, and add when strained

Subcarbonate of Potass, two drams.

Dissolve. (Ratier)

It is stimulant and tonic, and is recommended in leprosy, tetters, and obstinate syphilitic disorders. — Dose, one pound morning and evening. It is also employed externally, in lotions.

JUNIPERUS.

Three species of this genus are employed in medicine:

1. *Juniperus communis*, Linn.—Juniper.

Synonimes:—Genevrier commun, Fr.; Wachholder, Kaddig, Germ.; Galowec, Bohem.; Ene, Enebœr, Dan.; Enebro, Span.; Geneser, Dut.; Genepro, Ital.; Jalowice, Pol.; Zimbro, Port.; En, Swed.

Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Amst.: Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Cast. Borus.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Paris; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

A tree or shrub of Europe. (*Diœcia Monadelphia*, Linn.; *Coniferæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. IV. 181)

The wood, tops, and fruit are employed.

The wood (*Lignum Juniperi*, *Lignum cedrinum*) is solid, heavy, and very resinous; the bark is grey or reddish-brown without, and yellowish or reddish-yellow within. It has an agreeable and balsamic odour, and an aromatic, resinous, and bitterish taste.

The tops, or extremities of the branches, are slender, with sessile leaves, usually grouped in threes, narrow, hard, and pointed.

The fruit consists of spherical berries, blackish, of a resinous odour, and balsamic, bitterish taste, accompanied with a degree of sweetness.

Every part of the plant, but particularly the fruit, is considered powerfully diuretic. To the wood also are attributed anti-syphilitic properties. — Dose, from two to six drams, of the powder.

CONSERVE OF JUNIPER. (Swediaur)

R. Fresh Juniper Berries, eight ounces.
Bruise them, adding gradually
White Sugar, four ounces.

Heat slightly, that the sugar may be dissolved.

DIURETIC POWDER. (Augustin; Niemann)

R Grated Juniper Berries, } of each,
Root of Burnet Saxifrage, } five grains.
Antimoniated Nitre, three grains.

Mix.—It is recommended by Theden. (Niemann)

R. Grated Juniper, } of each,
White Sugar, } an equal part.

Mix.—Dose, a tea spoonful, every two or three hours. (Augustin)

EXTRACT OF JUNIPER.

Extractum Juniperi. (Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Olden.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Piderit; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Herb of Juniper, one part.
Warm Water, four parts.

Infuse for forty-eight hours, occasionally stirring; then strain, set aside, and decant the liquor: finally evaporate it slowly to the consistence of an extract. (Bavar.; Gall.; Form. Hôp. Fr.)

R. Juniper, any quantity.
Bruise it, moistening it with a little warm

water and adding a little yeast; then let it ferment at a temperature of from 15 to 20 degrees, R., and strain with slight expression: reduce the liquor to one half by boiling, clarify with white of egg, and evaporate to the proper consistence. (Van Mons)

R. Residue of the distillation of Spirit of Juniper, any quantity.

Clarify it, and evaporate to the proper consistence. (Swediaur)

R. Bruised Juniper, eight pounds.
Hot Water, twelve pounds.

Digest for three days; then distil in an alembic till essential oil ceases to pass over with the water; set the oil apart, and express the residue strongly: evaporate the liquor to the consistence of an extract, and mix the oil intimately with it. (Sard.)

R. Bruised Juniper, four pounds.
Boiling Water, twelve pounds.

Digest for two or three days, and then boil till the berries become soft. Express, set aside the liquor, and evaporate it in a water-bath to the consistence of an extract. (Hisp.)

Genev.; Hann.; Lipp.; Olden.; Borus.; and Sax. direct the berries to be softened by boiling them in water, then to be gently expressed, and the liquor to be evaporated to the consistence of honey.—Pol.—to macerate them in water for two days without boiling, and to evaporate the expressed juice to the same degree.—Fenn. to repeat the maceration with the same water till the berries become nearly tasteless, and to evaporate the liquor, without previous boiling, to the consistence of honey.

R. Juniper, one pound.
Water, four pounds.

Infuse in a water-bath; and to the strained infusion, depurated by repose, add

White Sugar, one pound.

Evaporate slowly to the consistence of honey. (Ant.)

Van Mons directs to be macerated, for twelve hours, twelve parts of bruised juniper in forty-eight parts of water; then to strain the liquor through a sieve without expression, and to macerate the residue in twenty-four parts of water: to strain again; to mix the two infusions; and to add one part of white sugar; finally to clarify with white of egg, and to evaporate to the consistence of honey.—Ferr.—to macerate, for two days, six pounds of juniper in twenty-four of water, and to repeat the maceration with fresh water till this comes off insipid; the mixed infusions to be strained, and two pounds of sugar added; the solution to be clarified with white of egg, and evaporated to the proper consistence.

R. Juniper, any quantity.

Reduce to a pulp with a sufficient quantity of water, and then boil in a sufficient quantity of water for half an hour; strain through a sieve and express the residue: dissolve one part of sugar in four parts of liquor, and evaporate to the consistence of honey. (Austr.; Batav.; Belg.; Dan.; Hamb.; Palat.; Herbip.)

Bruns.; Fuld.; Hann.; Ross.; Wirtem.; Piderit; and Swediaur prescribe one pound of sugar to eight pounds of berries submitted to boiling.

This extract when only reduced to the consistence of honey, and particularly when sweetened, takes the name of Rob of Juniper; *Rob Juniperi* seu *Baccarum Juniperi*, *Succus Juniperi inspissatus*.

It is stimulant, aromatic, carminative, stomachic, diaphoretic, and diuretic.—Dose, from half an ounce to one ounce, in water.

DIURETIC ELECTUARY.

Electuarium de Junipero. (Sard.)

R. Rob of Juniper, } of each,
Despumated Honey, } one pound.
Juniper, four ounces.
Cinnamon, } of each,
Dried Orange Peel, } half an ounce.

Melt the honey and rob together, with a gentle heat, and add the other substances in powder.

SOLUTION OF ROB OF JUNIPER.

Solutio Rob Juniperi. (Niemann)

R. Rob of Juniper, four ounces.
Juniper Water, two pounds.

Mix intimately, and add

Tincture of Juniper, two ounces.
Nitrous Æther, half an ounce.

Mix.—It is excitant, and is extolled by Van Swieten in ascites.—Dose, one or two ounces, every three hours.

ELIXIR OF JUNIPER.

Elixir Juniperinum seu *Malvaticum Juniperinum.* (Spielmann)

R. Rob of Juniper, four ounces.
Madeira Wine, twelve ounces.

Mix well, and strain through linen.

It is excitant and is classed among the carminatives and diuretics.—Dose, one spoonful.

HYDRAGOGUE POTION.

Potio Juniperina. (AUGUSTIN; CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN; SAUNDERS)

R. Rob of Juniper, four ounces.
Juniper Water, two pounds.
Mix, and add
Spirit of Juniper, two ounces.
Mix. (AUGUSTIN; CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN)

R. Rob of Juniper, one ounce.
Juniper Water, six ounces.
Spirit of Juniper, half an ounce.
Spirit of Nitric Æther, half a dram.
Mix. (SAUNDERS)

Dose, two ounces, every two or three hours.

OIL OF JUNIPER.

Oleum Baccarum Juniperi æthereum, Ætheroleum Baccarum Juniperi. (LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; SWEDIAUR)

Oleum Juniperi. (LOND.)

Oleum Volatile Juniperi communis. (EDINB.)

Oleum Baccarum Juniperi. (DUBL.)

R. Juniper Berries, bruised, any quantity.
Water, a sufficient quantity
to prevent empyreuma. Distil, and separate the oil.

The same is required by AMER.; AMST.; BATAV.; BELG.; FENN.; FERR.; GENEV.; LUSIT.; ROSS.; SUEC.; and COXE.

BAVAR. prescribes one part of juniper and three parts of water.—FERR.; FULD.; and SWEDIAUR—one of juniper and four of water.—DAN.; and VAN MONS—one of juniper and six of water.—HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; BRUNS.; and SAX.—one of juniper and eight of water.—GALL.—five of juniper and seven of water.—ANT.; and BRUGNATELLI—three of juniper and ten of water.—HISP.—one of juniper and forty of water.

R. Juniper Berries, four parts.
Water, sixteen parts.
Muriate of Soda, one part.
Macerate for three days, and distil.—(BRUNS.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.)

R. Juniper Berries, any quantity.
Juniper Water, a sufficient quantity.
Macerate for twelve hours, and distil. (HERBIP.)

Dose, from two to ten drops, in an appropriate vehicle.

OIL OF JUNIPER WOOD.

Oleum Ligni Juniperini æthereum, Ætheroleum Juniperini Ligni. (AUSTR.; HANN.; PALAT.)

R. Juniper Wood, one part.
Water, eight parts.
Distil. (HANN.)

PALAT. prescribes one part of wood and six parts of water.—AUSTR.—one of wood and twelve of water.

SARD. speaks of another oil obtained by distilling the rasped wood at the open fire, and separating from the fetid oil the clear liquor which passes over with it.

OLEO-SACCHARUM OF JUNIPER. (CAST. BORUS.)

R. Essential Oil of Juniper, twelve drops.
Sugar, half an ounce.
Triturate together

STIMULANT POWDER. (AUGUSTIN)

R. White Sugar, half an ounce.
Essential Oil of Juniper, three drops.
Mix intimately, and add
Muriate of Soda, one dram.
Divide into twelve parcels.—Dose, three daily; in white swellings of the joints.

JUNIPER WATER.

Aqua Juniperi. (AUSTR.; BAVAR.; GALL.; HASS.; LIPP.; CAST. BORUS.; SAX.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; NIEMANN; PIDERIT; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Juniper, two parts.
Water, fifteen parts.
Distil four parts. (GALL.)

BAVAR.; and NIEMANN prescribe one of juniper and five of water; two to be distilled.—HERBIP.—one of juniper and twelve of water.—AUSTR.—one of juniper and ten of water; six to be distilled.—BRUGNATELLI—one of juniper and twelve of water; four to be distilled.—HASS.; LIPP.; and PIDERIT—the same, but six to be distilled.—SAX.—one of juniper and twenty-two of water; fifteen to be distilled.—SWEDIAUR—one part of juniper and a sufficient quantity of water; twenty parts to be distilled.

R. Fresh Leaves of Juniper, one part.
Proof Spirit, one half part.
Water, one hundred and sixty parts

Distil forty parts, draw off the oil, and preserve the water. (Van Mons)

R. Oleo-saccharum of Juniper, one dram.
Distilled Water, eight ounces.
Dissolve. (Cast. Borus.)

SPIRIT OF JUNIPER.

Spiritus Juniperi. (Ant.; Bruns.; Fuld.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Palat.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Piderit; Van Mons)

R. Juniper, one part.
Alcohol, twelve parts.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, and distil. (Fuld.; Hass.; Piderit)

Ant.; and Lipp. prescribe one part of juniper and twelve parts of alcohol.—Bruns.; Palat.; Wirtem.; and Herbip.—one of juniper and two of alcohol.

R. Juniper, one part.
Alcohol, four parts.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Distil at the end of twenty-four hours. (Hann.)

R. Juniper, fifteen pounds.
Sugar, half a pound.
Yeast, two ounces.

Add a sufficient quantity of warm water to mix the whole well together, expose it to the temperature of from + 15 to + 18 degrees R.; after the fermentation, pour it into an alembic: add twice its quantity of water, and eight pounds of spirit from grain. Distil a spirit marking from 18 to 20 degrees.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF JUNIPER.

Spiritus Juniperi compositus, Alcohol Juniperi compositum. (Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Amer.; Batav.; Belg.; Suec.; Coxe; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Juniper Berries, bruised, one pound.
Caraway Seeds, bruised, } of each, one ounce and a half.
Fennel Seeds, bruised, }
Proof Spirit, one gallon.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to prevent empyreuma. Macerate for twenty-four hours, and distil one gallon with a moderate heat. (Lond.)

Dubl. gives the same formula, but requires the maceration to be continued for two days.

Edinb. requires nine pounds of alcohol and the same quantity of the other ingredients as Lond.; and nine pounds to be distilled after two days maceration.

Amer.; Batav.; Belg.; Suec.; Coxe; and Swediaur give the same formula.

R. Juniper Berries, six parts.
Fresh Leaves of Black Currant, one part.
Seeds of Wild Carrot, } of each, two parts.
——— Black Currant, }
Spirits from Grain, thirty-six parts.
Water, one hundred and eight parts.
Distil twenty-four parts. (Van Mons)

It is carminative and diuretic.—Dose, from two to four drams.

LINIMENT OF JUNIPER.

Linimentum Juniperinum. (Augustin)

R. Spirit of Juniper, two ounces.
Oil of Cloves, } of each, half a dram.
Expressed oil of Nutmeg, }

It is extolled by Rosenstein in ecchymoses and cold tumours.—Chrestien employs it in frictions to the spine and loins in women disposed to abortion.

DIURETIC LINIMENT.

Linimentum resolvens et diureticum. (Brera)

R. Spirit of Soap, three ounces.
———Juniper, one ounce.

Mix.—To be rubbed upon the abdomen, morning and evening, in ascites with debility.

HYDRAGOGUE TINCTURE. (Bories)

R. Root of Round Birthwort, } of each, one ounce and a half.
——— Long Birthwort, }
——— Ginger, } of each, half an ounce.
——— Horse-radish, }
Dried Squill, }
Tops of Wormwood, } of each, one ounce.
——— Lesser Centaury, }
Juniper, }
Subcarbonate of Potass, half an ounce.
Spirit of Juniper, six pounds.
Macerate for eight days, and filter.

It is excitant and diuretic. Boerhaave recommended it in dropsy. — Dose, one ounce, four times a day.

INFUSION OF JUNIPER.

Infusum Baccarum Juniperi. (Cast. Borus.; Wurceb.; Augustin; Niemann; Ratier)

R. Bruised Juniper Berries, one ounce and a half.
Boiling Water, one pound and a half.

Digest in a covered vessel for half an hour, and strain. (Cast. Borus.; Wurzeb.; Augustin)

Ratier prescribes two drams of juniper and two pounds of water.—Niemann—one ounce of juniper and a sufficient quantity of water to obtain three ounces of strained infusion.

It is aromatic and slightly diuretic; and is recommended in the treatment of dropsies.—Dose, a glassful.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF JUNIPER. (Saunders)

℞. Bruised Juniper Berries, two ounces.
Juniper Water, two pounds.

Digest for three hours in a moderate temperature; then strain, and add

Rob of Juniper, two ounces.
Oxymel of Squill, one ounce and a half.

Mix.—It is diuretic.

DECOCTION OF JUNIPER LEAVES.

Decoctum Juniperi. (Saunders; Swediaur)

℞. Tops of Juniper, three ounces.
Water, four pounds.

Boil down to two pounds, and add towards the end,

Juniper, one ounce.

Strain.—It is stimulant and diuretic; and is recommended in dropsy, asthma, and diseases of the skin.—Dose, from four to eight ounces, thrice a day.

DECOCTION OF JUNIPER WOOD.

Decoctum Ligni Juniperi. (Niemann)

℞. Shavings of Juniper Wood, half an ounce.
Spring Water, sixteen ounces.

Boil down to one half, and strain.

This used formerly to be recommended in the treatment of syphilitic diseases: the eight ounces were taken in the course of the day.

DIURETIC PTISAN.

Potus diureticus. (Sainte-Marie; Swediaur)

℞. Bruised Juniper Berries, one handful.
Water, one pound and a half.

Boil for half an hour, and add when strained,

Syrup of Seneka, two ounces.
White Wine, eight ounces.

Mix. (Sainte-Marie)

℞. Juniper, Mustard Seeds, } of each, one ounce.
Carrot Seeds, six drams.
Leaves of Wormwood, three drams.
Beer, four pounds.

Infuse without heat, and strain. (Swediaur)

CARMINATIVE DECOCTION.

Decoctum Fructuum Juniperi carminativum, Potus carminativus. (Hisp.)

℞. Juniper, Seeds of Anise, Muriate of Ammonia, } of each, one ounce.
Chamomile Flowers, two ounces.
Water, four pounds.

Boil slightly, and add to the strained decoction

Proof Spirit, one pound.

Mix.

DIURETIC WINE.

Vinum Juniperinum. (Augustin)

℞. Juniper, Mustard Seeds, Horse-radish, } of each, half an ounce.
Sub-carbonate of Potass, half a pound.
Rhenish Wine, eight pounds.

Digest for several days, and strain.

℞. Root of Zedoary, Squill, Juniper, } of each, two drams.
Cinnamon, three drams.
Sub-carbonate of Potass, one dram and a half.
Rhenish Wine, one pound and a half.

Digest, and strain.

OINTMENT OF JUNIPER. (Van Mons)

℞. Bruised Juniper Buds, one part.
Melted Lard, two parts.

Macerate for two hours, and strain with strong expression.

2. *Juniperus Virginiana*, Linn.—Virginian Juniper, Common Red Cedar Tree.

Amer.; Coxe.

A tree of North America. (*Dicœcia Monadelphia*, Linn.; *Coniferæ*, Juss.; Pluk. *Alm.* 201. t. 197. f. 4.)

The leaves are very simple, lancet-shaped and pointed. When young they may be used for savine.

CERATE OF VIRGINIAN JUNIPER.

Ceratum Juniperi Virginianæ. (Amer.; Coxe)

℞. Leaves of Virginian Juniper, one part.
Cerate of Resin, six parts.

Mix.

3. *Juniperus Sabina*, LINN.—Savine.

SYNONIMES:—Sabine, FR.; Sadebaum, Sevenbaum, GERM.; Sawina neb klasfterska chwogka, BOHEM.; Sevenbom, DAN.; Sabina, ITAL.; SPAN.; and PORT.; Sevenboom, DUT.; Sawina, POL.; Sœfwenbom, SWED.

LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PARIS; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

A shrub of the middle of Europe and of the Levant. (*Diœcia Monadelphia*, LINN.; *Coniferæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 525.)

The leaves (*Folia* seu *Herba Sabinæ*) are employed. They are oval, opposite, rather acute, and convex at the back. They have a resinous, aromatic, and very penetrating odour. Their taste is very bitter.

It is powerfully stimulant, irritant, and emmenagogue.

CONSERVE OF SAVINE.

Conserva Sabinæ. (HANN.; POL. SAX.; SWEDIAUR)

R. Bruised Leaves of Savine, one part.
White Sugar, two parts.

Triturate together. (POL.; SAX.; SWEDIAUR)

HANN. prescribes one part of leaves, and three parts of sugar.

EMMENAGOGUE POWDER. (ELLIS)

R. Savine, Ginger, } of each, one dram.
Sulphate of Potass, two drams.

Make six parcels.—Dose, one twice a day.

VERMIFUGE POWDER. (ELLIS)

R. Savine, twelve grains.
Senna, Indian Pink, } of each, two scruples.

Make six parcels.—One to be taken for three successive days, in the morning; and afterwards a dose of castor oil. The treatment to be re-commenced, if necessary.

EMMENAGOGUE BOLUSES. (BRERA; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Powdered Savine, one dram.
Syrup of Mugwort, a sufficient quantity.
Extract of Birthwort, ——— Mugwort, Powdered Saffron, ——— Castor, } of each, half a dram.

Make thirty-six boluses.—Dose, one three or four times a day, in amenorrhœa. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Extract of Savine, four grains.
Powdered Yew Leaves, six grains.
Despumated Honey, Powdered Liquorice, } of each, a sufficient quantity.

Make six boluses.—Dose, one every three hours. (BRERA)

EMMENAGOGUE PILLS. (NIEMANN)

R. Extract of Savine, half an ounce.
Powdered Savine, two drams.
Oil of Savine, a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of two grains each.—Dose eight morning and evening.

R. Powdered Savine, Extract of Chamomile, } of each, one dram and a half.
Black Oxide of Iron, Extract of Aloes, } of each, fifteen grains.

Make pills of two grains each.—Dose six.—In chlorosis.

ANTI-ARTHRITIC ELECTUARY. (HAMB.

R. Powdered Savine, one dram.
——— Sweet Flag, two drams.
Honey, two ounces.

Mix.

AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF SAVINE.

Extractum Sabinæ aquosum. (FERR.; PALAT.; SAX.; WIRTEM.)

R. Tops of Savine, one pound.
Water, six pounds.

Macerate for four days in a warm place, then boil for a short time, express, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

FERR. directs one part of savine to be boiled in three parts of water, and the decoction to be clarified and evaporated.

R. Tops of Savine, one part.
Water, eight parts.

Infuse for twenty-four hours; then boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain with strong expression: boil the residue with four parts of water. Mix the two decoctions and after twenty-four hours' repose, evaporate to the proper consistence. (SAX.)

ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT OF SAVINE.

Extractum Sabinæ alcoholicum. (HERBIP.)

℞. Tops of Savine, Alcohol, Water, } of each, one pound. eight pounds.

Digest for three days in a moderate temperature; then express, set aside and decant the liquor: distil off the alcohol, and evaporate the residue to the proper consistence.

DECOCTION OF SAVINE.

Decoctum Sabinæ. (NIEMANN)

℞. Herb of Savine, one ounce.
Boiling Water, one pound.

Boil down to six ounces; then strain, and add

Syrup, one ounce.

Mix.—Dose, two spoonfuls every two hours.

INFUSION OF SAVINE.

Infusum Sabinæ. (AUGUSTIN)

℞. Herb of Savine, one dram.
Boiling Water, seven ounces.

Infuse, and strain.—Dose, a spoonful every two hours.—RAU extolled it in asthenic inflammations of the uterus and bladder.

ALKALINE TINCTURE OF SAVINE.

Tinctura Sabinæ kalina seu *arthritica.* (AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

℞. Fresh Leaves of Savine, one ounce.
Alcoholic Solution of Potass, six ounces.

Digest for four days. (AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

This tincture may be prepared extemporaneously by dissolving two drams of essential oil of savine in six ounces of alkaline tincture.

SWEDIAUR prescribes one ounce of savine, and eight ounces of alkaline tincture.

TINCTURE OF SAVINE.

Tinctura seu *Essentia Sabinæ.* (HAMB.)

℞. Leaves of Savine, one part.
Alcohol, six parts.

Digest for several days, express, and filter.—Dose, thirty drops several times a day.

EMMENAGOGUE POTION. (ELLIS)

℞. Tincture of Savine, one ounce.
Tincture of Black Hellebore, half an ounce.
——— Castor, two drams.

Mix.—Dose, forty drops thrice a day.

CERATE OF SAVINE.

Ceratum seu *Unguentum Sabinæ.* (LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; BAVAR.; SUEC.; COXE; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Ceratum Sabinæ. (LOND.)

℞. Fresh Leaves of Savine, bruised, one pound.
Yellow Wax (140 degrees), half a pound.
Prepared Lard (97 degrees), two pounds.

Melt the lard and wax together, and boil the leaves in the mixture; then strain through a linen cloth.

Unguentum Juniperi Sabinæ. (EDINB.)

℞. Fresh Leaves of Savine, two parts
Yellow Wax, one part.
Lard, four parts.

Melt the wax and lard together, boil the leaves in the mixture, and strain through a cloth.

Unguentum Sabinæ. (DUBL.)

℞. Fresh Leaves of Savine, freed from the stalks, and bruised, half a pound.
Lard, two pounds.
Yellow Wax, half a pound.

Boil the leaves in the lard till they are crisp, and express; then melt the wax in the impregnated lard.

BAVAR.; SUEC.; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR; and VAN MONS give the same formula as EDINB.

AMER.; and COXE direct six parts of cerate of resin to be mixed with one part of powdered savine.

It is employed as an epispastic.

OIL OF SAVINE.

Oleum Sabinæ æthereum, Ætheroleum Sabinæ. (EDINB.; DUBL.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BRUNS.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.;

Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Herbip.; Sard.; Coxe; Piderit; Swediaur; Van Mons)

Oleum Herbæ Juniperi Sabinæ. (Edinb.)

Oleum Foliorum Sabinæ. (Dubl.)

R. Leaves of Savine, any quantity.
Pure Water, a sufficient quantity

to prevent empyreuma. Distil.

Amst.; Ferr.; Ross.; and Coxe give the same formula.

Fuld.; and Sard. prescribe one part of savine and three parts of water.—Swediaur—one of savine and four of water.—Van Mons—one of savine and six of water.—Hann.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; and Sax.—one of savine and eight of water.—Austr.—one of savine and twelve of water.—Ant.—six of savine and twenty of water.—Gall.—five of savine and seven of water.

R. Herb of Savine, twenty-five parts.
Water, sixty-four parts.
Muriate of Soda, three parts.

Distil. (Bruns.; Hass.; Palat.; Piderit)

R. Herb of Savine, any quantity.
Distilled Water of Savine, a sufficient quantity.

Distil. (Herbip.)

Dose, from four to twenty drops, in common drink.

EMMENAGOGUE POTION. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Ratier)

R. Mugwort, five ounces
Syrup of Orange-flowers, one ounce
Orange-flower Water, half an ounce
Oil of Rue, } of each, six drops
—— Savine, }

Mix.—To be taken by spoonfuls.

SAVINE WATER. (Herbip.; Piderit)

R. Herb of Savine, one part
Water, eight parts

Macerate for twenty-four hours, and distil eight parts. (Piderit)

Herbip. prescribes one part of savine and six parts of water.

SPIRIT OF SAVINE.

Spiritus Sabinæ. (Hann.; Augustin)

R. Herba Sabinæ, one part
Alcohol, four parts
Pure Water, a sufficient quantity

Macerate for twenty-four hours, and distil.

STIMULANT LINIMENT. (Augustin)

R. Spirit of Savine, six ounces
Oil of Savine, one dram

Mix.—To be used in gout.

JUSTICIA.

Two species of this genus of plants are mentioned in pharmacopœias:

1. *Justicia Adhatoda*, Linn.—Malabar Nut.

Synonimes:—Adhatoda, Noyer de Ceylan, Fr.; Adhatoda, Cyng.; Urus Vasica, Attaruscha, Sans.; Adatodey alley, Tam.; Adasara paku, Tel.

Wirtem.; Ainslie; Spielmann.

A shrub of Ceylon. (*Decandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Acanthaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Pluk. *Alm.* IX. t. 173.)

The leaves are employed; they are wide, oval, lanceolated, acuminated, green above, whitish beneath, and marked with large nervures. They have a bitter taste.

They are reputed emmenagogue and ecoprotic.

2. *Justicia pectoralis*, Linn.

Synomines:—Carmantine pectorale, Herbe aux charpentiers, Fr.

Gall.

A plant of the Antillas. (*Diandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Acanthaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Jacq. *Austr.* III. tab. 3.)

The herb is employed; it consists of quadrangular, nodose, glabrous stems, and of opposite, linear, lanceolated, pointed, entire, glabrous leaves.

It is slightly astringent.

KADMIUM, ZINCUM SILESIACUM.

This is a very rare metal, and has not been very long discovered. Among its compounds, the following have been proposed to be employed in medicine.

OXIDE OF KADMIUM.

Oxydum Kadmii. (NIEMANN)

R. Kadmium, any quantity.
Diluted Sulphuric Acid,
a sufficient quantity

to dissolve the metal. Let a current of hydrosulphuric acid gas pass through the cold and filtered liquor: collect and wash the precipitate, treat it with hot hydrochloric acid, and evaporate the solution nearly to dryness: add water to the residue, and mix with solution of ammonia. Wash and dry the precipitate.

The action of this oxide is not well known, nor indeed is that of the following salt. But, according to some observations which have been made, it appears to possess irritant properties, and to be even poisonous in a small dose.

SULPHATE OF KADMIUM.

Sulphas Cadmii. (NIEMANN)

R. Oxide of Kadmium, any quantity.
Sulphuric Acid, a sufficient quantity

to dissolve it. Evaporate, and crystallize the liquor.

OPHTHALMIC LIQUOR. (NIEMANN)

R. Sulphate of Kadmium,
from two to eight grains.
Distilled Water, one ounce.

Mix.—It is recommended externally, in chronic ophthalmia, by GRAAFE.

KALMIA LATIFOLIA, LINN.—MOUNTAIN LAUREL.

COXE.

A plant of Carolina and Virginia. (*Decandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Rhodoraceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Trew. *Ehret*, t. 38, f. 1.)

The leaves are oval, oblong, firm, very glabrous, entire, and from two to three inches in length and one inch wide.

It is astringent [and poisonous, EDIT.].

DECOCTION OF MOUNTAIN LAUREL.

Decoctum Kalmiæ latifoliæ. (NIEMANN)

R. Leaves of Mountain Laurel, one ounce.
Spring Water, eight ounces.

Boil down to one half, and strain.

It is recommended in chronic diarrhœa. —Dose, thirty drops, sixty times a day, till the patient becomes affected with vertigo.

KINO.

SYNONIMES:—*Gummi Kino, Gummi Gambiense, Gummi adstringens Fothergilli.*—Kino, Gomme Kino, Gomme de Gambie, FR.; Kinoharz, Kinogummi, Gambiensergummi, GERM.; Tumble hoan, TAM.; Dummulackwayn, Kandamurgarittum, TEL.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; DAN.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PARIS; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

Three principal kinds of kino are distinguished.

1. In irregular, dry, brittle masses of a deep-brown colour, opaque, inodorous, of a brilliant and nearly black fracture, and of an astringent and bitterish taste. It is supposed to be produced by evaporating to dryness, a decoction of the branches of the *Nauclea longiflora*, POIR. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Rubiaceæ*, JUSS.), a shrub of the Indies (*Fig.* Rumph. *Amb.* V. tab. 34. f. 1.)

2. In very small fragments of a brilliant black colour, opaque, (but translucent and a deep red when reduced to thin scales), inodorous, and of a strongly astringent taste. It is supposed to be obtained by the decoction of the wood of the *Coccoloba urifera* (*Octandria Digynia*, Linn.; *Polygoneæ*, Juss.), a tree of Jamaica.

3. In porous masses, dull, and reddish in some spots, and shining, brilliant, and almost black in others, inodorous, and of an astringent taste. It is believed to flow from the trunk of the *Eucalyptus resinifera*, Im. (*Icosandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Myrteæ*, Juss.), a tree of New Holland (*Fig.* Whit. *Itin.* 23).

This substance contains much tannin and extractive, that is to say, we do not thoroughly know the nature of it. It is incompatible with the salts of iron, of silver, and of lead, and with gelatine.

It is an energetic astringent.—Dose from ten grains to half a dram of the powder.

COMPOUND POWDER OF KINO.

Pulvis Kino compositus seu *stypticus* seu *Kino gummosus.* (Lond.; Augustin; Cadet de Gassicourt; Coxe)

R. Kino, fifteen drams.
Cinnamon, half an ounce.
Hard Opium, one dram.

Triturate separately, and then mix the powders. (Lond.)

The same formula is given by Coxe; and Cadet de Gassicourt.

Dose, one scruple, in cases of internal hæmorrhages.

R. Kino, half a dram.
Gum Arabic, one dram.

Make a powder, to be applied to external hæmorrhages. (Augustin)

CAMPHORATED PILLS OF KINO.

Pilulæ e Kino et Camphora. (Augustin)

R. Kino, two scruples.
Camphor, one scruple and a half.
Aromatic Powder, one scruple.
Oxide of Zinc, one half scruple.

Make twenty pills.—Dose, two, morning and evening; in diabetes.

ANTI-DIARRHŒIC PILLS. (Ellis)

R. Kino, twenty grains.
Opium, two grains.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, a sufficient quantity.

Make four pills.—Dose, one every hour.

ASTRINGENT PILLS.

Pilulæ stimulantes ad Gonorrhœam. (Ph. Syph.)

R. Kino, half an ounce.
Canadian Balsam, two ounces.
Root of Tormentil, a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of five grains each.

ASTRINGENT ELECTUARY. (Swediaur)

R. Kino, six drams.
Alum, } of each, two drams.
Cinnamon, }
Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—For diarrhœa, chronic dysentery, and hæmorrhages.—Dose, one dram, twice or thrice a day.

ASTRINGENT POTION. (Spielmann)

R. Provence Roses, two drams.
Boiling Water, four ounces.

Infuse for two hours; strain, and add

Kino, half a dram.
Rabel's Water, twenty drops.
Syrup of Pomegranate Bark, one ounce.

Mix.

ASTRINGENT INJECTION. (Swediaur; Ph. Syph.)

R. Kino, from twenty to thirty grains.
Boiling Water, one pound.

Infuse for an hour, and strain. (Ph. Syph.)

R. Kino, one or two drams.
Alum, twenty or thirty grains.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Digest for an hour, and strain. (Swediaur)

For chronic urethritis.

TONIC MIXTURE.

Mixtura roborans. (Swediaur)

R. Kino, two drams.
Nitrate of Potass, one dram.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, two ounces.
Astringent Electuary, two drams.

Triturate, and add gradually,

Vinegar, one ounce and a half.
Cinnamon Water, six ounces.
Syrup of Cinnamon, one ounce.

Mix.—For uterine hæmorrhage.—Dose, one or two spoonfuls, every four or six hours.

SYRUP OF KINO. (Planche)

R. Powdered Kino, six hundred and ninety grains.
Water, seven pounds.
White Sugar, two pounds.

Triturate the kino for a quarter of an hour, in a stone mortar, with four pounds of boiling water poured upon it nearly all at once. Let the liquor cool; then filter and set it aside: pour upon the residue the three other pounds of water, heated to 60 degrees. Mix the two liquors. On the other hand, boil the sugar to the consistence of an electuary. Add the kinated liquor to it, and boil to the consistence of syrup.

TINCTURE OF KINO.

LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; ANT.; BELG.; FERR.; FULD.; LIPP.; LUSIT.; SAX.; BRUGNATELLI; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS.

Tinctura Kino.

R. Kino, three ounces.
Proof Spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain. (LOND.)

R. Kino, two ounces.
Dilute Alcohol, one pound and a half.

Digest for seven days, and filter. (EDINB.)

R. Kino, three ounces.
Proof Spirit, one pint and a half.

Digest for seven days, and filter. (DUBL.)

AMER.; and COXE give the same formula as LOND.—NIEMANN—the same as EDINB.—FERR.; and SWEDIAUR—two ounces of kino, one pound of alcohol (0.935) and eight ounces of cinnamon water.—BELG.—one part of kino and eight parts of alcohol (20 degrees)—BRUGNATELLI—one of kino and sixteen of alcohol (0.935).—SAX.—one of kino and five of rectified spirit.—VAN MONS—one of kino and six of alcohol.—LUSIT.—two ounces of kino and one pound and a half of spirit.—FULD.—two drams of kino, one ounce and a half of simple cinnamon water, and half an ounce of vinous cinnamon water.—LIPP.—two ounces of kino, six of distilled water, and six of spirit of nitric æther.

It is astringent.—Dose, half an ounce.

KEKEKUNEMALO.

BRUNS; WIRTEM.; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

This resin is from America, it is greenish, semi-transparent, fragile, presenting yellow grains in its fracture, and of an agreeable odour and bitter taste.

It is, according to GUIBOURT, a kind of gum anime. It is now disused.

KRAMERIA TRIANDRIA, RU. and PAV.—RATANY.

SYNONIMES;—*Rhatania*, DUBL.—Ratanhie, FR.; Ruiz para los dientes, SPAN.

LOND.; DUBL.; BATAV.; BELG.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; HANN.; SAX.; COXE; PARIS.

A plant of South America. (*Tetrandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Polygaleæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Fl. Peruv. t. I. p. 61. *Ic.* 93.)

The root is employed; it is woody, hard, and rounded, consisting of a thickish bark, rather irregular on the outside, of a blackish-red colour, and of a bitter and astringent taste; it covers a compact, whitish or rather yellowish wood, which is without taste or smell.

PESCHIER has discovered in it a peculiar acid, *Krameric Acid.*

It is incompatible with gelatine, the salts of iron, and the mineral acids.

It is a powerful astringent, and is much used in chronic mucous discharges, and in passive hæmorrhages.

EXTRACT OF RATANY.

Extractum Ratanhiæ. (HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; SAX.; NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Bark of Ratany, one part.
Pure Water, eight parts.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain with strong expression; boil the residue with four parts of water. Mix the decoctions, set aside for twenty-four hours, and

evaporate to the proper consistence. (Ferr.; Sax.; Niemann)

R. Ratany Bark, in powder, one pound.
Water, twelve pounds.

Infuse for two days in a water-bath, in a warm-place, frequently stirring, repeat the infusion with fresh water, till it no longer acquires any taste: filter the mixed liquors, and evaporate, first over the fire, and then in a water-bath, to dryness. (Hisp.)

R. Ratany Bark, in powder, any quantity.

Add water to it, and leave it to macerate for twenty-four hours; then add a quantity of cold water, equal in weight to that of the whole mass, and boil for fifteen or twenty minutes; strain the boiling liquor through flannel: pour upon the residue twice its weight of boiling water, and boil again for a quarter of an hour. Strain, mix the two liquors, set aside for an instant, decant, and evaporate with constant ebullition. (Van Mons)

R. Saturated Alcoholic Tincture of Ratany, any quantity.

Distil one-fourth from it in a water-bath; then evaporate the residue slowly to the consistence of a dry extract. (Gall.)

Dose, from twenty grains to half an ounce.

DECOCTION OF RATANY.

Decoctum Radicis Ratanhiæ. (Ferr.; Niemann)

R. Ratany Root, half an ounce.
Spring Water, two pounds.

Boil down to half a pound. (Niemann)

Ferr. gives the same formula, but requires the subsequent addition of two drams of vinegar, and four of sugar.

It is astringent.—Dose, from one to three ounces.

AQUEOUS TINCTURE OF RATANY. (Ferr.)

R. Dry Extract of Ratany, five drams.
Pepperwort, four ounces and a half.
Water, nine ounces.

Macerate for three days, and strain.

ACETOSE TINCTURE OF RATANY. (Ferr.)

R. Dry Extract of Ratany, one dram.
Sulphate of Soda, one ounce.
Water, six ounces.

Dissolve, and add

Vinegar, one dram.

Mix.

TINCTURE OF RATANY.

Tinctura Ratanhiæ. (Ferr.; Niemann; Van Mons)

R. Powdered Ratany Bark, three ounces.
Alcohol, two pounds,

Digest for eight days, in a moderate heat, and strain. (Niemann)

Van Mons prescribes one part of ratany and six parts of proof spirit.

R. Extract of Ratany, four drams.
Alcohol (24 degrees), four ounces.
Vinegar, eight ounces.

Digest for three days, and filter. (Ferr.)

It is astringent.—Dose, from thirty to eighty drops.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF RATANY.

Tinctura Ratanhiæ composita. (Ferr.; Niemann)

R. Powdered Ratany Root, three ounces.
Orange Peel, two ounces.
Snake Root, half an ounce.
Saffron, one dram.
Alcohol, two pounds.

Digest for twelve days, and strain.

It is astringent.—Dose, from sixty to eighty drops.

ASTRINGENT GARGLE. (Ferr.)

R. Extract of Ratany, four drams.
Water, twenty ounces.

Dissolve and add

Vinegar, four ounces.

Mix.

ASTRINGENT OINTMENT. (Ferr.)

R. Extract of Ratany, } of each,
Olibanum, } four ounces.
Galbanum, two ounces.
Ointment of Armenian Bole, six ounces.
Turpentine, two ounces and a half.
Olive Oil, two ounces.

Mix.—To be applied to ruptures.

ASTRINGENT PILLS. (Ferr.)

R. Extract of Ratany, one dram.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to soften the extract.—Make ten or twelve pills.

ASTRINGENT ELECTUARY. (Ferr.)

R. Powdered Ratany, one ounce.
——— Ginger, one dram.
Syrup of Orange Peel, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose a tea spoonful; in fevers and in epileptic fits.

ASTRINGENT BOLUSES. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Powdered Extract of Ratany, one scruple and a half.

Powdered Alum, ten grains.
Conserve of Hips, one dram.
Syrup, a sufficient quantity.
Make twenty boluses.—Dose, two every three or four hours.

ASTRINGENT POTION. (FERR.; BRERA; CADET DE GASSICOURT; RATIER)

R. Extract of Ratany, one dram.
Rose Water, four ounces.
Syrup of Cinchona, one ounce.
Mix. (RATIER)

R. Extract of Ratany, half a dram.
Alum, ten grains.
Infusion of Roses, five ounces.
Syrup of Roses, } of each,
——Catechu, } one ounce.
RABEL'S Water, fifteen drops.
Mix. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Compound Tincture of Ratany, } of each,
Powdered Ratany, } six drams.
Water, six ounces.
Mix. (FERR.)

R. Infusion of Roses, one ounce.
Diluted Sulphuric Acid, forty drops.
Extract of Ratany, two drams.
Syrup of Mulberries, six drams.
Mix. (BRERA)

To be taken by spoonfuls.—The last particularly has been recommended in uterine hæmorrhage, and the last but one in fevers and in epileptic fits.

LAC.—MILK.

SYNONIMES:—Lait, FR.; Milch, GERM.; Lebu, ARAB.; Leche, SPAN.; Dud, HIND.; Milk, DUT.; Latte, ITAL.; Schir, PERS.; Khschira, Payas, Dughda, SANS.; Jœlk, SWED.

AMST.; BAVAR.; HISP.; GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; HAMB.; HASS.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; AINSLIE; GUIBOURT; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN.

An opaque, white, slightly oleaginous liquid, rather heavier than water. It is secreted by the mammary glands of the females of mammiferous animals, the secretion commencing a short time after parturition. It has a bland, agreeable, and more or less of a sweet taste, with a peculiar odour, which becomes dissipated in proportion as it becomes cold.

The kinds of milk employed are

1. Cow's Milk; *Lac vaccinum* seu *bubulum.*

SYNONIMES:—Lait de Vache, FR.; Kuhmilch, GERM.; Ellakerry, CYNG.; Ghayka dud, DUK.; Gaicha dud, MAH.; Susu, MAL.; Gokschira, SANS.; Paschuin paal, TAM.; Aupatu, TEL.

2. Goat's Milk; *Lac caprinum.*

SYNONIMES:—Lait de Chèvre, FR.; Ziegenmilch, GERM.; Jlukirie, CYNG.; Chaylie ka dud, DUK.; Leche de cabra, SPAN.; Ajakschira, SANS.; Aata paal, Veltata paal, TAM.; May ka palu, TEL.

3. Asses Milk; *Lac asininum.*

SYNONIMES:—Lait d'ânesse, FR.; Eselsmilch, GERM.; Cotalukirie, CYNG.; Gadiko dud, DUK.; Ghadwa tscha dud, MAH.; Kharakhira, SANS.; Kalady paal, TAM.; Gadilay paalu, TEL.

The two first very nearly resemble each other, but the last contains much more cream than they do.

Milk, left undisturbed for some time, separates into three portions:

1. Cream; *Cremor.*

SYNONIMES:—Crème, FR.; Milchrahm, GERM.; Grœdda, SWED.

2. Caseum.

3. Serum; *Lac ebutyratum.*

SYNONIMES:—Sérum, FR.; Buttermilch, GERM.; Dogh, ARAB.; Schaatssh, DUK.; Mutha, HIND.; Takram, Dandahatam, SANS.; Moru, TAM.; Isalla, TEL.

By beating the cream, butter, *Butyrum,* is obtained.

SYNONIMES:—Beurre, FR.; Butter, GERM.; Manteca de vacca, SPAN.; Boter, DUT.; Burro, ITAL.; Smœr, SWED.

AMST.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; HISP.; GALL.; HASS.; LIPP.; PALAT.; SAX.; SUEC.; WURCEB.; GUIBOURT; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN.

This is a fat and solid substance, varying in colour from white to yellow, of an agreeable taste, and of a slightly aromatic odour. It contains, according to CHEVREUL, caseous matter, serum, elaine, stearine, a co-

louring principle, a little butyric acid, and an oil.

The coagulum which is found in the stomach of the calf, (Gall.; Guibourt) is mixed with the acetic, hydrochloric, and butyric acids which are secreted by the internal surface of this stomach, and which give to it a sour smell.

By evaporating the serum or whey, the sugar of milk is obtained, *Saccharum Lactis.*

Synonimes :—Sucre de lait, Fr.; Milchzucker, Germ.; Melksukker, Dan.; Melkzuiker, Dut.; Zucchero di latte, Span.

Amst.; Bavar.; Bruns.; Dan.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Guibourt; Piderit; Spielmann; Van Mons.

It crystallizes in white, semi-transparent parallelopipedons; it has a slightly saccharine, vapid, earthy taste.

HYDROGALE. (Ratier)

R. Cow's Milk, four ounces
Barley Water, two pounds
Mix.

PECTORAL POWDER. (Niemann)

R. Sugar of Milk, one ounce
Gum Arabic, five drams
Oleo-saccharum of Fennel, three drams
Mix.

PECTORAL PTISAN.

Potus Sacchari Lactis. (Augustin)

R. Sugar of Milk, half an ounce
Boiling Water, two pounds
Dissolve.

LACCA.—LAC, GUM LAC.

Synonimes :—*Laccæ Gummi*; Καγχαμον. —Laque, Gomme Laque, Fr.; Gummilack, Lack, Germ.; Laak, Arab.; Kambalo, Ba.; Lakada, Cyng.; Lacca, Port.; and Span.; Lak'h, Hind.; Balo, Jav.; Ainbalu, Mal.; Leka, Pol.; Lakscha, Sans.; Lacka, Swed.; Komburruk, Tam.; Commolekka, Tel.

Amst.; Ant.; Bavar.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Ainslie; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Piderit; Spielmann.

There are three sorts of lacs.

1. Stick Lac; *Lacca in ramulis* seu *ramis* (Laque en batons, Fr.; Stangenlack, Germ.). This is of a more or less deep red colour, nearly transparent, unequal, rough, hard, friable, forming a crust of some inches in length, and about a line in thickness, over a slender stick, which it rarely surrounds entirely. It is pierced at its surface with a great many holes communicating with oval cellules placed against each other without regularity, and from whence a white cottony substance comes out.

2. Seed Lac; *Lacca in granis* (Laque en grains, Fr.; Kærnerlack, Germ.). This consists of fragments of the preceding, detached from the branches.

3. Shell Lac, Lamp Lac; *Lacca in tabulis* seu *in massis* (Laque en masses *ou* en pains, Fr.; Schellack, Germ.). This is in plates or thin scales, obtained by melting either of the preceding and thus presenting the lac free from foreign substances.

Lac is produced by the puncture of the female of the *Coccus lacca*, Kerr, a hemipterous insect of the Indies (*Fig.* Journ. compl. des Sc. med. t. X. p. 20), which it makes in the bark of a great number of resinous trees, among which we distinguish particularly the *Ficus religiosa*, Linn.; the *Croton castaneifolium*, Linn.; the *Rhamnus Jujuba*, Linn.; the *Mimosa cinerea*, Willd.; and the *Mimosa corinda*, Willd.—Virey thinks, in contradiction to the opinion of Latreille, and justly, according to appearance, that the insect does not elaborate this substance, but that the production of it is occasioned by the punctures which it makes in the bark. He thinks that the resinous matter owes its fine colour to the insect, from the purple-red colour with which the female and the eggs of the cochineal are impregnated.

It is composed, according to Funke, of resin, of a peculiar matter, *Laccin*, intermediate between wax and resin, and of an animal colouring matter. John says that he has also found in it a peculiar acid, *Laccic Acid.*

AQUEOUS TINCTURE OF LAC.

Tinctura aquosa Laccæ seu *Gummi Laccæ aquosa.* (Bruns.; Hisp.; Palat.;

Ross.; Sard.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Spielmann)

R. Seed Lac, in powder, one part.
Alum, one half part.
Distilled Water, eight parts.

Boil together till reduced to one half. When cold, add

Water of Red Roses, } of each,
——— Sage, } two parts.

Filter. (Ross.; Sax.)

R. Powdered Lac, one ounce.
Alum, half an ounce.
Rose Water, two pounds.

Digest in a covered vessel, and filter when it has become of a fine red colour. (Hisp.)

R. Powdered Lac, one ounce.
Alum, one dram and a half.
Sage Water, three ounces.
Rose Water, one ounce and a half.

Boil together, and filter. (Spielmann)

R. Lac, one ounce.
Alum, one dram.
Sage Water, } of each,
Rose Water, } two ounces.
Scurvy-grass Water, }

Boil slowly, and strain. (Sard.)

Bruns. prescribes one ounce of lac, two drams of alum, and two ounces each, of the three waters.—Wirtem.—one ounce of lac, one dram and a half of alum, and one ounce and a half each, of the three waters.

R. Lac, six drams.
Alum, two drams.
Sage Water, } of each,
Selfheal Water, } one pound.
Scurvy-grass Water, }

Digest, without boiling, till the liquor becomes of a fine red colour, and strain. It may be flavoured by adding two scruples of cloves. (Palat.)

It is excitant, and is reputed anti-scorbutic.—It is employed in lotions and gargles.

ALCOHOLIC TINCTURE OF LAC. (Amst.; Fuld.; Van Mons)

R. Stick Lac, in powder, one part.
Alcohol, six parts.

Infuse for twelve hours in a water-bath, and filter. (Van Mons)

Amst. prescribes one part of lac, and eight parts of alcohol (0.884), to be infused for eight days.—Fuld.—one of lac and sixteen of spirit of scurvy-grass.

It is recommended in affections of the mouth and gums attributed to weakness, and is most frequently employed in the form of gargle: but it is likely that it only acts by virtue of the alcohol which it contains.

COMPOUND ALCOHOLIC TINCTURE OF LAC. (Bavar.; Ferr.; Lusit.; Ross.; Sard.; Suec.; Herbip.)

R. Powdered Lac, one ounce.
Myrrh, three ounces.
Spirit of Scurvy-grass, one pound and a half.

Digest for some days, and strain. (Ross.; Suec.)

Lusit. prescribes one ounce of lac, three drams of myrrh, two pounds of the spirit, and eight days' maceration.—Ferr.—one ounce of lac, two drams of myrrh, and one pound and a half of the spirit.

R. Lac, in powder, two ounces.
Alum, in powder, one dram and a half.
Spirit of Scurvy-grass, one pound.

Digest in a sand-bath, and strain. (Sard.)

Herbip. directs one ounce of lac and two scruples of alum to be digested in one pound of spirit of scurvy-grass, till the liquor assumes a fine red colour.—Lusit.—one ounce of lac, three drams of myrrh, two pounds of spirit, and eight days' digestion.—Bavar.—five parts of lac, one part of alum, thirty-six of water, and five of spirit.

It is slightly stimulant, and is recommended in lotions and gargles, to asthenic ulcerations of the mouth. The tincture prepared according to the second formula is more active and astringent than the other.

ALKALINE TINCTURE OF LAC.

Tinctura Laccæ kalica. (Bruns.; Hamb.; Hass.; Piderit; Van Mons)

R. Seed Lac, one ounce.
Myrrh, half an ounce.

Pulverize, and pour upon them

Deliquesced Sub-carbonate of Potass, half an ounce.

Reduce the whole to a soft paste; dry it over a slow fire, and pour upon the pulverized mass

Spirit of Scurvy-grass, six ounces.

Filter, after three or four days' digestion.

Boerhaave recommended this tincture internally, in gout and rheumatism; and externally, in scorbutic affections of the mouth and gums. He gave it in Spanish or Madeira wine. The sub-carbonate of potass is the principal source of its activity.

ALUMINATED TINCTURE OF LAC. (Ant.; Hisp.; Sard.; Herbip.)

R. Powdered Lac, two ounces.
——— Alum, one dram and a half.
Spirit of Scurvy-grass, one pound.

Digest in a sand-bath, and strain. (Sard.)

Herbip. prescribes half an ounce of lac, two scruples of alum, and one pound of

spirit.—Ant.—one ounce of lac, two drams of alum, and one pound of spirit.

R. Pure Lac, one ounce.
Alum, dissolved in water, one dram and a half.
Spirit of Scurvy-grass, eight ounces.

Digest till the liquor is of a fine red colour, and filter. (Hisp.)

This is for the same uses as the simple tincture; but it is more astringent.

LACTUCA.—LETTUCE.

Three species of this genus of plants are employed:

1. *Lactuca sativa*, Linn.—Garden Lettuce.

Synonimes:—Laitue cultivée, Fr.; Lattich, Gartensalat, Germ.; Salat, Locyka, Bohem.; Laktuk, Dan.; Russ.; and Swed.; Lechaga, Span.; Gewoone Salade, Lataw, Dut.; Lattuca, Ital.; Loczyga, Leituga, Pol.

Lond.; Edinb.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann; Zarda.

This plant is cultivated in gardens, where it has produced numerous varieties. (*Syngenesia Polygamia Æqualis*, Linn.; *Synantheræ*, Cass.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. IV. 213.)

The herb and seeds are employed.

The herb (*Herba Lactucæ*) is composed of oblong, oval, undulated leaves, of a watery sweetish taste.

The seeds are long, flattened, pointed at both ends, and of a grey colour.

2. *Lactuca Scariola*, Linn.

Synonime:—Laitue sauvage, Fr.

Amer.; Austr.; Gall.; Ferr.; Lipp.; Wirtem.; Guibourt.

A plant of Europe. (*Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 294.)

The herb (*Herba Lactucæ sylvestris* seu *scariolæ*) is employed. It consists of alternate, sessile, amplexicaul, long leaves, sagittate at the base, and acute at the summit. They are usually pinnatifid, bordered with some spinescent teeth, and glabrous. It has a disagreeable odour, and a bitter taste.

3. *Lactuca virosa*, Linn.—Virous Lettuce, Strong-scented Lettuce, Hemlock Lettuce.

Synonimes:—Laitue vireuse, Fr.; Gifliger Lattich, Stinkender Lattich, Germ.; Locyka lesnjneb plana, Bohem.; Stinkende Laktuk, Dan.; Stinkende Salade, Dut.; Salata jadowita, Locyga dzika, Pol.; Alsace brava, Port.

Edinb.; Ant.; Bavar.; Bruns.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Hann.; Hass.; Pol.; Ross.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann; Zarda.

A plant of Europe. (*Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 285.)

The herb (*Herba Lactucæ virosæ* seu *Intybi angusti*) is employed. It is composed of alternate, sessile, embracing, long, notched leaves, obtuse at the top, and the lower ones sinuated and toothed. It has a nauseous odour, and an acrid and very bitter taste.

The garden lettuce is considered as a sedative, but it undoubtedly acts only as an emollient. [I think M. Jourdan is mistaken in this opinion.—Edit.]—Dose, of the juice, from half an ounce to two ounces.—As to the virous, it is exceedingly stimulant: it acts on the nervous system, and is also diuretic.

EXTRACT OF GARDEN LETTUCE.

Extractum Lactucæ. (Lond.)

Succus spissatus Lactucæ sativæ. (Edinb.)

R. Fresh Lettuce Leaves, one pound.

Bruise them in a stone mortar, sprinkling them with a little water; then express the juice, and evaporate it unstrained till it acquires the proper consistence.

EXTRACT OF VIROUS LETTUCE.

Extractum Lactucæ virosæ. (Edinb.; Ant.; Austr.; Belg.; Fuld.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Ross.; Wirtem.; Her-

BIP.; BRUGNATELLI; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Succus spissatus Lactucæ virosæ.
(EDINB.)

R. Leaves of Virous Lettuce, any quantity.

Bruise them in a stone mortar, sprinkling them with a little water; then express the juice, and evaporate it in a water-bath, constantly stirring towards the end with a spatula.

FULD.; HAMB.; LIPP.; ROSS.; HERBIP.; and BRUGNATELLI give the same formula.

SWEDIAUR directs ten pounds of leaves to be bruised, adding six pounds of water to them; the juice to be expressed, to be brought to a single boil, and then to be evaporated immediately.

R. Herb of Virous Lettuce, one pound.

Bruise it in a marble mortar, and express the juice; boil the residue for an hour with three pounds of water, and express. Mix the liquors, and evaporate. (HASS.)

R. Fresh Herb of Virous Lettuce, any quantity.

Express the juice, and keep it for twenty hours in a cool place that it may not ferment; decant, boil for a few moments, and strain through flannel; clarify with white of egg, and strain again: then evaporate the liquor slowly to one half, let it cool, clarify again with white of egg, and strain: finally, evaporate it to the required consistence. (WIRTEM.)

R. Fresh Leaves of Virous Lettuce, any quantity.

Bruise them with a little water, and pass through a sieve; set aside, decant, coagulate at the fire, and strain again: then evaporate to the consistence of pilular mass, remove it from the fire, incorporate the fecula set apart, and evaporate again to the proper consistence. (ANT.; VAN MONS)

R. Fresh Leaves of Virous Lettuce, any quantity.

Bruise them in a mortar, and express the juice; evaporate this till the addition of one fourth of powdered dry herb of lettuce is required to give the consistence of an extract. (BELG.)

R. Fresh Leaves of Virous Lettuce, any quantity.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Exhaust the herb by several successive ebullitions, mix the liquor, and after decantation, evaporate them in a water-bath. (AUSTR.)

Dose, from four to twelve or more grains.

WATER OF GARDEN LETTUCE. (GALL.; SARD.)

R. Fresh Herb of Lettuce, one part.
Water, two parts.

Distil two thirds. (SARD.)

GALL. prescribes five thousand parts of fresh lettuce, and twelve thousand five hundred of water; ten thousand parts to be distilled, and poured upon a similar quantity of fresh lettuce, adding ten thousand parts of water; ten thousand parts to be again distilled, and the operation to be repeated a third time.

Dose, from half an ounce to two ounces.

SEDATIVE PEDILUVIUM. (NIEMANN)

R. Lettuces, eight or ten.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Infuse for a short time, and boil. It is to be used without straining.

TINCTURE OF VIROUS LETTUCE.

Tinctura seu *Essentia Lactucæ virosæ.*
(SAX.; NIEMANN)

R. Juice of Virous Lettuce, recently expressed, Concentrated Alcohol, } of each, an equal part.

Macerate without heat for several days, and filter. (SAX.)

R. Herb of Virous Lettuce, one ounce.
Cinnamon, one dram.
Concentrated Alcohol, Distilled Water, } of each, four ounces.

Digest for several days, express, and filter. (NIEMANN)

It is stimulant and narcotic.—Dose, fifteen drops, to be gradually augmented.

LACTUCARIUM.

Synonimes :—Lettuce-opium.—Thridace, Lactucarium, Fr.

Edinb.; Dubl.; Amer., Coxe; Niemann; Spielmann.

This substance is hard and brittle, of a deep-brown colour, of a slightly virous odour, and of a strong bitter taste.

It is the solidified milky juice of the *Lactuca sativa*, Linn.; and is obtained by cutting the stems horizontally.

According to Caventou, lactucarium does not contain morphine, but malic acid and lime.

The property is attributed to it of producing sleep without occasioning stupor, of diminishing the frequency of the pulse, and of lessening animal heat. — Dose, from two to four grains or more, progressively.

TINCTURE OF LACTUCARIUM.

Tinctura Lactucarii. (Coxe; Niemann)

R. Lactucarium, one ounce.
Proof Spirit, one pint.

Digest, and filter.—Dose, from ten to sixty drops.

SYRUP OF LACTUCARIUM. (Fee)

R. Fresh juice of the Stems of Lettuce, deprived of their leaves at the time of flowering, one pound.
Sugar, two pounds.

Dissolve without heat and filter.

RESOLVENT PILLS.

Pilulæ torpentes ac resolventes. (Brera)

R. Lactucarium, twelve grains.
Rob of Elder, } of each, a
Extract of Liquorice, } sufficient quantity.

Make four pills.—Dose, one every three hours; in obstinate cough without expectoration, and in acute dropsy.

SEDATIVE POTION.

Potio nutriens et sedans. (Brera)

R. Iceland Moss, two ounces.
Spring Water, a sufficient quantity,

to obtain eight ounces of decoction. Add when strained,

Lactucarium, half a dram.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, half an ounce.
Simple Syrup, one ounce.

Mix.—To be taken gradually, in obstinate cough and tuberculous phthisis.

LAMIUM ALBUM, Linn.—WHITE DEAD NETTLE; ARCHANGEL.

Synonimes :—Ortie blanche, Fr.; Weisse Bienensang, Weisse Todlennessel, Germ.; Hlucha, Mrtwa, Smzadlawa Kopriwa, Bohem.; Dœdnelde, Dan.; Ortiga muerta, Span.; Pokvzywa martiva, Pol.; Ortiga morta, Port.; Blind nesta, Swed.

Ant.; Bruns.; Gall.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius.; Brugnatelli; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann; Zarda.

A very common plant throughout Europe.

(*Didynamia Gymnospermia*, Linn.; *Labiatæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 80.)

The herb and flowers are employed.

The herb (*Herba Lamii albi* seu *Galeopsidis* seu *Urticæ mortuæ.*) consists of a nearly glabrous, rather hairy stem, and of cordiform, petiolated, acuminated leaves, bordered with acute teeth. It has a disagreeable odour and a styptic taste. It is an astringent stimulant.

The flowers, of which the corollæ only are used, are white, of an unpleasant smell and sweetish taste. They are emollient.

LASERPITIUM.—LASSERWORT

Two species of this genus of plants are mentioned in pharmacopœias.

1. *Laserpitium latifolium*, LINN.—Broad-leaved Lasserwort.

SYNONIMES :—Laser à large feuilles, Gentiane blanche, FR. ; Hirschwurzel, Weisser Enzian, GERM.

BRUNS. ; GALL. ; WIRTEM. ; BERGIUS ; MURRAY and GMELIN ; SPIELMANN.

A plant of Europe. (*Pentandria Digynia*, LINN. ; *Umbelliferæ*, JUSS. ; *Fig.* Jacq. Fl. *Austr.* t. 146.)

The root (*Radix Gentianæ albæ* seu *Cerviæ albæ*) is employed. It is very long, cylindrical, of a yellowish-brown colour without, and of a yellowish-white within. It has an aromatic and agreeable smell, and an aromatic, acrid, and bitterish taste.

It is tonic and stimulant.

2. *Laserpitium Siler*, LINN. — Mountain Lasserwort.

SYNONIMES : — Laser sermontain, FR. ; Rosskümelartiges Laserkraut, GERM. ; Eselskomin, DUT. ; Laserpicio Silerino, PORT.

BRUNS. ; GALL. ; WIRTEM. ; HERBIP. ; BERGIUS ; MURRAY and GMELIN ; SPIELMANN.

A plant of the Alps. (*Fig.* Jacq. *Fl. Austr.* t. 145)

The seeds (*Semines Sileris montani*) are employed. They are long, flattish, grooved and furnished with narrow wings. They have an aromatic and pleasant odour, and an aromatic, acrid, and bitter taste.

It is tonic and stimulant.

LAVANDULA.—LAVENDER.

Two species of this genus of plants are employed in medicine.

1. *Lavandula Spica*, LINN.—Lavender.

SYNONIMES : — Lavande, FR. ; Lavandel, GERM. ; DUT. ; DAN. ; and SWED. ; Espliego, Alhugema, SPAN. ; Lavendola, ITAL. ; Lawanda, POL. ; Alfazema, PORT.

LOND. ; EDINB. ; DUBL. ; AMER. ; AMST. ; ANT. ; AUSTR. ; BATAV. ; BAVAR. ; BELG. ; BRUNS. ; DAN. ; HISP. ; GALL. ; FENN. ; FORM. HÔP. FR. ; FULD. ; GENEV. ; HAMB. ; HANN. ; HASS. ; LIPP. ; OLDEN. ; LUSIT. ; POL. ; CAST. BORUS. ; ROSS. ; SAX. ; SUEC. ; WIRTEM. ; HERBIP. ; WURCEB. ; BERGIUS ; BRUGNATELLI ; COXE ; GUIBOURT ; MURRAY and GMELIN ; PIDERIT ; SPIELMANN.

A plant of the middle of Europe. (*Didynamia Gymnospermia*, LINN. ; *Labiatæ*, JUSS. ; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 53)

The flowering tops (*Herba et Flores* seu *summitates* seu *spicæ florentes Lavandulæ* seu *spicæ*) are employed. They consist of straight ramified stalks, furnished with linear, downy, whitish leaves, and terminated by blue or violet-coloured verticillated flowers whose clusters form an interrupted spike, furnished with narrow linear bracteæ. They have a penetrating and very agreeable odour, and an aromatic and bitter taste.

It is an energetic stimulant.—Dose, from a scruple to half a dram, of the powder.

AROMATIC SPECIES. (FORM. HÔP. FR. ; HANN. ; POL. ; BORUS. ; SARD. ; HUFELAND ; SPIELMANN ; SWEDIAUR)

R. Herb of Marjoram,
——— Peppermint,
——— Rosemary,
——— Wild Thyme,
} of each, two parts.
Flowers of Lavender
Cloves,
Cubebs,
} of each, one part.

Make a coarse powder. (HANN. ; POL. ; BORUS. ; SARD.)

R. Herb of Rosemary,
——— Rue,
——— Sage,
——— Hyssop,
——— Lavender,
——— Wormwood,
——— Origanum,
——— Thyme,
} of each, an equal part.
Leaves of Bay,
Petals of Red Roses,
Flowers of Chamomile,
——— Melilot,
— ——— Elder,
Muriate of Ammonia,

Make a coarse powder. (SPIELMANN)

For fomentation.

R. Flowers of Lavender,
——— Chamomile,
Herb of Peppermint,
——— Balm,
——— Thyme,
——— Marjoram,
} of each, an equal part.

Cut and mix. (HUFELAND)

R. Flowers and Tops of Lavender,
——— Balm,
——— Peppermint,
——— Sage.
——— Thyme,
——— Wormwood,
——— Watermint,
——— Origanum
——— Rosemary
} of each, an equal part.

Cut and mix. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

CEPHALIC SPECIES.

Species cephalicæ pro Fomentatione seu Epithemate. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; VAN MONS)

R. Herb of Marjoram,
——— Mint,
——— Balm,
——— Wild Thyme,
Flowers of Lavender,
——— Arnica,
} of each, an equal part.

Cut, and mix. (HERBIP.)

R. Herb and Tops of Betony,
——— Hyssop,
——— Lavender,
——— Marjoram,
——— Origanum,
——— Rosemary,
——— Rue,
——— Sage,
——— Wild Thyme,
Flowers of Chamomile,
——— Melilot,
——— Roses,
——— Elder,
Leaves of Bay,
} of each, one ounce.
Muriate of Ammonia, half an ounce.

Cut, bruise, and mix. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.; VAN MONS)

INFUSION OF LAVENDER. (FORM. HÔP. FR.

R. Dried Tops of Lavender,
Grated Liquorice,
} of each, two drams and a half.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain two pounds of strained infusion.

COMPOUND AROMATIC TINCTURE. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

R. Aromatic Species, one part.
Alcohol (22 degrees), nine parts.

Infuse the species for eight days in one half of the alcohol; then express, and infuse the residue in the other half of the spirit: then mix and filter the tinctures.

It is employed externally in lotions and fomentations, usually mixed with wine.—It is stimulant.

VINEGAR OF LAVENDER.

Acetum Lavandulæ. (GALL.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; PIDERIT)

R. Flowers of Lavender, one part.
Vinegar, six parts.

Macerate in the sun for several days, and express. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.; PIDERIT)

GALL. prescribes one part of lavender, sixteen parts of vinegar, and fifteen days' maceration.—HERBIP.—one of lavender, nine of vinegar, and three weeks' maceration.

R. Dried Flowers of Lavender, one pound.
Vinegar, six pounds.

Macerate for six days; boil for a short time, and add when strained,

Alcohol, half a pound.

Mix. (LUSIT.)

It is aromatic, and is sometimes employed externally.

COMPOUND VINEGAR OF LAVENDER.

Acide acétique aromatique, Esprit aromatique acéteux, Vinaigre des quatre voleurs. (FENN.; BRUGNATELLI; NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Cinnamon,
Cloves,
Nutmegs,
} of each, one dram.
Peppermint, half an ounce.
Lavender,
Rosemary,
} of each, one ounce.
Vinegar, eight ounces.
Proof Spirit, twenty ounces.

Distil twenty-eight parts. (VAN MONS)

R. Fresh Herb of Wormwood,
——— Mentha Crispa,
——— Rosemary,
——— Rue,
} of each, one ounce and a half.
Dried Flowers of Lavender, two ounces.

Root of Sweet Flag, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves,	of each, two drams.
Vinegar,	ten pounds.

Macerate for ten days; express, and filter. (BRUGNATELLI)

R. Tops of Wormwood, ——— Milfoil, Herb of Peppermint, Flowers of Lavender, Cloves, Ginger,	of each, four drams.
Boiling Vinegar,	seven pounds and a half.
Acetic Acid,	half a pound.

Macerate for four days; express, clarify with cow's milk, strain, and add

Spirit of Rosemary,	four ounces.

Mix. (FENN.)

R. Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves,	of each, half an ounce.
Rhodium Wood, White Sanders Wood, Seeds of Fennel,	of each, two drams.
Vinegar,	four pounds.

Having digested these for two days, in a moderate heat, add

Herb of Wormwood, ——— Rosemary, ——— Peppermint, Flowers of Lavender,	of each, half an ounce.
Herb of Marjoram,	one dram.

Digest again for two days; then boil, and strain when cold. (NIEMANN)

LAVENDER WATER. (AUSTR.; GALL.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.)

R. Flowering Herb of Lavender,	one part.
Water,	four parts.

Distil one half. (GALL.; PALAT.; SARD.)

HERBIP. prescribes one part of lavender, and six parts of water.—AUSTR.—one of lavender, and twelve of water.

ESSENTIAL OIL OF LAVENDER.

Oleum Lavandulæ æthereum, Ætheroleum Lavandulæ. (LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; PIDERIT; SWEDIAUR)

Oleum Lavandulæ. (LOND.)

Oleum volatile Lavandulæ Spicæ. EDINB.)

Oleum Florum Lavandulæ. (DUBL.)

R. Flowers of Lavender,	any quantity.
Water,	a sufficient quantity.

Distil, and collect the supernatant oil.

The same is required by AMER.; AMST.; BATAV.; BELG.; FERR.; FULD.; GENEV.; LUSIT.; ROSS.; SUEC.; BRUGNATELLI; and COXE.

SWEDIAUR prescribes one part of flowering herb, and four parts of water.—HISP.; HANN.; POL.; BORUS.; and SAX.—one of herb, and eight of water.—DAN.—one of herb, and six of water.—ANT.—six of herb, and twenty of water.—GALL.—five of herb, and seven of water.—BAVAR.—one of herb, and nine of water.—AUSTR.—one of herb, and twelve of water.

R. Lavender,	twenty-five parts.
Water,	seventy-five parts.
Muriate of Soda,	three parts.

Distil. (BRUNS.; HASS.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; PIDERIT)

R. Lavender,	any quantity.
Lavender Water,	a sufficient quantity.

Distil. (HERBIP.)

Dose, from two to eight drops.

BALSAM OF LAVENDER.

Linimentum aromaticum. (BRUNS.; SWEDIAUR)

R. Oil of Lavender,	one part.
——— Nutmegs,	five parts.

Mix. (BRUNS.)

R. Oil of Lavender, ——— Nutmegs, Cocoa Nut Oil,	of each, an equal part.

Mix. (SWEDIAUR)

SPIRIT OF LAVENDER.

Spiritus Lavandulæ. (LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; FENN.; FERR.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SARD.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; COXE; PIDERIT; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Spiritus Lavandulæ.

R. Fresh Lavender Flowers,	two pounds.

Rectified Spirit, one gallon.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to prevent empyreuma. Macerate for twenty-four hours, and then distil a gallon with a gentle heat. (LOND.)

DUBL. gives the same formula, but requires only five pints to be distilled.

Spiritus Lavandulæ Spicæ. (EDINB.)

R. Fresh Lavender Flowers, two pounds.
Alcohol, eight pounds.

Distil seven pounds by the heat of a water-bath.

R. Lavender, one part.
Alcohol (20 degrees,) four parts.

Distil a spirit marking 28 degrees. (ANT.; BRUNS.; HASS.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; PIDERIT)

BELG. prescribes one part of lavender and sixteen parts of alcohol.—SUEC.—one and a half of lavender and eight of alcohol.—LUSIT.—one and a half of lavender and ten of alcohol.—SARD.—one of lavender and four of alcohol, and the product to be poured upon fresh herb.—DAN.—one of lavender and six of alcohol; and the product to be poured upon fresh herb.—HERBIP.—one and a half of lavender, and ten of alcohol; and the product to be poured upon fresh herb.—FERR.—one and a half of herb and eight of alcohol; six to be distilled.

R. Lavender, three parts.
Proof Spirit, six parts.
Water, thirty-six parts.

Distil nine parts.

HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; and SAX. prescribe one part of lavender, four parts of alcohol, and four of water.—BAVAR.—one of lavender, four of alcohol (0.900), and eight of water.—AUSTR.—one of lavender, four and a half of alcohol (0.910), and six of water.—FENN.—one and a half of lavender, four of alcohol, and three of water.—AMER.; and COXE—two pounds of herb, eight pints of alcohol, and a sufficient quantity of water.

R. Lavender, twelve parts.
Alcohol, six parts.
Water, two parts.

Distil six parts; re-distil the product with twelve parts of lavender and two of water; and draw off six parts again. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Lavender, half a pound.
Lavender Water, one pound.
Alcohol, four pounds.

Infuse for twenty-four hours, and distil three pounds. (ROSS.)

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF LAVENDER.

Tinctura Lavandulæ composita seu *aromatica, Spiritus Lavandula compositus, Alcohol cum Lavandula spica compositus.* (LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; ANT.; DAN.; GALL.; FENN.; GENEV.; HANN.; PALAT.; SUEC.; COXE; CADET DE GASSICOURT; FEE; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Spirit of Lavender, three pints.
——— Rosemary, one pint.
Cinnamon, bruised, } of each,
Nutmegs, bruised, } half an ounce.
Red Sanders Wood, one ounce.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain. (LOND.)

DUBL. gives the same formula, adding two drams of cloves, and requires only ten days' maceration.

R. Spirit of Lavender, three pounds.
———Rosemary, one pound.
Cinnamon, bruised, one ounce.
Nutmegs, bruised, two drams.
Red Sanders Wood, three drams.

Macerate for seven days, and strain. (EDINB.)

R. Spirit of Lavender, thirty-two parts,
——— Rosemary, sixteen parts.
Cinnamon, } of each, two parts.
Nutmegs, }

Infuse without heat for three days, and add

Red Sanders Wood, one part.

Macerate again for several days; then express and filter. (VAN MONS)

HANN. prescribes two pounds of spirit of lavender, eight ounces of spirit of rosemary, two drams of cinnamon, as much of nutmeg, and half an ounce of red sanders.—NIEMANN; and FEE—three pounds of spirit of lavender, one pound of spirit of rosemary, half an ounce each, of cinnamon and of nutmegs, and one ounce of red sanders.—PALAT.; and SUEC.—three pounds of spirit of lavender, one pound of spirit of rosemary, half an ounce each, of cinnamon and of nutmegs, and three drams of red sanders.—CADET DE GASSICOURT—three pounds of spirit of lavender, one pound of spirit of rosemary, one ounce and a half each, of cinnamon and of red sanders, and one ounce of nutmegs.—VAN MONS.—twelve ounces of spirit of rosemary, thirty-six ounces of spirit of lavender, half an ounce each, of cinnamon and of nutmegs, and half a dram of cochineal.

R. Spirit of Lavender, three pounds.
——— Rosemary, one pound.
Cinnamon, } of each,
Nutmegs, } half an ounce.
Cochineal, bruised, half a dram.

Digest for three days in a moderate heat, and strain. (Fenn.)

R. Spirit of Lavender, two pounds.
——— Rosemary, six ounces.
Powdered Cinnamon, } of each,
——— Nutmegs, } half an ounce.
——— Red Sanders, three drams.

Digest for several days; filter, and pour upon the residue,

Spirit of Lavender, one pound.
——— Rosemary, six ounces.

Digest for three days, and mix the filtered tincture with the former. (Ant.)

R. Spirit of Lavender, three pounds.
——— Sage, one pound.
Cinnamon, one ounce.
Nutmegs, half an ounce.
Red Sanders Wood, three drams.

Infuse for eight days, and strain. (Swediaur.)

R. Spirit of Lavender, three pounds.
———Rosemary, one pound.
Cinnamon, } of each,
Nutmegs, } half an ounce.
Yellow Sanders, }
Ambergris, half a scruple.
Saffron, one dram.

Macerate for eight days, and strain. (Genev.)

R. Spirit of Lavender, } of each,
——— Rosemary, } twenty-four ounces.
Cinnamon, one ounce.
Nutmegs, half an ounce.
Cloves, two drams.
Water, one hundred and twenty ounces.

Distil forty-eight ounces, and infuse in this product

Red Sanders Wood, three drams,

and filter; or infuse the whole, without distilling, for several days, in the two spirits, and filter. (Van Mons)

R. Spirit of Lavender, eighty-four parts.
——— Rosemary, forty-eight parts.
——— Lemon, twelve parts.
Cinnamon, three parts.
Cubebs, } of each, one part.
Cloves, }

Infuse for several days without heat, and filter. (Van Mons)

Amer.; and Coxe give the same as (Lond.)

R. Tops of Lavender, twelve parts.
——— Rosemary, six parts.
Cloves, } of each, three parts.
Cinnamon, }
Cubebs, one part.
Proof Spirit,
one hundred and forty-four parts.
Water,
two hundred and eighty-eight parts.

Distil one hundred and eight parts. (Van Mons)

Dan. prescribes two pounds of lavender, one pound of rosemary, three ounces of fresh lemon peel and twelve pounds of alcohol; to be distilled to dryness, and one ounce of cubebs, one ounce of cloves, and three ounces of cinnamon, to be infused in the product.

It is stimulant.—Dose, from ten drops to two drams, in sweetened water.

ODORIFEROUS LIQUOR.

Aqua odorifera. (Wirtem.; Niemann)

R. Herb of Rosemary, } of each,
——— Marjoram, } one ounce.
Flowers of Lavender,
——— Lily of the } of each,
Valley, } two ounces.
——— Roses,
Rhodium Wood, } of each,
Fresh Lemon Peel, } one ounce and a half.
Cinnamon, two ounces.
Cloves, one ounce and a half.
Alcohol, eight pounds.
Water, four pounds.

Digest for three days, and distil three-fourths of it. (Wirtem.)

R. Lavender, } of each, two pounds.
Balm, }
Root of Sweet Flag, one pound.
Cloves, } of each,
Herb of Rosemary, } half a pound.
——— Marjoram, } of each,
——— Peppermint, } one ounce.
Cinnamon,
Alcohol, two pounds.
Water, thirty pounds.

Distil twenty ounces. (Niemann)

This aromatic liquor differs very little from the *Eau des Carmes* and *Eau de Cologne*. It is used for the same purposes.

2. *Lavandula Stœchas*, Linn.—French Lavender.

Synonimes: — Stœchas d'Arabie, Fr.; Stœchas, Germ.; Dan.; Dut.; and Swed.; Cantnosa, Span.; Stecade, Ital.; Rosmarinho, Port.

Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Ferr.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A small shrub of the middle of Europe. (*Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 485.)

The flowers (*Flores Stœchadis purpureæ Arabicæ*) are employed. They are of a deep purple colour, crowded into an oblong oval spike, which is surmounted by a bunch of coloured leaves. They have an agreeable and camphorous odour, particularly when rubbed. Their taste is aromatic and bitter.

SYRUP OF FRENCH LAVENDER.

Syrupus de Stœchade. (GALL.)

R. French Lavender, one ounce.
Distilled Water of French Lavender, two pounds.

Digest in a water-bath for two hours, and add to the strained liquor

White Sugar, twice the quantity.

Dissolve in a water-bath, and strain through flannel.—Dose, from half a dram to two drams.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF FRENCH LAVENDER.

Syrupus de Stœcahade seu *de Stœchade compositus.* (GALL.; WIRTEM.; VAN MONS)

R. Cinnamon, one part.
Ginger, Sweet Flag, } of each, two parts.
Fresh Leaves of Fennel, Rue, Rosemary, Sage, Thyme, French Lavender, } of each, eight parts.
Water, five hundred parts.

Distil seventy parts, with which, and

White Sugar, one hundred and twenty-eight parts.

Make a syrup in a water-bath.

R. Dried Spikes of French Lavender, three ounces
Flowering Tops of Thyme, four ounces and a half
Tops of Sage, Rosemary, } of each, six drams
Seeds of Rue, Fennel, } of each, four drams and a half
Cinnamon, Ginger, Sweet Flag, } of each, two drams
Water, eight pounds

Macerate for two days in a covered vessel, then distil half a pound of liquid, and add to it

White Sugar, one pound

Strain the residue with expression, and add to the liquor

White Sugar, four pounds

Make a syrup, and mix it with the former when half cold. (GALL.)

R. French Lavender, two ounces
Flowers of Rosemary, two drams
Mountain Calamint, Origanum, Thyme, } of each, three drams
Betony, Sage, } of each, two drams
Seeds of Anise, Peony, } of each, two drams and a half
Sweet Flag, Cinnamon, Ginger, } of each, one dram
Boiling Water, one pound

Macerate for two days in a warm place, then express, and add to nine ounces of the liquor

White Sugar, sixteen ounces

Boil, and strain. (WIRTEM.)

Dose, from half a dram to two drams.

LAURUS.

Five species of this genus are used in medicine:

1. *Laurus Cinnamomum*, LINN.—Cinnamon.

SYNONIMES:— *Cinnamomum Canella*, Κίνναμον.—Cannelle, Cannelle de Ceylon, FR.—Zimmt, Zimmet, GERM.; Darsini, ARAB.; Skorice, BOHEM.; Kerrundu, CYNG.; Caneel, DAN.; Kalmie darchinie, DUK.; Canella, ITAL.; PORT.; and SPAN.; Darchinie, HIND.; and PERS.; Kaneel, DUT.; Kaimanis, MAL.; Cynamon prawdziwy, POL.; Darasita, SANS. Kanel, SWED.; Karruwa puttay, TAM. Sanalinga putta, TEL.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST. ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR. BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL. FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FENN.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP. OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS. SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP. AINSLIE; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PARIS; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

This tree is originally of Ceylon. (*Enneandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Laurineæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. II. 92.)

The bark (*Cortex Cinnamomi veri* seu *acuti* seu *Cannella Zeylanica*) is employed. It is smooth, thin, flexible, papyraceous, rolled in long quills of about the diameter of the finger, and containing other smaller rolls; it is ligneous, and exhibits a splintry fracture. It is of a reddish-yellow or fawn colour; its odour very agreeable, and its taste aromatic, rather acrid, sweet, and mixed with a slight astringency.

It contains a very acrid volatile oil, much tannin, an azoted colouring matter, an acid, mucilage, and starch.

It is a powerful stimulant.—Dose, from ten grains to a scruple of the powder.

I. *Preparations which contain Cinnamon in substance.*

Aromatic nutritive powder. (Niemann; Spielmann)

R. Vanilla, one part.
Cloves, two parts.
Cinnamon, four parts.
Rice, sixty-four parts.
White Sugar, ninety-six parts.

Pulverize each separately, and mix. (Van Mons)

Niemann; and Spielmann prescribe one of cloves, two of vanilla, twenty-four of cinnamon, one hundred and twenty-eight of rice, and one hundred and ninety-two of sugar.

This powder is taken as chocolate.

Compound powder of cinnamon; aromatic powder.

Pulvis aromaticus seu *Cinnamomi compositus*, *Pulvis* seu *Species Imperatoris*, *Pulvis Vitæ Imperatoris*, *Pulvis Diaromaton*, *Species aromaticæ* seu *diacinnamomi* seu *diambræ* seu *lætifiantes Rhazis*, *Tragea aromatica*, *Species aromaticæ rosatæ*. (Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Amer.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Lusit.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Cadet de Gassicourt; Hufeland; Piderit; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

Pulvis Cinnamomi compositus. (Lond.)

R. Cinnamon, two ounces.
Cardamom Seeds,
Ginger, one ounce and a half.
Long Pepper, one ounce.
Reduce them to a very fine powder.

Pulvis aromaticus.

R. Cinnamon, } of each,
Cardamom Seeds, } an
Ginger, } equal part.
Reduce them to a fine powder, to be kept in a well-stopped bottle. (Edinb.)

R. Cinnamon, two ounces.
Lesser Cardamom Seeds, husked, } of each,
Ginger, } one dram.
Long Pepper, }
Reduce them to fine powder. (Dubl.)

Amer.; Batav.; Belg.; and Coxe give the same formula as Edinb.—Brugnatelli; and Van Mons—the same as Lond.—Genev.; Hann.; and Borus.—the same as Dubl.—Bavar. prescribes two parts of cinnamon, and one each of cardamoms and of ginger.

R. Cinnamon, one part.
Pichurim Beans, } of each,
Lesser Cardamoms, } two parts.
Make a powder. (Lusit.)

R. Cinnamon, } of each,
Lesser Cardamoms, } two ounces.
Ginger, } of each, half an ounce.
Cloves, }
Make a powder. (Pol.)

R. Cinnamon, two ounces.
Cardamoms, } of each, one ounce.
Ginger, }
Nutmegs, }
Make a powder. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Swediaur)—This formula bears the title of *Pulvis diaromaton*.

Amst. requires an equal part each of the four substances.

R. Root of Elecampane, } of each, one ounce.
——— Sweet Flag, }
——— Ginger, }
Anise, }
Orange Peel, }
Black Pepper, }
Cloves, } of each, half an ounce.
Cinnamon, }
Make a powder. (Hufeland)

R. Cinnamon, ten drams.
Ginger, } of each, half an ounce.
Cloves, }

Galanga,
Mace,
Nutmegs, } of each, two drams.

Make a powder. (BRUNS.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)—This powder bears the title of *Pulvis* seu *Species Imperatoris.*

PIDERIT prescribes one ounce of galanga, ten drams of cinnamon, half an ounce each, of cardamoms and of cloves, and two drams of mace.

This formula resembles the three following: they bear the name of *Species aromaticæ rosatæ*·

R. Liquorice, seven drams.
Galanga, one dram.
Aloe Wood, } of each,
Yellow Sanders Wood, } two drams.
Cinnamon, six drams.
Cloves, } of each,
Mace, } two drams and a half.
Nutmegs, } of each,
Lesser Cardamoms, } one dram.
Petals of Roses, two ounces.

Make a powder. (PALAT.)

R. Cinnamon, one ounce.
Cloves,
Ginger,
Nutmegs, } of each, three drams.
Mace, two drams.
Red Sanders Wood, one ounce.
White Sugar, thirty ounces.

Make a powder. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

These are called *completæ* when to every two ounces are added

Ambergris, eight grains.
Musk, three grains.

R. Petals of Red Roses, one ounce.
Liquorice, one ounce and a half.
Galanga, half an ounce.
Aloe Wood, } of each, one
Yellow Sanders Wood, } dram and a half.
Cinnamon, two drams and a half.
Cloves,
Mace,
Gum Arabic, } of each,
—— Tragacanth, } four scruples.
Nutmegs, } of each,
Lesser Cardamoms, } half a dram.
Spikenard, half a scruple.

Make a powder. (SPIELMANN)

WIRTEM. also prescribes one dram of cinnamon, half a dram of ginger, fifteen grains each, of cloves, of galanga, of grains of paradise, of mace, and of nutmeg; half a dram each, of white and of red sanders, and eight ounces of white sugar.—SPIELMANN—two drams of cinnamon, one dram of ginger, half a dram each, of cloves, of lesser galanga, of grains of paradise, of mace, and of nutmeg; six drams of red sanders, and sixteen ounces of sugar.

To this formula belongs the title of *Pulvis* seu *Tragea aromatica;* the second of WIRTEM. bears that of *Tragea aromatica Gabelchoveri.*

R. Root of Elecampane, half an ounce.
—— Galanga, one ounce.
—— Ginger,
Cloves,
Lesser Cardamoms,
Long Pepper,
Mace, } of each,
Nutmegs, } three drams.
Aloe Wood,
Saffron, one dram.
Cassia Lignea, half an ounce.
Cinnamon, two ounces.

Make a powder. (WIRTEM.)—This powder is called *Species diacinnamomi.*

R. Root of Doronica, } of each,
—— Galanga, } one dram
—— Ginger, } and a half.
Spikenard, one dram.
Aloe Wood,
Yellow Sanders Wood, } of each,
Long Pepper, } two drams.
Cloves,
Nutmegs, } of each, three drams.
Mace,
Lesser Cardamoms, } of each,
Great Cardamoms, } one dram.
Cinnamon, three drams.

Make a powder. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.)

This formula gives the *Species diambræ;* they are called *completæ*, when half a dram of musk and half a dram of ambergris are added.

The following formula gives the *Species aromaticæ caryophillatæ:*

R. Root of Liquorice, two drams.
—— Zedoary,
—— Galanga,
Aloe Wood,
Yellow Sanders Wood,
Cinnamon, } of each,
Mace, } one dram.
Long Pepper,
Cardamoms,
Cubebs, two scruples.
Petals of Roses, half an ounce.
Cloves, one ounce.

Make a powder. (WIRTEM.)

These species are called *completæ*, when to every ounce are added

Ambergris, eight grains.
Musk, half a grain.

R. Root of White Behen,
——— Red Behen,
——— Zedoary,
——— Doronica,
Herb of Balm,
Seeds of Sweet Basil,
——— Peony,
Saffron,
Cloves,
Lesser Cardamoms,
Cinnamon,
Lemon Peel,
Mastic,
of each, half an ounce.

Make a powder. (WIRTEM.) — These species are called *Rhazes' Species lætificantes;* they are called *completæ*, when half an ounce of nutmegs and a scruple of musk are added.

R. Root of Zedoary,
——— Elecampane,
——— Sweet Flag,
——— Burnet Saxifrage,
——— Galanga,
——— Avens,
——— Liquorice,
of each, two drams.
Herb of Houndstongue,
——— Speedwell,
——— Blessed Thistle,
of each, one dram.
Tops of Lesser Centaury,
Leaves of Senna, one ounce and a half.
Seeds of Anise,
——— Fennel,
——— Caraway,
——— Parsley,
of each, one dram and a half.
Juniper Berries, three drams.
Cinnamon, one dram.
Cubebs,
Lesser Cardamoms,
of each, four scruples.
Mace,
Burnt Hartshorn,
of each, two drams.
Pontic Rhubarb, half an ounce.
Turkey Rhubarb, one dram and a half.
Super-tartrate of Potass, three drams.
Sugar Candy, four ounces and a half.

Make a powder. (WIRTEM.)

This last formula, which is designated by the title of *Pulvis Vitæ Imperatoris*, should have been placed in the article rhubarb, were it not for the evident analogy which, by insensible degrees, the formulæ which precede it establish between it and those in which cinnamon is the principal ingredient.

In general the dose of the first powders is from five to fifteen grains. For the latter, which are much less stimulant, and indeed now almost generally disused, the dose may be carried as far as one or two drams.

AROMATIC LOZENGES.

Morsuli seu *Trochisci aromatici* seu *stomachici* seu *Imperatoris* seu *aromatico-stomachici.* (BRUNS.; FENN.; FULD.; LIPP.; PALAT.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; NIEMANN; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. White Sugar, sixteen ounces.
Water, four ounces.

Boil, and add a mixture of

Chopped Almonds, two ounces.
——— Lemon Peel, half an ounce.
Powdered Cinnamon,
——— Nutmegs,
——— Ginger,
——— Cardamoms,
——— Galanga,
——— Cloves,
of each, one dram.

Make lozenges. (LIPP.; NIEMANN)

R. Sweet Almonds, two ounces.
Bitter Almonds,
Oleosaccharum of Lemon,
——— Orange,
of each, one ounce.
Powdered Cinnamon, one dram.
——— Cloves,
——— Ginger,
——— Nutmegs,
of each, half a dram.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, a sufficient quantity.

Make trochiscs of two drams each. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Chopped Sweet Almonds, eight parts.
——— Lemon Peel, two parts
Powdered Cinnamon,
——— Ginger,
of each, one part.
Sugar, boiled *à la plume*, thirty-two parts.

Mix. (SAX.)

NIEMANN prescribes one pound of sugar, boiled *à la plume* with half a pound of rose water, one ounce each, of almonds, of lemon peel, and of cinnamon, and two drams of ginger.—SUEC.—one pound of sugar, a sufficient quantity of water, one ounce each, of almonds and of orange peel, half an ounce of cinnamon, and one scruple of ginger.—FENN.—half a pound of sugar, one ounce and a half of almonds, six drams of orange peel, half an ounce of cinnamon, and one scruple of ginger.

R. Preserved Orange Peel,
——— Lemon Peel,
——— Pulp,
of each, one ounce.
Sweet Almonds, one ounce and a half.
Aromatic Powder, one ounce.
Sugar, boiled *à la plume*, sixteen ounces.

Make lozenges. (SPIELMANN)

R. Cinnamon, two drams.
Aromatic Powder, six drams.
Preserved Orange Peel,
——— Lemon Peel,
——— Pulp,
of each, one ounce.

Sweet Almonds, one ounce and a half.
Rose Sugar, boiled *à la plume*, sixteen ounces.

Make lozenges. (Bruns.; Wirtem.)

Piderit prescribes sixteen ounces of sugar boiled in eight of water, one ounce and a half of lemon juice, two ounces of almonds, one ounce of fresh orange peel, one ounce of preserved lemon peel, and three drams of aromatic powder.

R. Pine Apple Kernels, Pistachio Nuts, Sweet Almonds, } of each, half an ounce.
Aromatic Powder, three drams.
Cinnamon, one dram.
Conserve of Roses, half an ounce.
Sugar, dissolved in Rose Water, eight ounces.

Make lozenges. (Palat.)

R. White Sugar, sixteen ounces.
Water, eight ounces.

Boil *à la grande plume*, and add

Chopped Sweet Almonds, two ounces.
——— Preserved Lemon Peel, } of each, half
Lesser Galanga, an ounce.

Make lozenges. (Fuld.)

R. Powdered Cinnamon, Preserved Lemon Peel, ——— Orange Peel, } of each, one part.
Blanched Sweet Almonds, two parts.
Sugar, dissolved, twelve parts.

Make lozenges. (Van Mons)

AROMATIC ELECTUARY.

Electuarium aromaticum seu *cardiacum*, *Confectio aromatica* seu *cordialis*. (Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Lusit.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Swediaur; Van Mons)

Confectio aromatica. (Lond.)

R. Cinnamon, Nutmegs, } of each, two ounces.
Cloves, one ounce.
Cardamom Seeds, half an ounce.
Saffron, two ounces.
Prepared Shells, sixteen ounces.
Refined Sugar, two pounds.
Water, one pint.

Reduce the dry ingredients together to a fine powder; then add the water gradually, and incorporate thoroughly.

Electuarium aromaticum. (Edinb.; Amer.; Coxe)

R. Aromatic Powder, one part.
Syrup of Orange, two parts.

Mix, and incorporate them well together.

Electuarium aromaticum. (Dubl.)

R. Cinnamon, Nutmegs, } of each, half an ounce.
Purified Sugar, Saffron, } of each, one ounce.
Lesser Cardamom Seeds, Cloves, } of each, two drams.
Prepared Chalk, two ounces.
Syrup of Orange, a sufficient quantity.

Pulverize the dry ingredients together, and then incorporate the syrup.

R. Aromatic Powder, two parts.
Conserve of Orange Peel, three parts.
Syrup of Orange Peel, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (Lusit.)

R. Conserve of Orange Peel, three ounces.
——— Nutmegs, one ounce and a half.
——— Ginger, six drams.
Cinnamon, half an ounce.
Syrup of Orange Peel, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (Swediaur)

R. Conserve of Orange Peel, three ounces.
Cinnamon, Nutmegs, } of each, half an ounce.
Saffron, Ginger, } of each, two drams.
Sugar, one ounce.
Syrup of Orange Peel, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (Brugnatelli)

R. Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Saffron, } of each, four parts.
Cardamoms, one part.
Cloves, two parts.
Prepared Chalk, White Sugar, } of each, thirty-two parts.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (Van Mons)

Dose, twenty grains.—It is employed generally as a vehicle for more active substances.

COMMON CONFECTION.

Confectio communis. (GENEV.)

R. Lemnian Bole, Crab's Eyes, } of each, three ounces.
Cinnamon, one ounce.
Dittany of Crete, Yellow Sanders, } of each, half an ounce.
Myrrh, two drams.
Saffron, half an ounce.
Syrup of Lemon, two ounces.
Honey, two ounces and a half.

Mix.

AROMATIC PLASTER.

Emplastrum aromaticum. (DUBL.; COXE; NIEMANN)

R. Frankincense, three ounces.
Yellow Wax, half an ounce.
Cinnamon in powder, six drams.
Oil of Pimento, } of each,
—— Lemon, } two drams.

Melt the two first together, and strain; when half cold add the others, mixed together, and form a plaster.

II. *Preparations which contain the active Principles of Cinnamon extracted by Distillation.*

ESSENTIAL OIL OF CINNAMON.

Oleum Cinnamomi æthereum, Ætheroleum Cinnamomi.

1 That which is met with in Commerce. (LOND.; OLDEN.)

2. Prepared according to various Formulæ. (ANT.; AUSTR.; BAVAR.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; PIDERIT; SWEDIAUR)

R. Cinnamon, in coarse powder, any quantity.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Distil, and separate the oil which sinks to the bottom of the receiver. (FENN.; LUSIT.; ROSS.; SUEC.)

HERBIP.; and SWEDIAUR prescribe one part of cinnamon and four parts of water.—DAN.; FULD.; and SAX.—one of cinnamon and six of water.—AUSTR.; HANN.; POL.; and BORUS.—one of cinnamon and eight of water.—BAVAR.—one of cinnamon and nine of water.—ANT.—three of cinnamon and ten of water.—HISP.—one of cinnamon and forty of water.

R. Bruised Cinnamon, ten parts.
Muriate of Soda, one part.
Water, twenty parts.

Macerate for twelve parts, and distil. (GALL.)

BRUNS.; HASS.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; and PIDERIT prescribe two pounds of cinnamon, four ounces of muriate, and sixteen pounds of water.—SARD.—one pound of cinnamon, three ounces of muriate, and eight pounds of water.

R. Cinnamon, in coarse powder, two pounds.
Alcohol, eight ounces.

Macerate for two days, and add

Muriate of Soda, one pound.
Water, twelve pounds.

Distil. (LIPP.)

It is stimulant and nervine.—Dose, one or two drops.

OLEOSACCHARUM OF CINNAMON.

Oleosaccharum Cinnamomi. (AUSTR.; BRUNS.; DAN.; GALL.; FENN.; HANN.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; BORUS.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; SWEDIAUR)

R. White Sugar, one ounce.
Oil of Cinnamon, eight drops.

Triturate together. (DAN.)

HANN.; OLDEN.; and BORUS. prescribe one ounce of sugar and twenty-four drops of oil.—AUSTR.—one dram of sugar and three grains of oil.—SWEDIAUR—one dram of sugar and one or two drops of oil.—GALL.—two drams of sugar and two drops of oil.—WIRTEM.; BRUNS.; FENN.; and SUEC.—one ounce of sugar and sixteen drops of oil.

R. White Sugar, one ounce.
Red Sulphuret of Mercury, two drams.
Oil of Cinnamon, fifteen drops.

Triturate together. (PALAT.)

BALSAM OF CINNAMON.

Balsamum Cinnamomi. (WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Oil of Cinnamon, one dram.
Expressed Oil of Nutmeg, two drams and a half.

Mix, and colour with Armenian bole. (WIRTEM.)

SPIELMANN prescribes one part of oil of cinnamon and five parts of oil of nutmeg.

AROMATIC CONFECTION.

Confectio Cinnamomi regia. (SPIELMANN)

R. Chocolate, four ounces.
Preserved Areca Nuts, three.

Triturate together, and add

Alkermes Confection, one ounce.
Oil of Cinnamon, half a dram.

Syrup of Cinnamon, six ounces.
Mix.—It is stomachic.—Dose, one dram.

CARDIAC MIXTURE. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Oil of Cinnamon, three drops.
White Sugar, half an ounce.
Add, while triturating,
Yolks of Eggs, two.
White Wine, six ounces.
Mix.—Dose, two or three spoonfuls every six hours.

OLEO-BALSAMIC MIXTURE.

Mixtura oleoso-balsamica. (BRUNS.; HANN.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; WIRTEM.; NIEMANN; SPIELMANN)

R. Oil of Cinnamon, } of each, one scruple.
—— Lavender,
—— Marjoram,
—— Cloves,
—— Lemon,
—— Mace,
—— Rue, } of each, half a scruple.
—— Amber,
Ambergris,
Balsam of Peru,
Alcohol, ten ounces.
Dissolve. (BRUNS.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

R. Oil of Lemon, four scruples.
—— Bergamotte, twelve drops.
—— Cinnamon, } of each, eighteen drops.
—— Mint,
—— Cardamoms, } of each, twelve drops.
—— Cloves,
—— Moldavian Mint,
—— Mace,
—— Rosemary,
—— Lavender,
—— Rue, } of each, fifteen drops.
—— Sage,
Concentrated Alcohol, six ounces.
Colour with alkanet, and add when filtered,
Essence of Amber, half a dram.
Mix. (SPIELMANN)
Dose, to twenty drops.

SIMPLE CINNAMON WATER.

Aqua Cinnamomi seu *Cinnamomi simplex* seu *sine Vino.* (LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Aqua Cinnamomi. (LOND.; and DUBL.)

R. Cinnamon, bruised, one pound
Water, one pint

Macerate for twenty-four hours, then add a sufficient quantity of water, that, after the distillation, empyreuma may be prevented. Distil one gallon.

BRUNS.; FERR.; and ROSS. prescribe one part of cinnamon and twelve parts of water; to be digested for three days, and two-thirds to be distilled.—AMER.—the same as LOND.—BORUS.—one pound of cinnamon and a sufficient quantity of water; nine pounds to be distilled.—AMST. BATAV.; BELG.; and SWEDIAUR—one pound of cinnamon and a sufficient quantity of water; to be macerated for twenty-four hours, and ten pounds distilled.—ANT.—half a pound of cinnamon and eight pounds of water; to be macerated for twenty-four hours, and four pounds distilled.—SARD.—two ounces of cinnamon and one pound of water; to be macerated for three days, and then distilled till the liquor begins to whiten.—HANN.; OLDEN.; and POL.—one pound of cinnamon and a sufficient quantity of water, nine pounds to be distilled.—SPIELMANN—four ounces of cinnamon and forty-eight of water; to be macerated for three days and thirty-six ounces distilled.—FULD.—nine ounces of cinnamon and six pounds of water; to be digested for twenty-four hours, and three pounds distilled.—AUSTR.; HASS.; LIPP.; and PIDERIT—one part of cinnamon and a sufficient quantity of water, to be macerated for twenty-four hours, and six parts distilled.—GENEV.—one pound of cinnamon and a sufficient quantity of water; four pounds to be distilled.—BRUGNATELLI—one part of cinnamon and six parts of water; two thirds to be distilled.—DAN.—one part of cinnamon and nine parts of water; to be macerated for two days, and six to be distilled.—BAVAR.—one of cinnamon and sixteen of water; to be macerated for twenty-four hours, and eight distilled.—SAX.—one of cinnamon and twelve of water; to be macerated for twenty-four hours, and nine distilled.—LUSIT.—one of cinnamon and twelve of water; to be macerated for twenty-four hours, and eight distilled.—GALL.—two of cinnamon and sixteen of water; to be macerated for twelve hours and eight distilled.—VAN MONS—one of cinnamon and twenty-four of water; eight to be distilled.

Aqua Lauri Cinnamomi. (EDINB.)

℞. Cinnamon bark, bruised, one pound.
Water, a sufficient quantity to prevent empyreuma. Distil off one gallon.

℞. Cinnamon, eight ounces.
Cherry Water, twelve pounds.
Macerate for three days, and distil two-thirds. (WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

℞. Cinnamon, four ounces.
Decoction of Barley, forty-eight ounces.
Macerate for three days, and distil thirty-six ounces. (SPIELMANN)

This formula gives the Hordeated Cinnamon Water, *Aqua Cinnamomi hordeata.*

℞. Cinnamon, eight ounces.
Water of the four Cordial Flowers, twelve pounds.
Macerate for three days, and distil two thirds. (WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

The product of this bears the name of Cordial Cinnamon Water *Aqua Cinnamomi cordialis.*

℞. Cinnamon, four ounces.
Water of Bugloss, three pounds.
Macerate for three days, and distil two-thirds. (WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

℞. Cinnamon, one pound.
Root of Bugloss, Leaves of Borage, ——— Balm, } of each, one ounce.
Water of Bugloss, six pounds.
——— Roses, ——— Violet, } of each, two pounds.
Digest, and distil in a water-bath. (PALAT.)

This formula and the preceding gives the Buglossated Cinnamon Water, *Aqua Cinnamomi buglossata.*

Dose, from one to two ounces or more.

COLD CORDIAL WATER. (WIRTEM.)

℞. Cinnamon, two ounces and a half.
Peels of Fresh Lemons, eight.
Yellow Sander's Wood, Bugloss Water, Sorrel Water, } of each, one pound.
Cherry Water, Rose Water, Raspberry Water, } of each, one pound and a half.
Distil two thirds.—Dose, one or two ounces.

COMFORTING WATER.

Aqua comfortiva. (PALAT.)

℞. Buglossated Cinnamon Water, one ounce and a half.
Violet Water, Rose Water, Borage Water, Cherry Water, } of each, six ounces.
Mix.—It is stimulant and cordial.—Dose, a spoonful.

WATER OF LOHOCH SANUM ET EXPERTUM. (BRUNS.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

℞. Root of Florentine Iris, ——— Liquorice, Herb of Hyssop, ——— Maidenhair, ——— Mountain Calamint, } of each, two ounces.
Seeds of Anise, ——— Fennel, } of each, one ounce.
Cinnamon, two ounces.
Spring Water, ten pounds.
Digest for three days, and distil till only four pounds remain in the alembic.—Dose, from one ounce and a half to two ounces.

SPIRIT OF CINNAMON, VINOUS CINNAMON WATER.

Aqua Cinnamomi vinosa, seu *spirituosa, Spiritus Cinnamomi.* (LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; FENN; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; COXE; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

Spiritus Cinnamomi. (LOND.)

℞. Oil of Cinnamon, by weight, five scruples.
Rectified Spirit, four pints and a half.
Mix them together, add as much water as will be sufficient to prevent empyreuma, and distil slowly one gallon. (DUBL.)

Spiritus Lauri Cinnamomi. (EDINB.)

℞. Cinnamon, bruised, one pound.
Proof Spirit, nine pounds.
Macerate for two days in a close vessel; then add a sufficient quantity of water to prevent empyreuma, and distil nine pounds.

℞. Cinnamon, one part.
Alcohol, six parts.
Distil; and re-distil the product with one part of cinnamon. (HERBIP.)

R. Cinnamon, six ounces.
Alcohol, six pounds.
Macerate for twenty-four hours, and add
Water, six pounds.
Distil six pounds. (Lipp.)

Hisp. directs eight ounces of cinnamon to be macerated for one day with three pounds of water and three ounces of alcohol; then one pound of water to be added, and three pounds of spirit distilled. — Hann.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; and Fee—one part of cinnamon to be macerated in sixteen parts of water and two of alcohol; and nine to be distilled.—Fenn.—one part of cinnamon to be macerated in two parts of alcohol and a sufficient quantity of water; six to be distilled. — Van Mons—one of cinnamon to be macerated in four of proof spirit and twenty of water; eight to be distilled.—Bavar.—one of cinnamon to be macerated for twenty-four hours in sixteen of water and two of alcohol (0.910); eight to be distilled.—Amst.; and Batav.—one and a half of cinnamon to be macerated for three days in eight of proof spirit; one half to be distilled.—Lusit.—one of cinnamon to be macerated in ten of water for ten days, then four of water to be added; ten to be distilled.

R. Cinnamon, one pound.
Alcohol, } of each,
Balm Water, } four pounds.
Macerate for two days, and distil. (Sard.)

R. Cinnamon, one pound.
Proof Spirit, two pounds.
Water, a sufficient quantity.
Distil six pounds, and add to the product,
Sugar, one ounce and a half.
Dissolve. (Suec.)

Hass.; and Piderit prescribe one pound of cinnamon, two pounds of proof spirit and two of water; six pounds to be distilled; two pounds of water and two ounces of sugar to be added to the product.

R. Simple Cinnamon Water, } of each,
Alcohol, } an equal part.
Mix. (Dan.)

R. Cinnamon, bruised, four ounces.
White Wine, six pounds.
Digest for three days in a covered vessel, and distil one half. (Sard.)

Herbip. prescribes one part of cinnamon, eight parts of wine, and two days' maceration. — Spielmann—one of cinnamon, three of wine, and a few days' maceration.—Hisp.—one of cinnamon, six of wine, and three days' maceration; two parts to be distilled.—Palat.; and Wirtem.—nine ounces of cinnamon and twelve pounds of wine, one half to be distilled.

R. Cinnamon, six ounces
White Wine, one pound
River Water, five pounds
Macerate for twenty-four hours, and distil one half. (Ross.)

Bruns. requires sixteen ounces of cinnamon, twelve pounds of white wine, and two pounds and a half of alcohol; to be macerated for two days, and ten pounds to be distilled.

R. Cinnamon, four ounces
Juice of Quince, become vinous by fermentation, three pounds
Infuse for three days, and distil two thirds. (Wirtem.; Spielmann)

Bruns. prescribes six ounces of cinnamon and three of juice. — Palat.—two ounces of cinnamon and three pounds of juice.—The product bears the name of Cydoniated Cinnamon Water, *Aqua Cinnamomi cydoniata.*

R. Simple Cinnamon Water, two parts
Tincture of Cinnamon, one part
Mix. (Lipp.)

Among so many variations in the mode of making this preparation, no general dose can be assigned, as it varies with almost every formula. It might very well be rejected; for the tincture of cinnamon would answer all its purposes with equal advantage.

VINOUS POTION. (Ratier)

R. Spirituous Cinnamon Water, two drams.
Red Wine, four ounces.
Syrup of Clove Pink, one ounce.
Mix.—It is excitant, stomachic, and cordial.

AROMATIC SPIRIT.

Aqua aromatica, Spiritus aromaticus seu *alexiterius, Alcohol aromaticum.* (Bavar.; Belg.; Dan.; Hann.; Olden.; Palat.; Borus.; Sax.; Piderit; Spielmann; Swediaur)

R. Cinnamon, } of each, one part.
Cloves, }
Nutmegs, } of each, two parts.
Coriander, }
Fresh Lemon Peel, four parts.
Dried Leaves of Balm, six parts.
Alcohol (0.900), seventy-two parts.
Water, thirty-six parts.
Macerate for three days, distil seventy-two parts and rectify the product, re-distilling sixty parts. (Bavar.)

R. Cinnamon, } of each,
Nutmegs, } half an ounce.
Cloves, }
Marjoram, }

Coriander, one ounce.
Proof Spirit, thirty-two ounces.
Water, six ounces.

Macerate for two days, and distil twenty ounces. (Belg.)

R. Cinnamon, two ounces.
Lemon Peel, } of each,
Fennel, } one ounce.
Mace, half an ounce.
Peppermint, three ounces.
Proof Spirit, twelve pounds.

Distil eight pounds. (Dan.)

Spielmann employs angelica seeds instead of fennel.

R. Cinnamon, two ounces.
Fresh Lemon Peel, one ounce.
Cloves, half an ounce.
Jamaica Pepper, two drams.
Alcohol, } of each,
Spring Water, } eight pounds.

Digest for two days; then distil eight pounds of spirit, dilute it with four pounds of water, and add eight ounces of white sugar. (Piderit)

R. Cinnamon,
Unripe Oranges,
Herb of Peppermint,
Leaves of Rosemary,
Flowers of Lavender, } of each, two parts.
Lesser Galanga,
Sweet Flag,
Fennel, } of each, one part.
Cloves, one half part.
Alcohol, } of each,
Water, } fifty-two parts.

Distil one half, after three days' maceration. (Sax.)

R. Herb of Sage, eight ounces.
——— Rosemary,
——— Peppermint,
Flowers of Lavender, } of each, four ounces.
Fennel,
Cinnamon, } of each, two ounces.
Alcohol, four ounces.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Distil twelve pounds after twenty-four hours' maceration. (Hann.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Swediaur)

CATARRHAL LIQUOR. (Van Mons)

R. Cinnamon,
Leaves of Rosemary,
——— Sage,
Flowers of Lavender,
Cloves,
Nutmegs, } of each, two ounces.
Proof Spirit, six pounds.
Water, twelve pounds.

Distil till the product begins to whiten.

EAU-DE-VIE DES FEMMES.

Aqua Vitæ Mulierum Bœcleri. (Spielmann)

R. Root of Florentine Iris,
——— Zedoary,
——— Sweet Flag, } of each, three drams.
Cloves,
Cinnamon,
Grains of Paradise, } of each, one ounce.
Seeds of Anise, sixteen ounces.
——— Fennel,
——— White Poppy,
——— Cumin, } of each, half an ounce.
Brandy, seventy-two ounces.

Digest for eight days, distil, and add to the product

White Sugar, four ounces.

Mix.—It is recommended in the greater part of the diseases of the uterus.—Dose, a few drams.

TEMPERATE CORDIAL LIQUOR. (Wirtem.)

R. Cinnamon, three ounces two drams.
Lemon Peel, one ounce.
Yellow Sanders, half an ounce.
Galanga,
Cloves,
Mace, } of each, one dram and a half.
Nutmegs,
Lesser Cardamoms, three drams.
Flowers of Lavender, six drams.
——— Borage, one ounce.
Petals of Roses, two ounces and a half.
White Wine,
Juice of Rennet Apples,
——— Raspberries, } of each, one pound.
Borage Water,
Bugloss Water, } of each, one pound and a half.
Rose Water, two pounds and a half.
Raspberry Water,
Cherry Water, } of each, two pounds.

Digest for four days, and distil six pounds.—Dose, from half an ounce to one ounce.

CHARLES THE FIFTH'S CEPHALIC LIQUOR. (Palat.; Wirtem.)

R. Tops of Marjoram,
——— Balm,
——— Origanum,
Flowers of Rosemary,
——— Lavender,
Petals of Red Roses,
Flowers of Sage, } of each, two ounces.
Cloves,
Cardamoms,
Cinnamon,
Grains of Paradise,
Mace,
Nutmegs, } of each, half an ounce.
Proof Spirit, six pounds.

Digest for six days, and distil. (Palat.)

Wirtem. prescribes two ounces each, of the seven first ingredients, and also two ounces each, of flowers of the lily of the valley, of cloves, and of nutmegs; half an ounce each, of cardamoms, of cinnamon, of cubebs, of grains of paradise, and of mace; eight pounds of proof spirit; the addition of a pound and a half of water after six days' digestion; and the further addition, at pleasure, of a few grains of ambergris and of musk.

Dose, from two drams to an ounce.

MATTHIOLE'S ELIXIR.

Elixir Vitæ Matthioli. (Palat.; Wirtem.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Spielmann)

R.
- Root of Galanga, Ginger, Zedoary, — of each, one ounce.
- Sweet Flag, Leaves of Marjoram, Mint, Thyme, Wild Thyme, Sage, Rosemary, Petals of Pale Roses — of each, half an ounce.
- Seeds of Anise, Fennel — of each, two drams.
- Cinnamon — three ounces.
- Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace — of each, one ounce.
- Cubebs, Aloe Wood, Yellow Sanders Wood, Lesser Cardamoms — of each, half an ounce.
- French Orange Peel — three ounces.
- Alcohol — twelve pounds.

Macerate for three days; then add

- Spring Water — four pounds.

Distil slowly, in a water-bath, about thirteen pounds. Then to obtain the elixir *complete*, two scruples of ambergris and the same of musk. It may be coloured at pleasure with saffron, and sweetened with sugar. (Palat.; Wirtem.; Spielmann)

R.
- Fresh Lemon Peel — one ounce and a half.
- Cinnamon — one ounce.
- Galanga, Ginger, Zedoary, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace — of each, half an ounce.
- Sweet Flag, Marjoram, Mint, Thyme, Wild Thyme, Sage, Rosemary, Provence Roses, Cubebs, Aloe Wood, Yellow Sanders Wood, Lesser Cardamoms — of each, two drams.
- Anise, Fennel — of each, one dram.
- Alcohol (20 degrees) — six pounds.

Distil. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

Dose, from one dram to half an ounce.—It is also employed externally.

AROMATIC TINCTURE.

Tinctura regia seu *aromatica.* (Augustin)

R.
- Flowers of Orange, Wallflower, Lavender, Roses — of each, three drams.
- Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon — of each, three drams.
- Alcohol — one pound.

Digest for three days, filter, and distil two-thirds; infuse in the product

- Musk — half a dram.
- Saffron — one scruple.
- Peruvian Balsam — twenty drops.
- Oil of Cloves, Cinnamon — of each, eight drops.

Filter at the end of three days.

Dose, from twenty to thirty drops.

AQUA CARBUNCULI. (Bruns.; Palat.; Wirtem.; Spielmann)

R.
- Flowers of Rosemary, Lily of the Valley, Violet, Borage — of each, three ounces.
- Lavender — one ounce.
- Herb of Marjoram, Sage, Nutmegs, Mace, Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon, Galanga, Juniper Berries, Miseltoe, Seeds of Peony — of each, half an ounce.
- Cardamoms — one ounce.

Madeira Wine,
Rose Water,
Strawberry Water,
Lavender Water, } of each, three pounds.

Digest for three days; then distil, and add a few gold-leaves to the product. (PALAT.)

R. Herb of Marjoram, } of each, one ounce
——— Sage, } and a half.
Flowers of Lavender, four ounces.
———Lily of the Valley,
———Roses,
———Rosemary,
Cinnamon,
Lesser Cardamoms, } of each, one ounce.
Nutmegs,
Mace,
Cloves, } of each, half an ounce.
Ginger,
Galanga,
Juniper, } of each, three drams.
Alcohol, one pound and a half.
Water of Raspberries, } of each,
———Lavender, } three pounds.

Digest for eight days, and distil one half. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

This liquor used formerly to be applied to the region of the heart and upon the pulse in syncope; it was also administered internally to prevent carbuncles and pestilential buboes from receding, as well as to hasten their developement. Our predecessors multiplied these spirituous and aromatic liquors to infinity, each of which passed for a certain specific against every disease.

Of all this farrago, there scarcely remain to us any except the *Eau des Carmes*, the *Eau de Cologne*, and the *Thieves Vinegar*, the curative and prophylactic virtues of which are so believed in by ignorant people, that it would be impossible to do away with them, as has been done with the greater number of preparations similar to the one which has called forth these remarks.

III. *Preparations which contain the active principle of Cinnamon extracted by Infusion.*

A.

Extraction of Beer.

AROMATIC BEER. (VAN MONS)

R. Cinnamon,
Ginger,
Cloves,
Nutmegs, } of each, one part.
Strong Beer, sixty-four parts.

Macerate for several days, and strain.

B.

Extraction by Water.

INFUSION OF CINNAMON. (RATIER)

R. Cinnamon, half an ounce.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Infuse, and strain.

It is excitant, and is recommended in dyspepsia attributed to inertia of the stomach, and in what are called nervous colics. It should be taken hot.

AQUEOUS SYRUP OF CINNAMON. (AMST.; BATAV.; BELG.; GALL.; VAN MONS)

R. Powdered Cinnamon, four ounces.
Water, one pound and a half.

Digest for three days in a covered vessel, strain with expression, set aside, decant, and add

Simple Cinnamon Water, one pound and a half.
White Sugar, three pounds.

Boil to a syrup with a gentle heat. (BATAV.; BELG.)

R. Simple Cinnamon Water, one part.
White Sugar, two parts.

Dissolve with a moderate heat in a covered vessel. (GALL.)

AMST.; and VAN MONS prescribe eight parts of the water and sixteen of sugar. HENRI proposes to add one part of the water to three parts of simple syrup previously boiled *au boulet*.

Dose, from two drams to two ounces.

C.

Extraction by Wine.

HIPPOCRAS; HIPPOCRATIC WINE.

Vinum Cinnamomi seu *Calidum* seu *Hippocraticum*. (HERBIP.; AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN; SPIELMANN)

R. Cinnamon, four ounces.
French Wine, six pounds.
Sugar, a sufficient quantity,

to sweeten. Infuse without heat for twenty-four hours, and strain. (HERBIP.)

R. Cinnamon, three ounces and a half.
Ginger, half an ounce.
Cloves.
Lesser Cardamoms,
Nutmegs, } of each, two drams.
Red Wine, thirty pounds.

Digest and strain through flannel, and dissolve in the liquor.

White Sugar, eight pounds.

Strain again. (SPIELMANN)

AUGUSTIN directs half a dram each of cinnamon, of cloves, of mace, and of cardamoms, to be macerated in three pounds of wine, and to make a syrup with ten ounces of sugar.

R. Sweet Almonds, four ounces.
Cinnamon, one ounce and a half.

White Sugar, two pounds and a half.
Proof Spirit, one pound.
Madeira Wine, two pounds.

Digest without heat for several days, and add to the strained liquor.

Musk, } of each,
Ambergris, } one grain and a half.

Strain. (Niemann)

VINOUS SYRUP OF CINNAMON. (Bavar.; Hass.; Lipp.; Piderit; Van Mons)

R. Cinnamon, bruised, two ounces.
White Wine, twenty ounces.

Digest for twenty-four hours in a moderate heat; filter, and add to the liquor.

White Sugar, boiled *à la plume*, two pounds.

Make a syrup. (Hass.; Piderit)

Lipp. prescribes two ounces of cinnamon, one pound and a half of wine, and the same of sugar.

R. Cinnamon, in powder, } of each,
Sugar, } one part.
Acidulous Wine, twelve parts.

Macerate for twelve hours at a temperature of from thirty to forty degrees. Add to one part of the strained liquor

White Sugar, one part and a half.

Dissolve, (Bavar.)

R. Cinnamon, in powder, one part.
Red Wine, twenty-four parts.

Digest in a moderate heat for one day; express, filter, and add

Sugar, forty-six parts.

Dissolve. (Van Mons)

CARDIAC SYRUP. (Wirtem.; Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Cinnamon, three drams.
Cloves, one dram.
Ginger, half a dram.
Rose Water, two ounces and a half.
Wine, eight ounces.

Digest, express, and dissolve in the liquor

Sugar, sixteen ounces.

D.

Extraction by Alcohol.

TINCTURE OF CINNAMON.

Tinctura seu *Essentia Cinnamomi.* (Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Bruns.; Dan.; Gall.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Cast. Borus.; Borus.; Sax.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Swediaur; Van Mons)

Tinctura Cinnamomi.

R. Cinnamon, bruised, three ounces.
Proof Spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain. (Lond.)

Dubl. prescribes three ounces and a half of cinnamon, and seven days' maceration.

Tinctura Lauri Cinnamomi. (Edinb.)

R. Cinnamon, bruised three ounces.
Dilute Alcohol, two pounds and a half.

Digest for seven days and filter.

Amer.; Gall.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Hass.; Lipp.; and Coxe prescribe one part of cinnamon, and four parts of alcohol (22 degrees); to be digested for six days.—Amst.—one of cinnamon, and eight of alcohol (0.907)—Austr.—one of cinnamon and six of alcohol (0.850).—Bavar.—one of cinnamon and six of alcohol (0.900).—Batav.; and Belg.—one of cinnamon and eight of alcohol (20 degrees).—Brugnatelli; and Swediaur the same as Edinb.—Hann.; Olden.; Pol.; Cast. Borus.; and Borus.—five ounces of cinnamon and two pounds of alcohol.—Bruns.; Gall; and Van Mons—one ounce of cinnamon and six ounces of proof spirit.—Dan.; and Sax.—one part of cinnamon and five parts of alcohol.

R. Powdered Cinnamon, one ounce.
Alcohol (20 degrees), four ounces.

Digest for four days in a water bath, and strain; pour upon the residue

Alcohol (20 degrees), two ounces.

Digest again for two days, strain, mix, and filter. (Ant.)

It is excitant, slightly astringent, and considered nervine.—Dose from two drams to one ounce.

Amst. prescribes also a *Tinctura Cassiæ Ligneæ* prepared with one part of cassia, and eight parts of alcohol; to be digested for eight days.

ALCOHOLIC SYRUP OF CINNAMON.

Bruns.; Hann.; Olden.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Swediaur; Van Mons.

R. Tincture of Cinnamon, one ounce.
Simple Syrup, one pound.

Mix well. (Swediaur)

R. Bruised Cinnamon, two ounces.
Vinous Cinnamon Water, fourteen ounces.

Infuse, and add to eleven ounces of the strained liquor

White Sugar, one pound and a half.

Dissolve. (Pol.)

Ross. prescribes five ounces of cinnamon, two pounds of vinous cinnamon water, twenty-four hours' maceration, and three pounds four ounces of white sugar.

R. Powdered Cinnamon, one part.
Vinous Cinnamon Water, ten parts.
White Sugar, fifteen parts.

Moisten the cinnamon with one third of the water, twelve hours after, put it into a matrass with the rest of it: infuse for twelve hours in a water-bath. When cold, express, filter, and make a syrup with the sugar. (Van Mons)

R. Cinnamon, in coarse powder, five ounces.
Vinous Cinnamon Water, one pound.
Rose Water, two ounces.

Digest for twenty-four hours in a moderate heat, filter, and add to the liquor

Sugar, boiled *à la plume*, three pounds four ounces.

Make a syrup. (Bruns.; Hann.; Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.)

Olden.; Borus.; and Herbip. direct two ounces of cinnamon, and twelve ounces of vinous cinnamon water to be digested for twelve hours, and a syrup to be made with one pound and a half of sugar, and eleven ounces of the strained liquor.

TONIC POTION.

Vin cordial. (Gall.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Ratier)

R. Tincture of Cinnamon, one part.
Red Wine, ten or twenty parts.

Mix. (Form. Hôp. Fr.)

R. Tincture of Cinnamon, two drams.
Red Wine, five ounces.
Simple Syrup, one ounce.

Mix. (Ratier)

R. Tincture of Cinnamon, } of each,
——— Balm, } five parts.
Red Wine, one hundred parts.
Simple Syrup, thirty parts.

Mix. (Gall.)

CARDIAC MIXTURE. (Swediaur)

R. Tincture of Cinnamon, } of each,
Syrup of Cinnamon, } one ounce.
Aromatic Electuary, two drams.
Peppermint Water, five ounces.

Mix.—Dose, two or three spoonfuls.

STRENGTHENING TINCTURE.

Tinctura roborans. (Swediaur)

R. Tincture of Cinnamon, two ounces.
——— Kino, one ounce.
Acetic Acid, two drams.

Mix.—Dose, one or two drams.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CINNAMON.

Tinctura seu *Essentia aromatica* seu *Cinnamomi composita, Alcohol cum Aromatibus composita.* (Lond.; Edinb.; Ant.; Bavar.; Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Gall.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Hufeland; Niemann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

Tinctura Cinnamomi composita.

R. Cinnamon, bruised, six drams.
Cardamom Seeds, bruised, three drams.
Long Pepper, in powder, } of each,
Ginger, sliced, } two drams.
Proof Spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter. (Lond.)

R. Cinnamon, bruised, } of each,
Lesser Cardamom Seeds, bruised, } one ounce.
Long Pepper, powdered, two drams.
Proof Spirit, two pounds and a half.

Digest for seven days, and filter. (Edinb.)

R. Aromatic Powder, two ounces.
Alcohol, twelve ounces.

Digest for three days, and filter. (Fuld.)

R. Cinnamon, two ounces.
Lesser Cardamoms, } of each,
Cloves, } half an ounce.
Galanga, } half an ounce.
Ginger, } half an ounce.
Alcohol, two pounds.

Infuse, and filter. (Dan.; Hann.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.)

Van Mons prescribes one part each, of cardamoms, of ginger, of cloves, and of galanga, four parts of cinnamon, and thirty-six of proof spirit.—Genev.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Coxe; and Niemann give the same formula as Lond.—Swediaur—half an ounce each, of cinnamon, of lesser cardamoms, of cloves, and of ginger, and two

pounds of alcohol; to be digested for six days.—Bavar.—four parts of cinnamon, one each, of cardamoms, of cloves, and of galanga, and forty-eight of alcohol (0.900)—Fenn.; and Suec.—half an ounce each, of cinnamon, of canella alba, and of galanga, two drams of cardamoms, and one pound of dilute alcohol.—Mil. Copen.—two ounces of cinnamon, half an ounce each, of cloves, of galanga, and of ginger, two ounces of valerian, and twenty-four ounces of alcohol.—Lusit.—one ounce and a half of aromatic powder, half an ounce of angelica root, two drams of pepper, and two pounds and a half of proof spirit.

R. Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, of each, two ounces.
Pomegranate Flowers, two ounces and a half.
Alcohol (22 degrees), two pounds.

Macerate for fifteen days; then express, and pour upon the residue,

Alcohol (22 degrees), two pounds.

Macerate for fifteen days, and strain. Mix and filter the two tinctures. (Gall.; Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Cinnamon, one ounce.
Lesser Cardamoms, Cloves, Ginger, of each, two drams.
Alcohol (20 degrees), eight ounces.

Macerate for eight days, occasionally shaking the vessel; strain, and pour upon the residue

Alcohol (20 degrees), four ounces.

Digest for two days, and strain. Mix and filter the tinctures. (Ant.)

R. Cinnamon, Root of Sweet Flag, ——— Lesser Galanga, of each, one ounce.
Herb of Peppermint, Fresh Lemon Peel, of each, one ounce and a half.
Lesser Cardamoms, Ginger, of each, two drams.
Alcohol, thirty ounces.

Digest for four days, express, and filter. (Lipp.)

R. Root of Sweet Flag, ——— Angelica, ——— Ginger, ——— Elecampane, Peppermint, Anise, of each, one ounce.
Cloves, Cinnamon, of each, half an ounce.
Black Pepper, three drams.
Alcohol, two pounds.

Infuse. Add to the strained tincture,

Oil of Anise, three drams.

Mix. (Hufeland)

It is excitant, stomachic, and carminative. Dose, from fifty to sixty drops.

ALKERMIC ELIXIR.

Alkermès liquide. (Ferr.; Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, of each, two drams.
Alcohol, four pounds.

Macerate for seven days. Then add four pounds of sugar dissolved in four pounds of water, and colour the whole with kermesine syrup, or with a mixture of one dram and a half of alum, and one dram of cochineal.

By augmenting the proportion of the sugar by one fourth, and first distilling the alcoholic infusion, a more agreeable liquor is obtained. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Cloves, Cinnamon, of each, three drams.
Vanilla, two drams.
Alcohol, three pounds.

Infuse for twenty-four hours; then add a tincture prepared with

Cochineal, four drams.
Alum, one scruple.
Alcohol, six ounces.

Having digested for three days, add further

Cinnamon Water, two pounds.
Sugar, five pounds.

Filter. (Ferr.)

It is excitant, stomachic, and carminative.—Dose, from half an ounce to one ounce.

AROMATIC STOMACHIC TINCTURE. (Wirtem.)

R. Cinnamon, one ounce.
Cloves, Nutmegs, Saffron, of each, half an ounce.
Root of Sweet Flag, six drams.
Mace, two drams.
Peel of Fresh Lemons, two.
——— Orange, one.
Alcohol, one pound and a half.

Digest, express, and filter. Dose, from fifty to eighty drops.

ANTI-APOPLECTIC ELIXIR. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Cinnamon, one ounce five drams.

Anise Seeds,
Juniper,
Mace,
Liquorice,
Galanga,
Masterwort,
Cloves, } of each, one ounce.
Red Sanders Wood, six drams.
White Sanders Wood,
Yellow Sanders Wood,
Root of Contrayerva,
Powdered Viper, [*Poudre de Vipère*].
Seeds of Angelica, } of each, five drams.
Alcohol, seven pounds.

Digest for one month, and filter.—It is xcitant and aromatic.

E.

Extraction by Æther.

ÆTHEREOUS TINCTURE OF CINNAMON.

Elixir Vitrioli seu *Vitrioli aromaticum* seu *Vitrioli Mynsichti* seu *Vitrioli Edinburgensium* seu *Vitrioli cum Tinctura aromatica* seu *Vitrioli dulce* seu *acido-aromaticum, Tinctura acida aromatica, Alcohol cum Aromatibus sulphuricatus, Tinctura aromatica sulphurica, Elixir aromaticum acidum, Æther sulphuricus cum Alcohole aromaticus, Acidum Vitrioli aromaticum* seu *cum Alcohole aromatico, Alcohol aromaticum sulphuricum Tinctura Acidi sulphurici.* (EDINB. ; AMER. ; AMST. ; ANT. ; BATAV. ; BELG. ; BRUNS. ; MIL. COPEN. ; HISP. ; GALL. ; FULD. ; GENEV. ; HANN. ; HASS. ; LIPP. ; OLDEN. ; LUSIT. ; PALAT. ; POL. ; BORUS. ; SAX. ; SUEC. ; WIRTEM. ; HERBIP. ; BRUGNATELLI ; CADET DE GASSICOURT ; COXE ; HUFELAND ; PIDERIT ; SAUNDERS ; SPIELMANN ; SWEDIAUR ; VAN MONS)

Acidum sulphuricum aromaticum.
(EDINB.)

R. Alcohol, two pounds.
Sulphuric Acid, six ounces.

Mix very gradually. Digest the mixture in a covered vessel for three days, at a very gentle heat; then add

Cinnamon, bruised, one ounce and a half.
Ginger, bruised, one ounce.

Digest again in a covered vessel for six days: and finally filter through paper placed in a glass funnel.

R. Compound Tincture of Cinnamon, six parts.
Sulphuric Acid, one part.

Mix gradually, and filter after a few days. (VAN MONS)

BAVAR. ; MIL. COPEN. ; DAN. ; FENN. ; HANN. ; OLDEN. ; POL. ; BORUS. ; SAX. ; SUEC. ; and SWEDIAUR prescribe twenty-four parts of tincture, and one part of acid. —SARD.—an equal part of each.—HUFELAND—thirty-eight parts of tincture, and one part of acid.

R. Compound Tincture of Cinnamon, eight parts.
Acid Elixir, one part.
Mix. (LIPP.)

R. Alcohol, two pounds.
Sulphuric Acid, six ounces.

Mix gradually, and digest in a water-bath for three days, at a moderate heat; then add

Cinnamon, one ounce and a half.
Ginger, one ounce.
Dried Peppermint, half an ounce.

Digest again for three days, at the same temperature, and filter. (BRUNS. ; GENEV. ; WIRTEM. ; SPIELMANN)

AMST. gives the same formula, but omits the mint.—SWEDIAUR prescribes one ounce and a half of cinnamon, one ounce of ginger, half an ounce of sage, twenty-four ounces of alcohol, six hours' infusion, and the addition of six ounces of sulphuric acid to the strained liquor.

R. Alcohol, one pound and a half.
Sulphuric Acid, three ounces.

Set aside for two days in a sand-bath, at + 35 degrees R. ; add then

Leaves of Peppermint,
——— Mentha Crispa, } of each, half an ounce.
Cinnamon,
Cloves,
Ginger, } of each, three drams.

Infuse for five days at the ordinary temperature; express and filter. (BRUGNATELLI ; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Concentrated Alcohol, sixteen ounces.
Sulphuric Acid, three ounces.

Mix these very gradually; then digest for three days in a moderate heat, and add

Powdered Cinnamon, six drams.
——— Calumba, } of each,
——— Ginger, } half an ounce.
——— Peppermint, two drams.

Infuse for three days, and strain. (HERBIP.)

FULD. prescribes sixteen ounces of alcohol, two ounces of sulphuric acid, eight drams of cinnamon, six drams of calumba, and half an ounce of peppermint.—VAN MONS—six drams each, of cinnamon, of ginger, and of cloves, one ounce and a half of alcohol, three days' infusion without

heat, the instillation of twenty-four ounces of RABEL's water into the strained liquor, and three days' subsequent maceration.—AMER.; LUSIT.; and COXE—the same as EDINB.

R. Fresh Lemon Peel, Nutmegs, Cubebs, } of each, two drams.
Cinnamon, Ginger, Cloves, } of each three drams.
Leaves of Mentha Crispa, ——— Sage, } of each, half an ounce.
Root of Sweet Flag, ——— Lesser Galanga, } of each, one ounce and a half.
White Sugar, two ounces.
Concentrated Sulphuric Acid, three ounces.
Proof Spirit, thirty-two ounces.

Mix the acid with two ounces of the spirit, and add the sugar; infuse the six first ingredients with the remainder of the spirit, and then add the others. After sufficient extraction, express, add the acid, and filter at the expiration of a few days. (VAN MONS)

R. Herb of Peppermint, ——— Sage, } of each, one ounce and a half.
Root of Sweet Flag, ——— Lesser Galanga, Cinnamon, } of each, one ounce.
Lesser Cardamoms, three drams.
Orange Peel, half an ounce.
Rectified Alcohol, thirty ounces.

Digest for three days, filter, and add

Diluted Sulphuric Acid, half a pound.

Preserve. (HASS.; PIDERIT)

R. Sulphuric Acid (66 degrees), two ounces.
Alcohol (38 degrees), nine ounces.

Digest for three days in a covered vessel, at a temperature of from forty-five to fifty degrees, with frequent agitation. Then add

Root of Lesser Galanga, six drams.
——— Sweet Flag, half an ounce.
Cloves, Cinnamon, Ginger, } of each, one dram and a half.
Lemon Peel, Nutmegs, Cubebs, } of each, one dram.
White Sugar, one ounce.

Macerate for twelve days, and strain; then infuse the residue for three days, in the remainder of the alcohol: express, mix together the two liquors, and filter. (ANT.)

R. Sulphuric Acid, three ounces
Proof Spirit, twenty-four ounces
Root of Lesser Galanga, one ounce and a half
——— Sweet Flag one ounce
Herb of Mentha Crispa, ——— Sage, } of each, half an ounce
Cinnamon, Cloves, Ginger, } of each, three drams
Nutmegs, Cubebs, Lemon Peel, } of each, two drams

Infuse for eight days, and dissolve in the strained liquor

White Sugar, four ounces.

Filter. (SPIELMANN)

R. Alcohol, three pounds.
Sulphuric Acid, four ounces.
Root of Sweet Flag, ——— Lesser Galanga, } of each, two ounces.
——— Ginger, six drams.
Leaves of Mint, ——— Sage, } of each, one ounce.
Cubebs, Nutmegs, Orange Peel, } of each, half an ounce.
White Sugar, three ounces.

Infuse for three days in a sand-bath, and filter. (PIERQUIN)

R. Root of Sweet Flag, one ounce.
——— Lesser Galanga, one ounce and a half.
——— Ginger, three drams.
Herb of Mentha Crispa, ——— Sage, } of each, half an ounce.
Cloves, Cinnamon, } of each, three drams.
Cubebs, Nutmegs, } of each, two drams.
Aloe Wood, Lemon Peel, } of each, one dram.
Alcohol, one pound and a half.

Macerate for fifteen days, and add

Sulphuric Acid, two ounces.

Digest for six days, express, and filter. Pour upon the residue

Alcohol, six ounces.

Infuse for some time, mix this with the preceding, and finally add

White Sugar, four ounces.

Digest, decant, and preserve. (BRUNS.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

R. Root of Sweet Flag, ——— Lesser Galanga, } of each, half an ounce.
Flowers of Chamomile, Leaves of Sage, ——— Wormwood, ——— Mentha Crispa, } of each, two drams.

Cloves,
Cinnamon,
Cubebs,
Nutmegs,
Ginger, } of each, one dram and a half.
Aloe Wood,
Lemon Peel, } of each, half a dram.
White Sugar, one pound and a half.
Alcohol (22 degrees), three ounces.

At the end of six hours, add

Sulphuric Acid (66 degrees), two ounces.

Then, after twenty hours,

Alcohol (12 degrees), nine ounces.

Digest for four days, strain, express, and filter. (Gall.; Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Acid Sulphuric Æther, four ounces.
Alcohol (20 degrees), eight ounces.
Cinnamon,
Ginger, } of each, half an ounce.

Digest for eight days in a stopped flask, and filter. (Batav.; Belg.)

Hisp. prescribes eight ounces each, of cinnamon and of orange peel, two ounces of gentian, one pound of alcoholized sulphuric æther, and four days' digestion.—Cadet de Gassicourt—three drams of cinnamon, one dram and a half of lesser cardamoms, one dram each, of long pepper and of ginger, and four days' maceration in a mixture of one part of sulphuric æther and two parts of alcohol.—Niemann; and Swediaur—six drams of cinnamon, one ounce of lesser cardamoms, two drams of long pepper, three drams of angelica seeds, two pounds and a half of alcoholized sulphuric æther, and eight days' digestion.—Spielmann; and Van Mons—six drams of cinnamon, one ounce of lesser cardamoms, three drams of angelica seeds, two drams of long pepper, and ten or twelve days' maceration.—Amst.—three drams of cinnamon, half an ounce of cardamoms, one dram and a half of angelica root, one dram of long pepper, five ounces of sulphuric æther, ten ounces of alcohol (0.835), and seven days' maceration.—Ant.—three drams of cinnamon, half an ounce of cardamoms, one dram and a half of angelica root, one dram of long pepper, eight ounces of alcoholized sulphuric æther, and six days' maceration, to be succeeded by the maceration of the residue for three days, with four ounces of æther, the two liquors to be then mixed together.

R. Oil of Cinnamon,
—— Lemon, } of each, half a dram.
—— Mint, one dram.
Alcoholized Sulphuric Æther, eight ounces.

Digest in a moderate heat. (Herbip.)

It is excitant, and was formerly celebrated as stomachic and tonic, and used to be prescribed in every disease arising from debility and also in passive hæmorrhage.—Dose, from thirty to fifty drops, in wine or any other appropriate liquor.

AROMATIC MIXTURE.

Mixtura piperita. (Genev.)

R. Vitriolic Elixir, two drams.
Syrup of Ginger, two ounces.
Peppermint Water, eight ounces.

Mix.

ANTI-SCORBUTIC LIQUOR.

Essentia anti-scorbutica. (Bruns.; Wirtem.)

R. Winter's Bark, two ounces.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one ounce and a half.
Leaves of Buckbean,
Root of Arum,
——— Patience,
Bark of Ash,
——— Sassafras,
Myrrh, } of each, one ounce.
Herb of Wall pepper, [*sedum acre*].
Tops of Lesser Centaury,
Seeds of Patience, } of each, six drams.
Spirit of Scurvy-grass, three pounds.

Digest for six days, express, and add

Essence of Amber, three ounces.
Spirit of Sulphuric Æther, one ounce and a half.

Digest and filter.

It is excitant, and is reputed anti-scorbutic, attenuant, resolvent, diuretic, and stomachic.—Dose, from thirty to fifty drops.

2. *Laurus Cassia* Linn.—Cassia Bark.

Synonimes:—Cannelle de la Chine, des Indes, du Malabar ou de Coromandel, Casse en bois, Casse odorante, Fr.; Zimmtcassie, Zimmtkassie, Zimmtsorte, Mutterzimmt, Kaszienrinde, Sinesicsher, Englischer, Indianischer Zimmt, Germ.; Selikeh, Arab.; Kayu-maris, Ba.; Mukalla, Cyng.; Darchinie, Mota darchinie, Duk.; Tuj, Hind.; Canellina, Canella del Coromandel, Ital.; Kayulegi, Mal.; Havanga, Malab.; Singroula, N.; Lawanga puttay, Tam.

Edinb.; Dubl.; Amst.; Ant.; Bavar.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Hann.; Lipp.; Olden.; Cast. Borus.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Ainslie; Bergius; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann; Zarda.

A tree of the East Indies. (*Fig.* Burm. *Zeyl.* p. 63. t. 28)

The bark and leaves are employed.

The bark (*Cassia cinnamomea, Cinnamomum Indicum* seu *Sinense, Cassia lignea Xylocassia, Cannella Malabarica*) is in pieces of about an inch and a half long, from three lines to an inch broad, and from three to six lines thick, either quilled or simply bent longitudinally, smooth, and of a light reddish-brown colour. It is thicker, redder, and much less aromatic than the preceding; it has a somewhat vapid taste, and after being chewed for a long time, leaves in the mouth a mucilage which dissolves in the saliva. Its fracture is not splintry.

It is stimulant, tonic, nervine, and anti-spasmodic.

The leaves (*Malabathrum*) are five or six inches long, lanceolated, pointed at both ends, of a reddish or purple hue beneath, and exhibit three longitudinal nervures. They are slightly aromatic and stimulant, but are little used.

3. *Laurus Culilawan*, Ling.—Culilawan.

Synonimes: — Culilawan, Fr.; Nelkenzimmet, Germ.; Koelilaban, Dut.; Culilabao, Port.

Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Belg.; Gall.; Ferr.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A tree of the East Indies and of the Molucca Isles. (*Fig.* Rumph. *Amb.* II. t. 14)

The bark (*Cortex Culilaban* seu *Culilawan* seu *Caryophylloides*) is in flat or slightly curved pieces, of a brown or reddish colour, covered with grey, glabrous, rugose patches of epidermis. It has an agreeable odour, and an acrid, hot, and aromatic taste.

It is stimulant and stomachic.

TINCTURE OF CULILAWAN.

Tinctura seu *Essentia Culilaban.* (Wirtem.)

R. Culilawan Bark, four ounces.
Concentrated Alcohol, one pound and a half.

Digest for four days, and filter.

It is excitant, aromatic, stomachic, and carminative.

4. *Laurus nobilis*, Linn.—Bay Tree.

Synonimes:—Common Sweet Bay or Laurel Tree.—Laurier commun, Fr.; Lorbeer-baum, Germ.; Bob, Bohem.; Laurbærtræ, Dan.; Laurel, Span.; Laurierboom, Dut.; Lauro, Ital.; Bobek dizewo, Pol.; Lawreiro, Pol.; Lagerbœrstrœd, Swed.

Edinb.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

A tree originally of the Levant, and naturally in Europe. (*Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 52)

The leaves and berries are employed.

The leaves (*Folia Lauri*) are glabrous, hard, coriaceous, somewhat waved on the borders, four or five inches long, of a strong aromatic odour when rubbed, and of a warm aromatic taste.

The berries (*Baccæ Lauri*) are oval, of about the size of small cherries, of a deep blue colour when fresh, and of a blackish-brown and wrinkled when dry. Each contains, under a thin brittle membrane, two yellow or yellowish-brown seeds. They have an aromatic and agreeable odour, and a bitterish, acrid, and aromatic taste.

The leaves are employed rather as a condiment than medicament. They are not more stimulant than the berries.

STIMULANT POWDER.

Pulvis Lauri carbonicus. (Augustin)

R. Bay Berries, Nutmegs, Burnt Hartshorn, of each, six ounces.
Liquorice, thirty-six ounces.

Mix.—Dose, a tea-spoonful in rachitis.

OIL OF BAY BERRIES.

Oleum laurinum seu *Baccarum Lauri* seu *Lauri expressum.* (Austr.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fuld.; Hass.; Lusit.; Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Swediaur)

R. Bay Berries, any quantity.

Bruise slightly in a mortar; then beat them on a heated slab, and express. (Hisp.)

R. Bay Berries, any quantity.

Bruise in a mortar, beat them on a heated slab, then boil in water, and take off, when cold, the oil which is congealed on the surface. (Austr.; Bruns.; Gall.; Hass.; Lusit.; Palat.; Sard.; Suec.; Wirtem.)

R. Bay Berries, any quantity.

Bruise in a mortar, inclose the paste in a linen bag, expose it to the vapour of boiling water, and then submit it to the action of a heated press. (Swediaur)

Hass.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; and Van Mons direct the oil which is met with in commerce to be used.

It is stimulant, resolvent, carminative, nervine, and corroborant; it is recommended in diseases of the uterus, spasmodic affections, cases of worms in children, pains and weaknesses of the joints, and in pain of the ear.

CARMINATIVE LAVEMENT. (LIPP.)

R. Chamomile Flowers, half an ounce.
Water, one pound.
Boil, and add when strained
Oil of Bay Berries, half an ounce.
Mix.

ÆTHEREOUS LINIMENT.

Linimentum ætherеum. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Sulphuric Æther, two drams.
Alcohol, two ounces.
Oil of Bay Berries, half an ounce.
Mix.—It is recommended in frictions, to herniæ, principally to those of the umbilicus in children.

OINTMENT OF BAY.

Unguentum laurinum, Oleum laurinum infusum. (GALL.; SARD.; VAN MONS)

R. Bay Leaves, one part.
Lard, two parts.
Bruise together, boil slowly to the consumption of the humidity, and add towards the end
Bruised Bay Berries, one part.
Digest for ten hours in a water-bath, and express. (GALL.)

SARD. directs three pounds of fresh bay leaves to be digested for three days in a water-bath, in six pounds of olive oil, to strain with strong expression, and to digest the oil again, for three days, with one pound and a half of leaves and the same of berries.

R. Fresh Bay Leaves, } of each,
Oil of Almonds, } one part.
Fresh Bay Berries, four parts.
Lard. eight parts.
Bruise the leaves and berries, and boil them gently in the lard and oil for twelve hours; then strain, set aside to cool, remove the deposit, and melt again; or, wash with hot water till this comes off clear. (VAN MONS)

JEROMEL proposes to pour one pound of melted lard upon three ounces of dried and pounded leaves, and to keep the vessel at the same degree of heat for twelve hours; then to strain, and to melt with the ointment one pound of expressed oil of bay-berries.

It is stimulant and corroborant.

NERVINE OINTMENT.

Unguentum nervinum seu *laurinum* seu *aromaticum* seu *Rosmarini compositum.* (AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; WURCEB.; BRUGNATELLI; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Herb of Sage, }
——— Ground Pine,
——— Marjoram,
——— Rosemary,
——— Mint,
——— Lavender,
——— St. John's-wort,
—— and Flowers of Primrose,
Flowers of Chamomile,
———— Melilot,
Tops of Dill,
Root of Pyrethrum, } of each, two drams.
Bay Berries, }
Juniper Berries, } of each, one ounce.
Mastic, half an ounce.
Benzoin, six drams.
Turpentine, four ounces.
Oil of Earthworms, }
—— Dill, } of each,
—— St. John's-wort, } three ounces.
Fox's Fat, }
Human Fat, }
Wild Cat's Fat, } of each, one ounce and a half.
Dog's Fat, }
Venice Turpentine, one ounce.
Boil, and strain. (PALAT.)

R. Herb of Sage, }
——— Ground Pine,
——— Marjoram,
——— Rosemary,
——— Mint,
——— Rue,
——— Lavender,
——— St. John's-wort,
—— and Flowers of Primrose,
Flowers of Chamomile,
———— Melilot,
———— St. John's-wort,
Tops of Dill,
Bay Berries,
Juniper Berries, } of each, six drams.
Olive Oil, one pound.
Macerate for several days; then boil slowly to the consumption of the humidity, strain, and add
Venice Turpentine, two ounces.
Yellow Wax, four ounces and a half.
Common Turpentine, one ounce.
Oil of Earth-worms, } of each,
—— Bay Berries, } two ounces.
Benzoin, dissolved in three ounces of Concentrated Alcohol, one ounce.
Make an ointment. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.)

R. Root of Pyrethrum,
Fresh Leaves of Dill,
——— Bay,
——— Marjoram,
——— Mentha Crispa,
——— Rosemary,
——— Sage,
—— Flowers of Chamomile,
——— Lavender,
——— Melilot,
——— St. John's-wort,
} of each, four parts.

Benzoin, Mastic, } of each, six parts.
Bay Berries, Juniper Berries, } of each, eight parts.
Lard, Turpentine, } of each, sixteen parts.
White Wax, forty-three parts.
Olive Oil, ninety-six parts.

Bruise the vegetables with the oil and lard, and macerate them in a covered vessel, at a moderate heat, for four hours; then strain, wash with warm water, add the mastic and benzoin melted with the turpentine: strain again, add the melted wax, and stir till perfectly cold. (Van Mons)

R. Fresh Herb of Rue,
Flowering Tops of Sage,
——— Marjoram,
——— Rosemary,
——— Mint,
——— Dill,
——— Lesser Mullein,
——— Lavender,
——— St. John's-wort,
——— Chamomile,
——— Melilot,
} of each, two ounces.

Leaves of Bay, ——— Juniper, } of each, one ounce.
Oil of Earth-worms, three pounds.

Macerate for two days; then boil to the consumption of the humidity, and add to the strained liquid

Yellow Wax, nine ounces.

Add when the mass is half cold

Oil of Wax, —— Turpentine, } of each, two ounces.
Ointment of Marshmallows, four ounces.

Mix. (Hisp.)

R. Herb of Rosemary, two ounces.
——— Rue,
——— Marjoram,
——— Mentha crispa,
Flowers of Melilot,
——— Lavender,
——— Chamomile,
Bay Berries,
} of each, one ounce.

Lard, one pound.
Mutton Suet, half a pound.

Boil slowly to the consumption of the humidity, and melt in the strained mass

Yellow Wax, Turpentine, } of each, two ounces.
Oil of Bay Berries, four ounces.

Make an ointment. (Dan.)

R. Herb of Rosemary,
——— Sage,
——— Lavender,
——— Rue,
} of each, one handful.

Fresh Bay Berries, three ounces.
Lard, one pound.
Mutton Suet, four ounces.

Keep the mixture in a water-bath for four days; then express, and add

Oil of Bay Berries, eight ounces.

Mix. (Brugntelli)—This is the *Unguentum aromaticum.*

R. Fresh Herb of Rosemary, one pound.
——— Marjoram,
——— Rue,
} of each, half a pound.

Bay Berries, Root of Pyrethrum, } of each, four ounces.
Lard, four pounds.
Mutton Suet, two pounds.

Boil to the consumption of the humidity; express, and add

Yellow Wax, half a pound.
Oil of Rosemary, —— Juniper, } of each, three ounces.

Mix. (Hann.; Olden.; Borus.; Sax.; Niemann)

R. Flowers of Rosemary, Leaves of Tacamahac, } of each, four ounces.
Lard, two pounds.

Digest for fifteen days, and strain; add, when cold,

Distilled Water of Lavender,
——— Chamomile,
——— Rue,
} of each, half an ounce.

Mix. (Hass.)

R. Leaves of Tacamahac, eight ounces.
Melted Lard, two pounds.

Strain at the end of fifteen days, and add

Oil of Amber, —— Chamomile, } of each, half an ounce.
—— Rue, —— Mint, } of each, two drams

Mix. (Piderit)

R. Fresh Bay Berries, eight ounces.
——— Leaves, two ounces.

Bruise, and macerate in

Melted Lard, sixteen ounces.

At the end of twenty-four hours, express, wash with warm water, melt again, and set aside. (Swediaur)

R. Mutton Suet, eight parts.

Melt, remove from the fire, and add when half cold, stirring well,

Oil of Bay, twelve parts.
—— Turpentine, one part.
—— Amber, one half part.
—— Peppermint, —— Rosemary, —— Juniper, } of each, one eighth part.

Mix. (Sax.)—This is also called *Unguentum aromaticum.*

R. Lard, four pounds.
Mutton Suet, two pounds.
Yellow Wax, half a pound.

Add to the mixture when melted and half cold,

Oil of Bay, two ounces.
—— Rosemary, —— Juniper, } of each, three ounces.

Mix, and preserve. (Pol.)

R. Lard, one ounce.
Oil of Bay, half an ounce.
—— Rosemary, Solution of Ammonia, } of each, one dram and a half.

Mix. (Wurceb.)

R. Stag's Suet, six ounces.

Add to it when melted,

Oil of Bay, six ounces.
—— Turpentine, one ounce.
—— Amber, Muriate of Ammonia, } of each, half an ounce.

Mix. (Lipp.)

R. Lard, three ounces.
Stag's Suet, one ounce.

Melt gradually, and add

Oil of Bay, one ounce.
—— Amber, half an ounce.
—— Mentha Crispa, two drams.

Triturate till cold. (Fuld.)

R. Mutton Suet, eight ounces.
Oil of Bay, ten ounces.

Melt slowly, and add when nearly cold,

Spirit of Turpentine, one ounce.
Oil of Amber, half an ounce.

Mix. (Ant.; Belg.; Suec.; Spielmann; Van Mons)

R. Mutton Suet, eight ounces.

Melt, and add

Oil of Bay, one pound.
Spirit of Turpentine, one ounce and a half.

Mix. (Lusit.)

R. Mutton Suet, eight ounces.

Add to the melted mass,

Oil of Bay, one pound.
—— Turpentine, one ounce.
—— Petroleum, half an ounce.

Triturate till cold. (Batav.; Ross.)

Amst. prescribes eight ounces of suet, one pound of oil of bay, one ounce of spirit of turpentine, and half an ounce of oil of cajeput.

R. Simple Ointment, two pounds and a half.
Oil of Bay, Yellow Wax, } of each, three ounces.

Add to the mixture when melted and nearly cold,

Essential Oil of Juniper, —— Wild Thyme, } of each, two drams.

Mix. (Austr.)

This ointment is employed externally as a corroborant, and as a resolvent.

CARMINATIVE OINTMENT. (Fuld.; Palat.)

R. Bay Berries, half an ounce.
Fresh Leaves of Chamomile, two handfuls.
—— Mint,
Fresh Tops of Southernwood,
—— Ground Ivy,
—— Mentha Crispa,
—— Tansey, } of each, one handful.
Seeds of Cumin, —— Lovage, } of each, two drams.
Oil of Chamomile, one pound.
—— Dill, —— Rue, } of each, half an ounce.

Macerate for fifteen days; then boil slightly to the consumption of the humidity, and add, when strained,

Yellow Wax, two ounces.
Storax, six drams.
Oil of Anise, —— Caraway, —— Mint, } of each, one dram.

Mix. (Palat.)

R. Lard, six drams.
Yellow Wax, one dram.

Add to the melted mixture when nearly cold,

Oil of Bay, one dram.
—— Anise, eighteen drops.
—— Caraway, twelve drops.

Mix. (Fuld.)

It is emollient, anti-spasmodic, and carminative.

CAMPHORATED AROMATIC OINTMENT.

Unguentum laurino-camphoratum. (Bavar.; Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Mutton Suet, sixteen parts.

Oil of Bay, twenty parts.
Heat slowly, and add when melted,
Camphor, dissolved in a little Oil of Juniper, two parts.
Mix. (Bavar.)

Cadet de Gassicourt directs two ounces each, of lard, of beef suet, of oil of bay, and of wax, to be melted together, and when nearly cold, half an ounce of camphor, dissolved in one ounce of alcohol, to be added.

unguentum martiatum. (Wirtem.; Spielmann; Van Mons)

R. Fresh Leaves of Bay, eight ounces.
——— Rue, five ounces.
——— Marjoram, four ounces.
——— Rosemary, three ounces.
——— Myrtle, ——— Dwarf Elder, ——— Mint, ——— Sweet Basil, of each, one ounce.
White Wine, four ounces.
Olive Oil, one pound.
Fresh Butter, Bear's Grease, Chicken's Fat, Stag's Marrow, of each, six drams.

Infuse for several days; then boil slowly to the consumption of the humidity, and add to the strained mass,

Yellow Wax, eight ounces.
Powdered Storax, five drams.
——— Mastic, half an ounce.
——— Olibanum, three drams.

Mix. (Wirtem.; Spielmann)

R. Fresh Leaves of Wormwood, ——— Southernwood, ——— Sweet Basil, ——— Calamint, ——— Costmary, ——— Germander, ——— Bay, ——— Marjoram, ——— Water-mint, ——— Rosemary, ——— Rue, ——— Savine, ——— Sage, of each, two parts.

Bruise them in a mortar, express the juice, coagulate it over the fire, remove the fecula, wash it, and separate the water from it as well as possible; then dissolve it in

Lard, sixty-four parts,
heated with
Seeds of Cumin, ——— Fenugreek, of each, one part.
Nutmegs, six parts.
Then add
Liquid Storax, White Wax, of each, four parts
Strain, and stir till cold. (Van Mons)

It is stimulant, and resolvent.

plaster of bay berries. (Bruns.; Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Spielmann)

R. Bay Berries, four ounces.
Round Cyperus, Winter's Bark, Olibanum, Mastic, Myrrh, of each, one ounce.

Make a powder, and incorporate it with a melted mixture of

Yellow Wax, eight ounces.
Resin, Oil of Bay, —— Turpentine, of each, two ounces.

Mix.—It is stimulant and resolvent.

electuary of bay berries. (Palat.; Sard.; Spielmann)

R. Bay Berries, two ounces.
Mastic, Myrrh, Olibanum, of each, one ounce.
Arabian Costus, Round Cyperus, of each, half an ounce.
Oil of Bay, Chio Turpentine, of each, three ounces.
Honey, one pound and a half.

Having melted the honey, turpentine, and oil together, add the other ingredients in powder. (Sard.)

R. Bay Berries, one ounce and a half.
Root of Sweet Flag, Herb of Rue, ——— Mint, ——— Origanum, Seeds of Anise, ——— Cumin, ——— Nigella, ——— Lovage, ——— Caraway, ——— Carrot, Black Pepper, Long Pepper, Castor, of each, two drams.
Sagapenum, half an ounce.
Opoponax, three drams.
Honey, fourteen ounces.

Mix. (Palat.; Spielmann)

aromatic alcohol. (Ant.)

R. Bay Berries, one ounce.
Myrrh, Storax, of each, six drams.

Cinnamon, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cloves, of each, two drams and a half.
Water, Alcohol (20 degrees), of each, fifty-four ounces.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, and distil till the product marks 30 degrees.

5. *Laurus Sassafras*, LINN.—Sassafras.

SYNONIMES :—Sassafras, FR. ; Fenchelholz, GERM. ; Sasafras, ARAB. ; Cay, Vangdi, COCHIN.

LOND. ; EDINB. ; DUBL. ; AMER. ; AMST. ; ANT. ; BATAV. ; BAVAR. ; BELG. ; BRUNS. ; DAN. ; HISP. ; GALL. ; FERR. ; FORM. HÔP. FR. ; FENN. ; FULD. ; GENEV. ; HAMB. ; HANN. ; HASS. ; LIPP. ; OLDEN. ; LUSIT. ; POL. ; BORUS. ; ROSS. ; SAX. ; SUEC. ; WIRTEM. ; HERBIP. ; WURCEB. ; BERGIUS ; BRUGNATELLI ; COXE ; GUIBOURT ; MURRAY and GMELIN ; PARIS ; SPIELMANN ; ZARDA.

A tree of South America. (*Fig.* Flore Medic. VI. 312.)

The wood (*Lignum Sassafras*) is light, of a spongy texture, brittle, of an iron-grey colour, inodorous, and of a very feeble taste.

The bark is rather thick, light, brittle, and rugose. It is of an iron-brown colour, of an agreeable and fennel-like odour, and of an aromatic and slightly acrid taste.

It is stimulant, diaphoretic and diuretic ; and is employed in gout, rheumatism, and syphilitic disorders. — Dose, from half a dram to one dram, of the powder.

EXTRACT OF SASSAFRAS.

Extractum Ligni Sassafras. (WIRTEM.)

R. Sassafras Wood, rasped, one pound.
Alcohol, six pounds.

After sufficient extraction, strain with expression ; digest, and boil the residue for a short time in three pounds of water : clarify the decoction with white of egg, distil off the alcohol, and evaporate to the required consistence.

Dose, from a scruple to a dram.

INFUSION OF SASSAFRAS. (FORM. HÔP. FR. ; NIEMANN)

R. Sassafras Wood, rasped, half an ounce.
Boiling Water, one pound.

Infuse for six hours, and strain. (NIEMANN)

FORM. HÔP. FR. prescribes one ounce of sassafras and a sufficient quantity of boiling water to obtain half a pound of strained infusion.

COMPOUND LIME WATER.

Aqua Calcis composita ; Eau bénite, Eau bénite composée.

R. Sassafras Bark, half an ounce.
Guaiac Wood, rasped, half a pound.
Liquorice Root, one ounce.
Coriander Seeds, three drams.
Lime Water, six pints.

Macerate without heat, for two days, and strain. (DUBL.)

BRUNS. ; and SPIELMANN give the same formula.

R. Sassafras Wood, two ounces.
Nutmegs, three drams.
Liquorice, one ounce.
Lime Water, four pounds.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, and strain. (LUSIT.)

VAN MONS prescribes two ounces of sassafras, three drams of nutmegs, one ounce of liquorice, thirty-six ounces of lime water, and three days' infusion.

R. Sassafras, half an ounce.
Liquorice, one ounce.
Lime Water, six pounds.

Infuse for two days, and strain. (PIERQUIN)

R. Root of Marshmallows, ——— Soapwort, of each, one ounce.
——— Sarsaparilla, Sassafras Wood, of each, four drams.
Lime Water, four pounds.

Macerate for two days, and add,

Compound Syrup of Smallage, two ounces.

Mix. (BORIES)

It is given in scrofulous diseases.—Dose, several cupfuls in the course of the day.

SYRUP OF SASSAFRAS.

Syrupus e Corticibus Ligni Sassafras. (WIRTEM.)

R. Sassafras Bark, three ounces.
White Wine, twenty-two ounces.

Infuse, and add to the strained liquor,

Sugar, thirty-two ounces.

Make a syrup.

TINCTURE OF SASSAFRAS.

Tinctura seu *Essentia Ligni Sassafras.* (BRUNS. ; WIRTEM. ; VAN MONS)

R. Sassafras Wood, rasped, two ounces.

Proof Spirit, twelve ounces.

Digest for three days, and filter. (Van Mons)

Bruns.; and Wirtem. prescribe one ounce and a half of sassafras, eight ounces of alcohol, and eight days' digestion.

This used formerly to be considered anti-catarrhal and alterative; it is now given as a stimulant sudorific, and diuretic, and is principally employed in chronic rheumatism. —Dose, one dram four times a day.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF SASSAFRAS.

Essentia Ligni Sassafras composita. (Wirtem.)

R. Sassafras Bark, four ounces.
Leaves of Sage, two ounces.
Nutmegs, one ounce.
Cinnamon, half an ounce.
Indian Anise, three drams.
Alcohol, two pounds.

Digest for three days; strain with expression, and filter.

This is recommended in catarrhal affections, gout, flatulence, certain varieties of itch.—Dose, from fifty to eighty drops.

OIL OF SASSAFRAS.

Oleum Sassafras Ligni æthereum, Ætheroleum Sassafras Ligni. (Edinb.; Dubl.; Amer.; Amst.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Coxe; Piderit; Swediaur)

Oleum volatile Lauri Sassafras. (Edinb.)

Oleum Corticis et Lignorum Sassafras. (Dubl.)

R. Bruised Root of Sassafras, any quantity.
Water, a sufficient quantity to prevent empyreuma. (Edinb.)

Dubl. prescribes the bark and wood.

Amer.; Amst.; and Coxe; give the same formula as Dubl.—Fuld.; Herbip. and Swedaiur prescribe one part of wood and four parts of water.—Palat.—one of wood and six of water.—Hamb.—one of wood and eight of water.

R. Sassafras Wood, ten parts
Water, twenty parts
Muriate of Soda, one part

After twelve hours, distil, and separate the oil which falls to the bottom of the receiver. (Gall.)

Sard. prescribes three parts of wood twenty-four of water, and one of muriate.—Hass.; Wirtem; and Piderit-six of wood, thirty-six of water, and one of muriate.—Ferr.—six of wood, thirty of water, and three of muriate.

R. Sassafras Wood, two pounds
Alcohol, eight ounces

Digest for two days, and add,

Water, twelve pounds
Muriate of Soda, one pound

Distil. (Lipp.)

Dose, from two to eight drops.

OLEOSACCHARUM OF SASSAFRAS. (Neumann)

R. Oil of Sassafras, ten drops
Sugar, three drams

Triturate together.

SASSAFRAS WATER. (Gall.; Sard.)

R. Sassafras Wood, one part
Water, eight parts

Distil four parts after twelve hours' maceration. (Gall.)

Sard. prescribes one part of wood, six parts of water, and a little muriate of soda.

Dose, from one to four ounces.

COMPOUND SASSAFRAS WATER. (Wirtem.)

R. Sassafras Wood, half a pound
Cinnamon, three ounces
Wine, ten pounds

Digest for several days, and distil off a pound and a half.

LAWSONIA INERMIS, Linn.

Synonimes:—Henné, Fr.; Rothes Mundholz, Rothes Ægyptisches Færbekraut, Germ.; Pochar, Jav.; Pontolesche, Malab.

Bavar.; Gall.; Wirtem.; Ainslie Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A shrub of the East Indies and of Afri

(*Octandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Salicariæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Hort. Malab. IV. p. 117. t. 57.)

The root (*Radix Alcannæ veræ* seu *orientalis* seu *Cypri Antiquorum* seu *Ligustri Ægyptiaci*) is employed. It is of a deep red colour, and of an austere styptic taste. It is slightly astringent.

In the East Indies the root of the *Lawsonia spinosa*, Linn. (Urkan, Arab.; Maritondi, Cyng.; Mayndie, Duk.; Daun lacca, Mal.; Mail anschi, Malab.; Henna, Pers.; Sakachera, Sans.; Marudanie, Tam.; Gorunta chettu, Tel.) is also employed. It much resembles the preceding, and is said to be useful in leprosy, as well as in other diseases of the skin; it is prescribed externally and internally, in the dose of half a tea-spoonful.

LEDUM PALUSTRE, Linn.—MARSH LEDUM.

Synonimes: — Romarin sauvage, Fr.; Heydebienenkraut, Sumpfporsch, Germ.; Vild Rosmarin, Dan.; Wilde Rosmoryn, Dut.; Ledo, Ital.; Rozmaryn czeski, Pol.; Getporss, Sqwattram, Swed. Austr.; Bruns.; Dan.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Hamb.; Hann.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A plant of the north of Europe. (*Decandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Rhodoraceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 54.)

The tops (*Herba* seu *Folia Ledi palustris cum Floribus* seu *Rorismarini sylvestris* seu *Anthos sylvestris*) are employed. It consists of hairy, reddish branches, furnished with linear, sessile leaves, revolute at the edges, green above, reddish and cottony beneath, and terminated by sessile umbels of white flowers. Their taste is bitter and styptic.

This plant is reputed narcotic, and has been extolled in spasmodic diseases.

INFUSION OF MARSH LEDUM. (Ph. Syph.; Niemann; Swediaur)

R. Leaves of Marsh Ledum, from half an ounce to one ounce.
Boiling Water, one pound.

Infuse for one hour, and strain.

It is recommended in leprosy, itch, tinea, hooping cough, and syphilitic diseases.

Dose, from half a pound to one pound, twice a day.

LEONURUS CARDIACA, Linn.

Synonimes:—Agripaume, Cardiaque, Fr.; Herzgespann, Wolfstrapp, Germ.; Hartgespan, Dut.; Cardiaca, Ital.

Bruns.; Gall.; Olden.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

This plant grows throughout Europe. (*Didynamia Gymnospermia*, Linn.; *Labiatæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 114.)

The herb (*Herba Cardiacæ* seu *Patæ lupinæ*) is employed. It consists of a branching stem with petiolated, hairy leaves, the lower ones of which are oval, nearly cordiform, and trilobate, and the caulinary, cuneiform, trilobate, and dentate. It has a strong and disagreeable odour, and a very bitter and repugnant taste.

It is scarcely employed now, but used formerly to be given to children in cardialgia.

LEPIDIUM.—PEPPERWORT.

Two species of this genus of plants are mentioned in pharmacopœias:

1. *Lepidium latifolium*, Linn. — Broad-leaved Pepperwort.

Synonimes:—Passerage à grandes feuilles, Grande Passerage, Fr.; Pfefferkraut, Germ.; Peperur, Dan.; Broedblabig peperkruid, Dut.; Lepidio, Ital.; Peparœr, Swed. Hisp.; Gall.; Spielmann.

A common plant of Europe. (*Tetrady-*

namia Siliquosa, Linn.; *Cruciferæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Œd. *Fl. Dan.* t. 557.)

The herb (*Herba Lepidii*) is employed. It consists of a cylindrical, glabrous, branching stem, and of oval, lanceolated leaves of a pale glaucous green colour, denticulated but sometimes entire; the inferior are narrowed into petioles at the base, and the superior are sessile and narrower. It has an acrid, aromatic, and peppery taste.

2. *Lepidium Iberis*, Linn.

Synonimes: — Passerage ibéride, Petite Passerage, Fr.

Genev.

A common plant of Europe. (*Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 593.)

The herb (*Herba Iberidis*) is employed. It consists of a branching stem, and of petiolate, lanceolate, radical leaves, dentated or incised at the summit, pinnatifid or lyre shaped, and of linear, entire caulinary leaves. It has an acrid and strong taste similar to that of cress.

It is stimulant and anti-scorbutic.

CONSERVE OF PEPPERWORT.

Conserva Lepidii. (Hisp.)

R. Fresh Leaves of Pepperwort, one part.

Bruise them finely in a stone mortar, and add gradually

White Sugar, two parts.

INFUSION OF PEPPERWORT.

Infusum Lepidii. (Niemann)

R. Herb of Pepperwort, from half an ounce to one ounce.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain six ounces of infusion.

This infusion is used in Russia, according to Erdmann, against intermittent fevers. —Dose, a spoonful every hour.

LICHEN.

This is the officinal name of the nine following plants:

1. *Physcia nivalis*, Cand. — Snow-white Lichen.

Synonime:—Lichen blanc de niège, Fr.

Wirtem.

A cryptogamous plant of the Alps and Pyrenees. (*Fig.* Dill. *Musc.* t. 21. f. 56.)

It consists (*Lichen terrestris cinereus*) of white or yellowish leaves, rather broad at the base, and narrow at the summit, branchy, almost scolloped, crisped, terminated by flat, circular lobules, often bordered with black points: the shields are very sparse, sessile, brown, surrounded with a crenulated margin, and situated on the leaves.

This plant was formerly considered as a specific against hydrophobia.

2. *Scyphophorus cocciferus*, Cand.—Cocciferous Lichen.

Synonimes: — Lichen coccifère, Fr.; Scharlachfarbige Bechernflechte, Germ.

Gall.

It consists (*Herba Ignis* seu *Musci pyxidati*) of small leaves of a greenish-white above, but more white beneath, producing cylindrical, frequently branching stems, which become hollowed into the form of a cup, the borders of which present red tubercles.

3. *Peltigera canina*, Cand.—Ash-coloured Ground Lichen or Liverwort.

Synonimes:—Lichen contre la rage, Fr.; Hundsflechte, Germ.; Hondsmoos, Dut.; Musgo canino, Port.; Hiendmossa, Swed.

Bruns.; Gall.; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A cryptogamous plant very common in woods, growing on the earth. (*Fig.* Vaill. *Bot.* t. 21, f. 16.)

It consists (*Herba Musci canini* seu *Lichen cinereus terrestris*) of large, broad, round, coriaceous leaves of an ash-grey or brown colour, having red nervures underneath, hairy, branching, and anastamosed, presenting round lobes, some of which, ascending, bear red, even oblong shields without a free margin, and arranged vertically.

The *Peltigera venosa, horizontalis, polydactyla et aphthosa*, indicated by Gall. resemble this very much.

This plant was formerly thought useful against hydrophobia.

4. *Scyphophorus pyxidatus*, Cand.—Funnel-shaped Lichen.

Synonime :—Lichen en entonnoir, Fr.

Gall.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Hamb.; Lipp.; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A cryptogamous plant found on the earth and on old walls. (*Fig.* Dill. *Musc.* t. 14, f. 2.)

It consists (*Herba Musci pyxidati*) of leaves which are greenish above, but rather white beneath, lobed or crenulated, presenting cups hollowed regularly from below upwards, the margin of which exhibits dull-brown tubercles.

It was formerly recommended against cough.

5. *Usnea plicata*, Cand.—Hairy Oak Lichen or Tree-moss.

Synonimes :—Lichen entrelacé, Mousse de chêne, Fr.; Häarflechte, Wickelflechte, Germ.; Skinslav, Dan.; Musco arboreo, Span.; Worrig schurffmoos, Dut.; Musgo dos carvalhos, Port.; Taf, Swed.

Hisp.; Gall.; Wirtem.; Murray and Gmelin.

A cryptogamous plant common on the branches of old trees. (*Fig.* Dill. *Musc.* t. 11. f. 1.)

It consists (*Muscus albus quernus* seu *arboreus*) of a stem sometimes more than a foot long, rather firm, and tuberculous, having interlaced, whitish branches; its shields are nearly terminal, white, numerous, and bordered with capillary hairs.

It has an agreeable odour, and a rather astringent taste.

That which grew on the skull of a hanged person used anciently to be sold for its weight of gold.

It is slightly astringent; it was formerly considered anodyne, and was recommended as a tonic, to arrest discharges of all kinds, and to appease cough.

6. *Physcia Islandica*, Cand.—Iceland Lichen, Moss, or Liver-wort.

Synonimes :—*Lichen*, Lond.; *Lichen Islandicus*, Edinb.; *Cetraria Islandica*, Dubl.—Lichen d'Islande, Fr.; Lungenmoos, Islændisches Mooss, Germ.; Gaternjk, Bohem.; Islanskmoos, Fielgræs, Dan.; Liquen Islandico, Span.; Yslandisch moos, Dut.; Lichene Islandico, Ital.; Meek Islandzki, Pol.; Musgo Islandico, Port.; Islandsmosse, Swed.

Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Cast. Borus.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Paris; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

A very common cryptogamous plant of Europe, particularly in the north. (*Œd.* Fl. Dan. t. 153, f. 879.)

It consists (*Herba Lichenis Islandici* seu *Musci Islandicus* seu *catharticus*) of membranous expansions of a chesnut-brown or olive colour, brownish-red at their base, paler underneath, straight, branching, lobed, with the segments erect, sublinear, multifid, channelled, dentato-ciliate, the fructiferous ones are larger, the shields are plane, sitting, appresed, of the same or of a deeper colour than the expansion, with a raised, entire, and ciliated border.

According to Proust, this plant contains, in one hundred parts, sixty-four of mucus, thirty-three of amylaceous matter, and three of bitter principle.

It possesses, according as the bitter principle may or may not have been removed, either simply alimentary, or alimentary with tonic properties. It has been particularly extolled in pulmonary consumption.

7. *Imbricaria parietina*, Cand.—Common Yellow Lichen.

Synonimes :—Lichen des murs, Fr.; Wandflechte, Goldgelbe Schuppenflechte, Plankenflechte, Germ.; Guul skorpemoos, Dan.; Maurig schurffmoos, Dut.; Væggmoos, Swed.

Austr.; Bavar.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Sax.

A cryptogamous plant of Europe. (*Fig.* Dill. *Musc.* t. 24, f. 76.)

It consists of a membranous, imbricated thallus, whitish beneath, greenish above, then passing successively to a golden yellow, and to an ash-grey: it has rounded, lobated, crisped, broad, expanded folioles: the shields are central, numerous, with an entire border, and a disk of a deeper colour.

It is bitter, and has been represented as a succedaneum to cinchona, in the treatment of intermittent fevers. The analysis which Schrader has given of it, does not, however, show that there is any analogy between it and cinchona.

8. *Physcia Prunastri*, CAND.—Slow Tree Lichen.

SYNONIME :—Lichen de Prunellier, FR.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN.

A cryptogamous plant of Europe. (*Fig.* Dill. *Musc.* tab, 21, f. 54, 55 A.)

It consists of a soft, membranous expansion, of a pale ash colour, sometimes greenish, wrinkled, embossed, of a milky whiteness beneath, unequally bifurcated, very branching, with the segments erect, linear, slender, and even; the shields are scattered, brown, and marginal.

It is slightly astringent.

9. *Lobaria pulmonaria*, CAND.—Lungwort.

SYNONIMES :—Lichen pulmonaire, Pulmonaire de chêne, FR.; Langenflechte, GERM.; Lungemot, DAN.; Pulmonaria de arbol, SPAN.; Longachtig lungwort, DUT.; Polmonaria di quercia, ITAL.; Hepatica dos avores, PORT.; Lungmosse, SWED.

BRUNS.; GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; GENEV.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

A cryptogamous plant of Europe common in the north. (*Fig*, Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 494.)

It consists (*Herba Pulmoniæ arboreæ* seu *Muscus pulmonarius*) of an expansion of a brownish-green above, and marked with cavities separated by a sort of projecting network; beneath, it is embossed, white and smooth in the convexities, and brown and hairy in the interstices.

PECTORAL SPECIES. (FULD.)

R. Iceland Moss, one part.
Root of Marshmallows, two parts.
Cut, and mix.

ANTI-LYSSIC POWDER.

Pulvis anti-lyssus. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Snow-white Lichen, two ounces.
Black Pepper, one ounce.
Make a powder.

ICELAND MOSS-CHOCOLATE.

Chocolata Lichenis Islandici, Pasta cacaotina lichenifera. (SAX.; AUGUSTIN)

R. Roasted Cocoa Nut, Sugar, } of each, four pounds.
Iceland Moss, two pounds.
Jalap, three ounces.

These proportions are indicated by TROMMSDORF. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Iceland Moss, washed with hot water, and dried, one part.
Jalap, one-eighth part.
White Sugar, two parts.
Mix exactly, and incorporate with
Hot Cocoa Paste, one part.
Divide into cakes. (SAX.)

EXTRACT OF ICELAND MOSS. (HERBIP.)

R. Iceland Moss, washed, any quantity.
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.
to cover it by four fingers' breadth. Digest it in a moderate heat, and decant; boil the residue with water for an hour, and express; evaporate the liquor in a water-bath to the consistence of honey, gradually adding the tincture, and constantly stirring that a uniform mass may be obtained.

INFUSION OF ICELAND MOSS. (SAUNDERS)

R. Iceland Moss, three drams.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity.
to obtain, after half an hour's infusion, and a few minutes boiling, twenty ounces of strained liquor. Add to this
Syrup of Raspberries, one ounce and a half.
Mix.

SYRUP OF ICELAND MOSS. (HANN.; VAN MONS)

R. Iceland Moss, six ounces.
Boiling Water, six pounds.
Boil down to four pounds; add when strained
White Sugar, five pounds.
Boil to a syrup. (HANN.)

VAN MONS prescribes one pound of lichen, thirty-five of water, to be reduced to twenty, and ten of sugar.

SYRUP OF HAIRY TREE MOSS.

Syrupus de Musco querno. (WIRTEM.)

R. Hairy Tree Moss, three ounces.
Herb of Mexican Tea, Corinth Raisins, } of each, one ounce and a half.
Root of Comfrey, one ounce.
——— Liquorice, half an ounce.
Boiling Water, one pound a half.
Infuse for one night, and then boil a little.
To ten ounces of the strained and clarified liquor, add
White Sugar, sixteen ounces.
Make a syrup. When cold, add to it
Balsam of Tolu, one dram and a half.
White Sugar, one ounce and a half.
Mix.

MUCILAGINOUS DECOCTION OF ICELAND MOSS.

Decoctum Lichenis Islandici. (Sax.; Suec.; Disp. Cha. Paris; Niemann; Ratier; Van Mons)

R. Iceland Moss, one part.
Cold Water, eight parts.

Macerate for half an hour; then decant, and reject the liquor. Boil the lichen then with

Water, thirty-two parts,

till this is reduced to sixteen; strain with expression. (Sax.)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, one dram.
Water, thirty-two ounces.

Dissolve and pour upon

Washed Iceland Moss, two ounces.

After twelve hours' maceration, pour off the liquor, wash the lichen with pure water, and boil it in

Water, forty-eight ounces,

till reduced to sixteen; strain with expression. (Suec.; Niemann; Van Mons)

R. Iceland Moss, half an ounce.

After having washed it for five minutes in boiling water, boil it with

Water, three pounds,

till reduced to two. (Ratier)

R. Iceland Moss, half an ounce.

Wash it well in hot water, and add

Water, two pounds and a half.

Boil till reduced to one pound and a half; add when strained

Simple Syrup, two ounces.

Mix. (Disp. Cha. Paris)

BITTER DECOCTION OF ICELAND MOSS.

Decoctum Lichenis Islandici. (Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Amer.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Suec.; Augustin; Coxe; Ellis; Niemann; Saunders)

R. Iceland Moss, one ounce.
Water, one pint and a half.

Boil down to one pint and strain. (Lond.)

Edinb. prescribes two pounds of water.

R. Iceland Moss, half an ounce.
Boiling Water, one pint.

Digest for two hours; then boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain while hot. (Dubl.)

Wurceb.; Ellis; and Niemann prescribe one ounce of lichen and sixteen ounces of water; to be boiled down to twelve ounces.—Amer.; and Coxe give the same formula as Lond.—Suec.—prescribes one ounce of lichen and twenty-four ounces of water; to be boiled down to sixteen.

R. Iceland Moss,
from half an ounce to one ounce.
Water, two pounds.

Boil down to one pound, strain, and add

Honey, one ounce.

Dissolve. (Form. Hôp. Fr.)

R. Iceland Moss, half an ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity,

to obtain one pound and a half of strained liquor after a quarter of an hour's boiling: add

Syrup of Marshmallows, } of each,
——Poppy, } one ounce.

Mix. (Saunders)

R. Iceland Moss, two drams.
Jalap, ten grains.
Cinnamon, eight grains.
Water, twelve ounces.

Boil down to six, and add

Simple Syrup, *ad libitum.*

Mix. (Augustin)

It is recommended in pulmonary consumption, leucorrhœa, and hooping cough.—Dose, four ounces, three or four times a day.

LACTEAL DECOCTION OF ICELAND MOSS.

Decoctum Lichenis Islandici lacteum. (Augustin)

R. Iceland Moss, one ounce.
Whey, twenty ounces.

Boil down to twelve ounces, and add

Sugar of Milk, six drams.

Mix.

SEDATIVE POTION.

Potio nutriens et sedans. (Brera)

R. Washed Iceland Moss, two ounces.
Hartshorn Shavings, one ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity,

to make a gelatinous drink; boil, and add

Sydenham's Laudanum, fifteen drops.

Mix.—To be taken gradually in the course of the day.—It is recommended in pulmonary consumption, where there is much pain.

PECTORAL DECOCTION.

Decoctum pectorale nutriens. (Brera)

R. Iceland Moss, two ounces.
Buds of Spruce Fir, half an ounce.

Water, a sufficient quantity,
to obtain one pound of strained decoction.

STIMULANT PECTORAL DECOCTION.

Decoctum pectorale nutriens et incitans seu *Lichenis Islandici compositum.* (HERBIP.; AUGUSTIN; BRERA; SWEDIAUR)

R. Washed Iceland Moss, one ounce.
Cinchona, half an ounce.
Serpentaria, one dram.
Water, a sufficient quantity,
to obtain four ounces of decoction, strain, and add
Almond Emulsion, four ounces.
Mix. (BRERA)

R. Iceland Moss, } of each,
Ground Ivy, } half an ounce.
Cinchona, two drams.
Water, a sufficient quantity,
to obtain two pounds of decoction. Add
Cow's Milk, ten ounces.
Mix. (BRERA)

R. Seneka Root, two drams.
Iceland Moss, half an ounce.
Bitter-sweet, one dram.
Water, a sufficient quantity,
to obtain four ounces of strained liquor. Add
Cow's Milk, six ounces.
Mix. (BRERA)

R. Iceland Moss, half an ounce.
Seneka Root, one ounce.
Water, three pounds.
Boil down to two pounds. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Iceland Moss, six drams.
Scarlet Mushroom, } of each,
Root of Comfrey, } half an ounce.
——— Seneka, }
Conserve of Roses, two ounces.
Seeds of Henbane, three drams.
Alum, one dram and a half.
Water, five pounds.
Boil down to three pounds and a half, and add when strained
Honey of Roses, one ounce and a half.
Mix. (HERBIP.)

R. Quassia Wood, two drams.
Iceland Moss, six drams.
Water, thirteen ounces.
Boil down to ten ounces, and add
Extract of Myrrh, one dram.
Tartarized Antimony, two grains.
Oxymel of Squill, one ounce.
Mix.—Dose, a spoonful every two hours. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Iceland Moss, two ounces.
Dædalea suaveolens, (PERSOON) } of each,
Tops of Milfoil, } half an ounce.
Flowers of Willow Herb, }
Corinth Raisins, }
Boil half an ounce of these species in one pound of water. (AUGUSTIN)

ICELAND MOSS JELLY.

Gelatina seu *Mucilago Lichenis Islandici.* (AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BELG.; GALL.; FENN.; FULD.; HANN.; LIPP.; LUSIT.; CAST. BORUS.; SAX.; SUEC.; HERBIP.; AUGUSTIN; CADET DE GASSICOURT; HUFELAND)

1. *Without the bitter Principle.*

R. Iceland Moss, washed with
alkaline liquor, one pound.
Spring Water, twelve pounds.
Boil down to one half, strain with expression, and set apart to gelatinize in a cool place. (SUEC.)

HANN. prescribes two ounces of lichen washed with alkaline liquor, thirty ounces of water, reduced to six, and the addition of four pounds of sugar.

R. Iceland Moss, one part.
Cold Water, eight parts.
Macerate for half an hour, reject the liquor, and pour upon the residue
Water, thirty-two parts.
Boil down to one half; then evaporate to the consistence of honey, and set it aside in a cool place. (SAX.)

GALL.; and CADET DE GASSICOURT direct two ounces of lichen to be boiled slightly in a sufficient quantity of water; then the liquor to be rejected, and the residue to be boiled twice in water; the two decoctions to be mixed together, and one dram of dissolved isinglass and four ounces of white sugar to be added: the mixture to be then strained, clarified, and evaporated to one pound.

2. *With the bitter Principle.*

R. Iceland Moss, one pound.
Water, twenty-pounds.
Boil down to six, express strongly, and set aside in a cool place. (FENN.)

CAST. BORUS. prescribes one ounce of lichen, and twelve ounces of water; to be reduced to eight.—HUFELAND—a sufficient quantity of lichen to bring an arbitrary quantity of water to the consistence of mucilage.—AUGUSTIN—one ounce of lichen, and twelve ounces of water; to be reduced to eight.

R. Iceland Moss, three ounces.
Water, four pounds.

Boil down to one third, express, evaporate to one pound, and add

Syrup, three ounces.

Mix. (Augustin)

R. Iceland Moss, one ounce and a half.
Water, two pounds.

Boil down to six ounces, and add

White Sugar, four ounces.

Boil to the consistence of thick syrup; and set aside to cool. (Amst.; Ant.; Bavar.; Belg.; Lipp.; Lusit.)

This is Regnault's process; he prescribed eight ounces of lichen and three pounds of water; to be boiled for a quarter of an hour, and the strained liquor to be evaporated to one pound and a half; six ounces of sugar to be added, and formed into a thick syrup.—Idt and Chevallier propose to boil one ounce of lichen, washed in five ounces of hot water, in a tin pan placed in a water-bath, for three hours; to strain the decoction with expression, to add one ounce of sugar to the liquor, to evaporate it slowly to four ounces, and then to pour it into a pot, and to remove from it, when gelatinized, the pellicle which forms on its surface.

. With the bitter and an astringent Principle.

R. Iceland Moss, } of each,
Lungwort, } six drams.
Scarlet Mushroom, }
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil down to one pound and a half; then, having evaporated it to the consistence of a jelly, add

Rose Sugar, one ounce and a half.

Mix. (Herbip.)

R. Iceland Moss, one ounce and a half.
Hairy Tree Moss, } of each,
Petals of Roses, } half an ounce.
Root of Seneka, }
Isinglass, one ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil for two hours, and add when strained

Oleosaccharum of Lemon, two ounces.

Mix. (Augustin)

Fuld. prescribes three ounces of Iceland moss, one ounce of scarlet mushroom, four pounds of water to be reduced to one third, the evaporation of the strained decoction to the proper consistence, and the addition of three ounces of simple syrup.

This jelly is analeptic: according to the first formulæ it is simply so; according to the second, it is tonic; and according to the third, it is astringent, and even hæmastatic. —Dose, from two to six spoonfuls.

ICELAND MOSS JELLY WITH CINCHONA.

R. Iceland Moss, two ounces.
Isinglass, one dram.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil the lichen slightly in water, and reject the liquor; boil it again twice successively, mix the two decoctions, and the isinglass in solution, add

Vinous Syrup of Cinchona, six ounces.

After a slight boiling, strain, evaporate to one half, and set aside to cool.

ICELAND MOSS-JELLY WITH OPIUM.

R. Iceland Moss, } of each,
Hartshorn Shavings, } half an ounce.
Water, eight ounces.

Boil down to four ounces, and add,

Syrup of Opium, one ounce.

Mix.

ICELAND MOSS-PASTE.

Pasta lichenifera. (Sax.; Henri)

R. Iceland Moss, two pounds.
White Sugar, } of each, eight pounds.
Gum Senegal, }
Aqueous Extract of Opium, two drams.
Orange-flower Water, half a pound.

Boil the lichen in water for some time, and reject the liquor; boil again, and mix the strained decoction with the sugar and gum dissolved separately; evaporate them to the consistence of thick honey, add the extract dissolved in one part of orange-flower water; continue the evaporation, adding the remainder of the water, and boil till the mass no longer adheres to the hand. (Henri)

R. Iceland Moss Jelly, twelve parts.
Powdered Sugar, one part.
——— Gum Arabic, two parts.

Mix, while the jelly is hot. (Sax.)

PASTILLES OF ICELAND MOSS. (Henri; Fee)

R. Iceland Moss, one pound.

Having washed in cold water, boil it with

Water, six pounds,

for twenty minutes. Add to the strained decoction,

White Sugar, one pound.

Evaporate slowly to dryness; pulverize, mix the powder with an equal part of white sugar, and make with a sufficient quantity of water, a paste, to be divided into pastilles.

INCRASSANT ELECTUARY. (HERBIP.)

R. Iceland Moss Jelly, two ounces.
Gum Tragacanth, one ounce.
Root of Comfrey, three drams.
Conserve of Roses, six drams.
Syrup of Poppies, a sufficient quantity.
Mix.

ANTI-CATARRHAL HYDROMEL. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Iceland Moss, washed in boiling water, two ounces.
Leaves of Hyssop, half an ounce.
Hydromel, two pounds
Macerate for several days, strain and add,
White Sugar, three ounces
Mix, and filter.

PECTORAL BROTH. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Iceland Moss, half an ounce
White Orchard Snails, six
Sheep's Heart, one half
Calf's Lung, chopped, four ounces
Water, three pints
Boil down to two pints.

LIGNUM AGALLOCHUM.—ALOE WOOD.

SYNONIMES :—*Xyloaloes*, *Lignum Agallochi veri*.—Bois d'Aloes, Bois de Calambac, Bois de Calembouc, FR.; Aloeholz, Paradiesholz, GERM.; Calumbuk, Agha luchie, ARAB.; Aggar, Agar, BENG.; and HIND.; Sukkiang, CHIN.; Chin hiam, COCHIN.; Aghir, DUK.; Udhindi, PERS.; Pae de Aloes, PORT.; Aguru, SANS.

BRUNS.; HISP.; FERR.; WIRTEM.; AINSLIE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

This wood is nodose, heavy, compact, unctuous, and nearly entirely composed of resin; it is of a uniform reddish-brown externally, but on being cut, shows a grey interior marked with black spots. It has a strongly balsamic odour and a bitter taste. When burnt, it diffuses a very agreeable perfume.

It is attributed to the *Excœcaria Agallocha*, LINN.; a tree of Cochin-china. (*Dicœcia*, *Triandria*, LINN.; *Euphorbiaceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Rumph, *Amb.* II. t. 79, f. 80)

It is tonic and excitant.

CORDIAL SPECIES.

Species cordiales temperatæ. (WIRTEM.)

R. Burnt Raw Silk, Ivory, burnt to whiteness, Red Coral, White Coral, of each, half an ounce.
Prepared Pearls, one ounce and a half.
Root of Doronica, ——— White Behen, ——— Red Behen, of each, three drams.
Aloe Wood, half an ounce.
Cinnamon, Cloves, Bone of Stag's Heart, of each, three drams.
Hyacinth, Emerald, Sapphire, of each, one dram
Saffron, two scruples
Make a powder, and add,
Gold Leaves, Silver Leaves, of each, *ad libitum*
Mix.—This absurd preparation used formerly to be given in the dose of from half a scruple to half a dram in malignant fevers, palpitation of the heart, and fainting occasioned by fear.

EXTRACT OF ALOE WOOD.

Extractum Ligni Aloes. (BRUNS.; PALAT. WIRTEM.)

R. Aloe Wood, any quantity
Concentrated Alcohol, a sufficient quantity
to exhaust the wood completely; evaporate the tincture in a water-bath, and preserve the residue.

This extract was formerly added to cephalic pills and powders.—Dose, one or two grains.

TINCTURE OF ALOE WOOD.

Tinctura seu *Essentia Ligni Aloes*. (BRUNS.; HISP.; WIRTEM.)

R. Aloe Wood, rasped, one ounce and a half
Concentrated Alcohol, half a pound.
Macerate, and filter. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.)

HISP. prescribes one part of wood and twelve parts of alcohol.

It is excitant, and is reputed stomachic, uterine, cephalic, and analeptic.—Dose, from twenty to forty drops.

LIGNUM ASPALATHI seu AQUILÆ.

Synonimes :—Bois d'Aigle, Fr.; Adlerholz, Germ.

Bruns.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Guibourt.

This wood is of a dull-yellow colour, rather resinous, fibrous, sometimes spongy, difficult to be divided by the teeth. Its taste is aromatic; its odour is feeble and musky.

It is attributed to the *Aquilaria ovata*, Cav., a tree of the East Indies. (*Decandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Fig.* Cav. *Diss. Bot.* 7, p. 377, tab. 224)

It is stimulant, but is rarely employed.

LIGNUM BRASILIENSE.—BRAZIL WOOD.

Synonimes :—*Lignum Brasilianum rubrum* seu *Fernambuci.*—Bois de Bresil, Bois de Fernambouc, Fr.; Brasiliensholz, Germ.; Ibirapitanga, Braz.

Bruns.; Gall.; Lipp.; Genev.

This wood is heavy, hard, inodorous, of a scarcely sensible taste, and of a red colour presenting different shades.

It belongs to the *Cæsalpinia echinata*, Lmk., a tree of Brazil. (*Decandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Leguminosæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Piso, *Bras.* p. 164, Ic.)

It is astringent, and used formerly to be prescribed in diarrhœa, but is now almost abandoned.

LIGNUM CAMPECHIANUM.—LOGWOOD, CAMPECHY WOOD.

Synonimes :—*Lignum Campechiense* seu *Campescanum* seu *Brasilianum rubrum* seu *Sappan* seu *cæruleum.*—Bois de Campeche, Fr.; Campescheholz, Blauholz, Germ.; Campesketræt, Dan.; Palo de Campeche, Span.; Campechehout, Dut.; Legno de Campeggio, Ital.; Niebieskie drzewo, Pol.; Pao de Campeche, Port.; Campechetraed, Swed.

Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Lipp.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax., Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Paris.

This wood comes to us deprived of both its outer and inner bark; it is hard, rather solid, heavy, and of a greyish-brown colour externally. When recently cut it has a deep red colour, with a yellowish tinge and longitudinal blackish veins, when sawed transversely, it presents small waved rings of a deep-red colour. Its taste is sweetish, astringent, with a bitterish after-taste. It tinges the saliva with bluish-red.

It belongs to the *Hæmatoxylum Campechianum*, Linn.; a tree of America. (*Decandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Leguminosæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Desc. *Fl. Ant.* l. 73)

Chevreul has found in it a peculiar colouring principle, *Hæmatinum*, *Hæmatoxylinum.*

It is astringent and tonic.

DECOCTION OF LOGWOOD.

Decoctum Hæmatoxyli seu *Ligni Campechiani* seu *campechensis.* (Hisp.; Fuld.; Herbip.; Ellis; Niemann; Sard.; Swediaur)

R. Logwood, one ounce.
Water, four pounds.

Digest, boil to one half, and strain. (Hisp.)

Ellis; and Niemann prescribe from two to four drams of wood and one pound of water; to be reduced to six ounces.—Saunders—one ounce of wood and a sufficient quantity of water to obtain one pound of strained decoction.—Fuld.—one ounce of wood and two pounds of water, to be reduced to one pound.

R. Logwood, one ounce.
Water, one pound.

Boil down to one half, and add, if required,

Tincture of Cinchona, one ounce.
——— Opium, thirty drops.

Mix.

R. Logwood, two ounces.
Spring Water, four pounds.

Boil down to two pounds and a half, and add,

Alcohol, four ounces.
Cinnamon, four scruples.

Boil for a few moments, and strain. (Herbip.)

It is astringent, and is recommended in diarrhœa, chronic dysentery, and hæmorrhages. — Dose, two ounces, every four hours or more frequently.

EXTRACT OF LOGWOOD. (Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Fuld.; Hann.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Herbip.; Coxe)

Extractum Hæmatoxyli. (Lond.)

Ext. Hæmatoxyli Campechiani. (Edinb.)

Ext. Scobis Hæmatoxyli. (Dubl.)

R. Logwood, one part.
Water, eight parts.

Boil down to one half, after twenty-four hours' maceration; then strain while hot, and evaporate to the proper consistence.

Amer.; and Coxe give the same formula.

R. Logwood, one part.
Water, eight parts.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, then boil for a quarter of an hour, and express; boil the residue with four parts of water. Mix the decoctions, set aside for twenty-four hours, and evaporate. (Sax.)

R. Logwood, one part.
Boiling Water, eight parts.

Boil for a quarter of an hour, and express; boil the residue with four parts of water, and express again. Mix, decant after sufficient repose, and evaporate. (Bruns.)

Hann. directs one part of wood to be boiled in six parts of water twice or thrice in succession, and the mixed strained liquor to be evaporated.—Pol.—it to be boiled at four different times in eight pounds of water, and for a quarter of an hour each time.

R. Logwood, any quantity.
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity

to cover it by four fingers' breadth; digest in a moderate heat, and then decant: boil the residue for one hour in water, express, and evaporate the liquor in a water-bath to the consistence of honey, gradually adding the tincture, constantly stirring, that a uniform mass may be obtained. (Fuld.; Herbip.)

Dose, from one dram to two drams, in any proper vehicle.

ASTRINGENT POTION. (Ellis)

R. Extract of Logwood, three drams.
Water, seven ounces.
Tincture of Catechu, two drams.

Mix.—Dose, two spoonfuls, every three or four hours; in dysentery and diarrhœa.

ASTRINGENT ELIXIR. (Hamb.; Augustin)

R. Extract of Logwood, two drams.
Distilled Water, four ounces.
Haller's Acid Elixir, one dram.

Mix. (Hamb.)

R. Extract of Logwood, half an ounce.
Red Wine, two ounces.

Mix. — Dose, sixty drops, every two hours. (Augustin)

ASTRINGENT MIXTURE. (Swediaur)

R. Extract of Logwood, three drams.
Spirituous Cinnamon Water, one ounce and a half.

Mix, and add,

Water, seven ounces.
Tincture of Kino, two drams.

Mix.—Dose, two spoonfuls every four or five hours.

LIGNUM EBENUM.—EBONY WOOD.

Wirtem.; Genev.; Spielmann.

A dense, heavy, black wood, of a sensible taste.

It is from the *Diospyros Ebenum*, Linn., a large tree of the East Indies. (*Polygamia Diœcia*, Linn.; *Ebenaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Rumph. *Amb.* p. 13. t. 6.)

It used formerly to be considered as a sudorific equal to Guaiac wood.

LIGNUM NEPHRITICUM.—NEPHRITIC WOOD.

Synonimes :—Bois nephritique, Fr. ; Griesholz, Germ. ; Palo nefritico, Span.

Bruns. ; Hisp. ; Gall. ; Ferr. ; Wirtem. ; Bergius ; Guibourt ; Murray and Gmelin ; Spielmann.

This wood is very heavy. It is formed of a whitish, compact alburnum, and of a reddish, very hard axis ; the bark is light, fibrous internally, fungus and cracked externally. Its taste somewhat resembles that of pepper.

It is supposed to belong either to the *Guilandina Moringa*, Linn., to the *Mimosa unguis cati*, Linn., or, according to Virey, to a *Cissampelos*. It comes from New Spain.

Powerful diuretic virtues were formerly attributed to it. It is rarely used at present.

LIGNUM RHODII.—RHODIUM WOOD.

Synonimes :—Bois de Rhodes, Bois de rose, Bois de Chypre, Fr. ; Rosenholz, Rhodisherholz, Germ.

Amst. ; Batav. ; Bruns. ; Hisp. ; Ferr. ; Sax. ; Suec. ; Wirtem. ; Bergius ; Brugnatelli ; Guibourt ; Murray and Gmelin ; Spielmann.

This wood is hard, heavy, of a fawn-yellow colour, deeper in the centre than at the circumference, and formed of very close concentric layers. Its taste is bitterish, and its odour strongly rosaceous, particularly when rasped.

It is generally believed to come from the root and sometimes from the stump of the *Convolvulus scoparius*, Linn., a large tree of the Canary Isles. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, Linn. ; *Convolvulaceæ*, Juss.)—Some authors ascribe it to the *Genista Canariensis*, Linn. ; but it most probably belongs to the former.

It is stimulant, but is not much used.

OIL OF RHODIUM WOOD. (Bruns. ; Gall. ; Fuld. ; Palat. ; Wirtem.)

R. Rhodium Wood, rasped, ten parts.
Muriate of Soda, one part.
Water, twenty parts.

Macerate for twelve hours ; then distil, and collect the oil which sinks to the bottom of the receiver. (Gall.)

Bruns. ; and Wirtem. prescribe six parts of wood, one part of muriate, and thirty-six parts of water.—Fuld.—one of wood and four of water ; to be digested for four days.—Palat.—one of wood and six of water ; to be digested for five or six days.

This oil is rather used as a perfume than as a medicament.

DISTILLED WATER OF RHODIUM WOOD. (Gall.)

R. Rhodium Wood, rasped, two parts.
Water, sixteen parts.

Infuse for twelve hours, and distil eight parts.

LIGNUM SANTALI.—SANDERS WOOD.

There are three kinds of this wood :

1. *Lignum Santali rubri.*—Red Sanders.

Synonimes :—Santal rouge, Fr. ; Rothes Santelholz, Kallaturholz, Germ. ; Sundal ahmer, Undum, Arab. ; Czerweny santal, Cerwené santalowe drewo, Bohem. ; Rackta chanclana, Beng. ; Honnay, Can. ; Ruct handun, Cyng. ; Lal chudend, Duk. ; Sandalo rubro, Span. ; Ruck ut chundun, Undum, Hind. ; Root zandelhout, Dut. ; Santilaparni, Ranjana, Rakta Chandana, Sans. ; Segahu chandanum, Tam. ; Kuchandanum, Tel.

Lond. ; Dubl. ; Edinb. ; Ant. ; Batav. ; Bruns. ; Hisp. ; Gall. ; Suec. ; Wirtem. ; Ainslie ; Bergius ; Brugnatelli ; Coxe ; Guibourt ; Murray and Gmelin ; Spielmann ; Zarda.

This wood is met with in pieces of various sizes, without bark, cut longitudinally, of a fine red colour, grooved with fibres, between

which traces of concrete resinous juice may be seen. It has a marked aromatic odour, and a rather resinous taste.

It is furnished by the *Pterocarpus Santalinus*, Linn., a tree of the East Indies. (*Diadelphia Hexandria*, Linn.; *Leguminosæ*, Juss.)

Pelletier has discovered in it a peculiar colouring matter, *Santalina*.

2. *Lignum Santali albi.*—White Sanders.

Synonimes :—Santal blanc, Fr.; Weisses Sandelholz, Germ.; Ayasru, Amb.; Sandel abiez, Arab.; Chandana, Beng.; Taw-muh, Chin.; Frigunda, Can.; Cayhuyndhdan, Cochin.; Sandun, Cyng.; Sundel, Duk.; Chunden, Chandana, Katchandan, Hind.; Sandalo bianco, Ital.; Tsjendana, Mal.; Sundul sufleid, Pers.; Chandana, Malayaja, Swed.; Chandanum, Chandana-cuttay, Tam.; Chendanum, Tel.; Aikamenil, Timour.

Batav.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Ainslie; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

This wood is in pieces cut lengthwise, heavy; its bark is of a blackish-grey colour and rough. Its colour is yellowish white; it has a feebly aromatic odour, and is almost destitute of taste.

3. *Lignum Santali Citrini.*—Yellow Sanders.

Synonimes :—Santal citrin, Fr.; Gelbes Sandelholz, Germ.; Zluty santal, Zlute santalowe drewo, Bohem.; Sandalo citrino, Ital.

Ant.; Batav.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Wirtem.; Guibourt; Zarda.

This wood has a yellowish colour, and is of a finer grain than the preceding. It is lighter, more bitter, and is usually met with free from bark. It has a very marked aromatic odour, but is almost destitute of taste.

The two latter are derived from the *Santalum album*, Linn., a tree of the East Indies. (*Tetrandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Onagrareæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Rumph. *Amb.* II. p. 42. t. 11)

Hermann considers the white kind as the alburnum and the yellow as the pith of the wood. According to Merat, the former is the young wood and the latter the matured. Yellow sanders is stimulant and diaphoretic; the red is slightly astringent.

DECOCTION OF YELLOW SANDERS WOOD.

Decoctum Ligni Santali citrini. (Niemann)

R. Yellow Sanders, rasped, half an ounce.
Spring Water, two pounds.
Boil down to one half.—Dose, a glassful.

OIL OF YELLOW SANDERS WOOD.

Oleum Santali citrini æthereum Ætheroleum Santali citrini. (Wirtem.)

R. Yellow Sanders, rasped, six pounds.
Water, thirty-six pounds.
Muriate of Soda, one pound.
Macerate for four or five days; distil, and separate the oil, which is at the bottom of the receiver.

SANTALINE OINTMENT.

Unguentum santalinum, Emplastrum santalinum seu *incognitum.* (Bruns.; Sax.; Sard.; Wirtem.)

R. Oil of Myrtle, three pounds.
White Wax, nine ounces.
Dried Petals of Red Roses, } of each,
Red Sanders, } four ounces.
Camphor, half an ounce.
Melt the two first together, add the roses in powder, then the sanders in powder, and lastly the camphor dissolved in a little oil.

R. White Sanders, }
Yellow Sanders, } of each, six drams.
Red Sanders, }
Fresh Petals of Red Poppies, one ounce and a half.
——— Roses, two ounces and a half.
Rose Oil, one pound.
White Wine, four ounces.
Macerate for two days, boil to the consumption of the humidity, express, and add,

Armenian Bole, }
White Wax, } of each,
Camphor, three ounces. two drams.
Mix. (Wirtem.)

R. Powdered Red Sanders, six parts.
——— Saffron, one part.
——— Olibanum, }
——— Mastic, } of each,
——— Myrrh, } one
——— Alum, } twelfth part.
Melt together, and add to the mass when nearly cold,

Resin, }
Yellow Wax, } of each,
sixteen parts.
Mix. (Sax.)

R. Wax, }
Resin, } of each, four ounces.
Melt together, and add,

Red Sanders, one ounce and a half.
Saffron, two drams.

Olibanum, Mastic, Myrrh, Alum,	of each, one dram and a half.

Mix. (Bruns.; Wirtem.)

SPECIES OF THE THREE SANDERS WOODS.

Species diatron santalon. (Palat.; Wirtem.)

R. White Sanders, Yellow Sanders, Red Sanders,	of each, two drams two scruples.
Petals of Roses,	three ounces three drams.
Petals of Violets,	half an ounce.
Rhubarb, Seeds of Purslain, Ivory, burnt to whiteness, Extract of Liquorice,	of each, two drams.
Starch, Gum Arabic, —— Tragacanth,	of each, four scruples.

Mix.—A scruple of camphor may be added.—The older practitioners believed that the sanders woods corrected irregular heat of the liver, on account of which property they prescribed these species in slow fevers, jaundice, and dropsy, in the dose of from half a dram to one dram.

LIGUSTICUM.

Two species of this genus of plants are employed.

1. *Ligusticum Levisticum*, Linn.—Lovage.

Synonimes:—Liveche, Fr.; Liebstœkel, Bœrmutterkraut, Germ.; Apich welliky, Apich, Libecek, Bohem.; Lovstilk, Lobstik, Dan.; Ligustico, Span.; Laveskruid, Dut.; Livistico, Ital.; Lakotnegozicle, Pol.; Levistico, Port.; Libbsticke, Swed.

Amst.; Austr.; Batav.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Genev.; Hann.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

A plant of the temperate climates of Europe. (*Pentandria Digynia*, Linn.; *Umbelliferæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 233)

The root and seeds are employed.

The root (*Radix Levistici* seu *Lybistici* seu *Ligustici* seu *Laserpitii Germanici*) is about a foot long, fleshy, branching, of a brown-yellow colour without, and rugose and whitish within. It has a strong and penetrating odour, and a taste which is at first sweet, but afterwards acrid and nauseous.

The seeds are oblong, five-sided, and yellowish.

EXTRACT OF LOVAGE.

Extractum Ligustici seu *Levistici.* (Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.)

R. Root of Lovage, Alcohol,	of each, two pounds.
Water,	nine pounds.

Digest for twelve hours; then express, distil off the alcohol, and evaporate the residue to the proper consistence. (Pol.)

Olden.; Borus.; and Sax.—prescribe two parts of root, three of alcohol, and nine of water.

TINCTURE OF LOVAGE.

Essentia Levistici. (Wirtem.)

R. Root of Lovage,	two ounces.
Seeds of Lovage,	one ounce.
Alcohol,	ten ounces.

Digest, express, and filter.

It is excitant, carminative, diuretic, and reputed alexipharmic.—It has been recommended in dropsies.

2. *Ligusticum Meum*, Ro.—Bawdmoney.

Synonimes:—Meum, Fr.; Bærwurz, Hundspetersilic, Herzwurzel Mutterwurz, Bærenfenchel, Germ.; Koprnjk, Bohem.; Biverne dild, Dan.; Meo, Ital.; and Span.; Beerwortel, Dut.; Olesnik, Pol.; Bjvern dill, Swed.

Ant.; Belg.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann; Zarda.

A plant of Europe. (*Pentandria Digynia*, Linn.; *Umbelliferæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 499.)

The root (*Radix Mei* seu *Mei athamantici* seu *Anethi* seu *Feniculi ursini*) is employed; it is from six to eight inches long, of the thickness of the finger, wrinkled, of a blackish-grey colour without, and white within; it has a strong balsamic odour, and an aromatic and warm taste.

It is stimulant, diuretic, and expectorant, but is not much used.

LIGUSTRUM VULGARE, Linn.—PRIVET.

Synonimes. — Troene, Fr.; Liguster, Dan.; Dut.; Germ.; and Swed.; Alhena Germanica, Span.; Ligustro, Ital.; Zoba, Pol.; Altena, Port.

Wirtem.; Spielmann.

A shrub of Europe. (*Diandria Digynia*, Linn.; *Jasmineæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn *Ic. pl.* t. 112.)

The leaves and flowers are employed.

The leaves (*Folia Ligustri*) are lanceolated, very entire, smooth, and of a bitter and astringent taste.

The flowers are disposed in small racemes; they are white, and of an agreeable odour.

It is slightly astringent.

DISTILLED PRIVET WATER. (Palat.)

R. Privet Flowers, one part.
Water, three parts.

Distil one part and a half.

LILIUM CANDIDUM, Linn.—WHITE LILY.

Synonimes:—Lis blanc, Fr.; Weisse Lilie, Germ.; Lilium bjle, Bohem.; Heide Lilie, Dan.; Azucena blanca, Span.; Witte Lelie, Dut.; Liglio bianco, Ital.; Silia, Pol.; Lirio branco, Port.; Hurt Lilja, Swed.

Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Belg.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Genev.; Lusit.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

This plant is orininally of the Levant, but is cultivated in our gardens. (*Hexandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Liliaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 462.)

The bulb, flowers, and anthers are employed.

The bulb is oval, yellowish, scaly without, and furnished with large fasciculated fibres. It is destitute of odour, but has a sub-acrid taste.

The flowers consist of five white channelled petals; they have an agreeable odour, which is lost by desiccation.

The anthers are oblong and yellow.

CONSERVE OF LILY.

Conserva Florum Liliorum alborum. (Genev.)

R. Petals of Lilies, one part.
White Sugar, three parts.

Triturate together.

PULP OF LILY.

Pulpa Lilii. (Gall.)

R. Bulbs of Lilies, any quantity.

Having cleansed them, wrap them in paper, and place them in hot ashes till they are sufficiently soft to be bruised between the fingers; then take off the exterior and scorched parts, pound the rest in a stone mortar, and pass the pulp through a close sieve.

DISTILLED WATER OF LILY. (Gall.; Genev.; Palat.)

R. Fresh Flowers of Lily, one part.
Water, four parts.

Distil one half. (Gall.)

Palat. prescribes one part of flowers and three parts of water; one part and a half to be distilled.—Genev.—four pounds of flowers and a sufficient quantity of water to prevent empyreuma; six pounds to be distilled.

OIL OF LILY.

Oleum Liliorum alborum. (Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Belg.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.)

R. Fresh Petals of Lily, one part and a half.
Olive Oil, three parts.

Digest for two days in a water-bath; ex-

press when cold, and repeat the maceration. (Sard.)

Gall. prescribes one part of petals, four parts of oil, and three successive macerations, the last to be for three months.

R. Petals of Lily, one part.
Olive Oil, four parts.

Digest for some hours in a water-bath, and express. (Ant.; Batav.; Belg.)

R. Petals of Lily, one part.
Olive Oil, three parts.

Macerate for a few days in a warm place; then boil to the consumption of humidity, and express. (Amst.; Hisp.)

R. Petals of Lily, } of each, an equal part.
Olive Oil, }

Boil to the consumption of humidity, and express. (Palat.)

R. Petals of Lily, two parts.
Olive Oil, three parts.

Digest for eight days, boil, and express. (Bruns.; Wirtem.)

It is emollient, and reputed anodyne.

LINARIA.—TOAD-FLAX.

Three species of this genus are used in medicine:

1. *Linaria Cymbalaria*, Mill.—Ivy-leaved Toad-flax.

Synonimes:—Cymbalaire, Linaire de montagne, Fr.; Zymbelkraut, Germ.

Wirtem.; Spielmann.

A common plant of Europe. (*Didynamia Angiospermia*, Linn.; *Scrofulariæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Curt. *Fl. Lond.* t. 55.)

The herb is employed: it consists of a slender, glabrous stem, and of alternate, petiolated round leaves, heart-shaped at the base, and divided into five or seven lobes. Its taste is bitterish.

It is esteemed vulnerary.

2. *Linaria spuria*, Mill.—Bastard Toad-flax.

Synonime:—Linaire bâtarde, Fr.

Gall.; Spielmann.

This plant is common all over Europe. (*Fig.* Œd. *Fl. Dan.* t. 913.)

The flowering herb is employed which consists of a branching stem, of hairy, oval, entire leaves, and of yellow flowers, with the inferior lip of each violet coloured. The flowers are produced solitary in the axillæ of the leaves, on long filiform peduncles.

3. *Linaria vulgaris*, Mœ.—Yellow Toad-flax.

Synonimes:—Linaire commune, Fr.; Gemeines gelbes flachskraut, Leinkraut, Germ.; Vild torskemand, Dan.; Linaria, Ital.; and Span.; Het gemeene Vlachskruid, Dut.; Lennek pauny maigi, Pol.; Flnysblomster, Swed.

Bavar.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Lipp.; Olden.; Borus.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A common plant of Europe. (*Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 442.)

The flowering herb (*Herba et Flores Linariæ* seu *Antirrhini*) is employed: it consists of a simple glabrous stem, of numerous lanceolated, sessile leaves of a glaucous green colour, and of yellow flowers clustered into a terminal spike. It has a rather disagreeable odour, which is removed by drying. Its taste is bitter and nauseous.

OINTMENT OF TOAD-FLAX.

Linimentum Anti-hæmorrhoïdale. (Bavar.; Bruns.; Hann.; Lipp.; Olden.; Borus.; Sax.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Pierquin; Spielmann)

R. Fresh flowering Herb of Toad-flax, one pound.
Lard, two drams.

Boil slowly to the consumption of the humidity, and express. (Bavar.; Hann.; Olden.; Borus.; Sax.)

Bruns.; and Wirtem. prescribe an equal part of each.—Lipp.—one of herb and three of lard.—Pierquin fixes no proportions.

R. Herb of Toad-flax, twelve ounces.
——— Houseleek, two ounces.
——— Henbane, one ounce.
Butter, eighteen ounces.

Macerate for several days; then boil to the consumption of the humidity, and express. (Spielmann)

R. Flowering Herb of Toad-flax, } of each, one pound.
Lard, }

Boil to the consumption of the humidity, express, and add

Oil of Eggs, two drams.
Expressed Oil of Henbane Seeds, three drams.

Mix. (SARD.)

LINUM, LINN.—FLAX.

Two species of this genus of plants are employed in medicine:

1. *Linum usitatissimum*, LINN.—Lint; Flax.

SYNONIMES:—Lin ordinaire, FR.; Lein, GERM.; Buzruk, ARAB.; Len, BOHEM.; and POL.; Hær, DAN.; Ulsikebinge, DUK.; Lino, ITAL.; and SPAN.; Tisi Pahaha, HIND.; Vlasch, DUT.; Bidgierammi, MAL.; Tokhemkutan, PERS.; Linhaca, PORT.; Uma, Atasi, SANS.; Lin, SWED.; Alleverei, Serru sanulverei, TAM.; Alivitulu, TEL.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCER.; AINSLIE; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PARIS; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

It is probable that this plant is originally from the East; it is spread over the greater part of Europe. (*Pentandria Digynia*, LINN.; *Linéæ*, CAND.; *Fig*, Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 251.)

The seeds (Linseed; *Semines Lini*) are brown, shining, oval, pointed, flattish, very smooth, acute at the margin. Under the cuticle, it contains a white kernel of a disagreeable taste.

They contain a considerable quantity of oil in their kernels, and of mucilage in their cuticle. They are emollient.

2. *Linum catharticum*, LINN.—Purging Flax.

SYNONIMES:—Lin purgatif, FR.; Purgierflachs, GERM.; Liven vild hær, DAN.; Cantilagua, SPAN.; Purgeervlasch, DUT.; Lino purgativo, ITAL.; Linho purgante, PORT.; Villhær, SWED.

LOND.; DUBL.; GALL.; GENEV.; LIPP.; ROSS.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; BERGIUS; COXE; MURRAY and GMELIN; PARIS; SPIELMANN.

A plant of Europe. (*Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 210.)

The herb (*Herba Lini purgativi* seu *cathartici*) is employed. It consists of a slender stem, furnished with dichotomous branches, and with oval, oblong, opposite, glabrous leaves. It is without smell, but its taste is bitter and nauseous.

It is seldom used.

EMOLLIENT MEALS. (GALL.; SPIELMANN)

R. Linseed Meal, } of each,
Fenugreek Meal, } an equal part.

Mix. (SPIELMANN)

GALL. prescribes an equal part each, of linseed, rye, and barley meals.

EMOLLIENT SPECIES FOR CATAPLASM. (CAST. BORUS.; WURCEB.)

R. Wheat Bran, } of each,
Bruised Linseed, } an equal part.

Mix. (CAST. BORUS.)

WURCEB. prescribes one part of linseed, one of rye meal, and two parts of wheat bran.

MUCILAGE OF LINSEED. (GALL.; SARD.; SWEDIAUR)

R. Linseed, two drams.
Warm Water, one ounce and a half.

Digest in warm ashes for twenty-four hours, occasionally stirring, and then express. (GALL.)

SWEDIAUR prescribes an equal part of each.—SARD.—one part of seeds to be macerated for twelve hours in ten parts of water, then to boil, and express.

EMOLLIENT CATAPLASM. (GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; LIPP.; DISP. CHA. PARIS; RATIER; SWEDIAUR)

R. Linseed Meal, any quantity.
Boiling Water, or Decoction of Marshmallows, a sufficient quantity

to make a cataplasm.

SWEDIAUR also directs an arbitrary quantity of linseed to be boiled in water for half an hour, and a sufficient quantity of crumb of bread to be added to make a cataplasm.—RATIER prescribes an equal part each, of

linseed and of barley meals, and a sufficient quantity of water.—Form. Hôp. Fr.—an equal part each, of barley, of rye, and of linseed meals, to be boiled in a sufficient quantity of water.—Gall.; Disp. Cha. Paris—four ounces of emollient meals and a sufficient quantity of emollient decoction, to be boiled together.—Lipp.—an equal part each, of linseed meal and of boiling cow's milk.

INFUSION OF LINSEED.

Infusum Lini seu *Lini usitatissimi* seu *Seminum Lini.* (Lond.; Edinb.; Amer.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Suec.; Augustin; Coxe; Ellis; Disp. Cha. Paris; Niemann; Ratier; Saunders; Swediaur)

Infusum Lini compositum. (Lond.; and Dubl.)

Inf. Lini usitatissimi, (Edinb.)

R. Bruised Linseed, one ounce.
——— Liquorice, half an ounce.
Boiling Water, two pints.

Macerate for three hours, near the fire, in a covered vessel, and strain. (Lond.; Dubl.)

Edinb. prescribes only two drams of liquorice.

Amer.; Suec.; Augustin; Coxe; Ellis; Niemann; Saunders; and Swediaur give the same formula as Lond.—Ratier; and Disp. Cha. Paris—two drams of linseed, two drams of liquorice, and two pounds of water.—Form. Hôp. Fr.—two drams and a half of linseed, two drams of liquorice, and two pounds of water.

R. Liquorice Powder, three drams.
Linseed, one ounce and a half.
Cold Water, three pounds.

Infuse, frequently stirring, and strain. (Van Mons)

It is prescribed as emollient in affections of the chest and of the urinary passages. Syrup may be added to render it more agreeable.

INFUSION OF PURGING FLAX.

Infusum Lini cathartici. (Niemann)

R. Herb of Purging Flax, two drams.
Boiling Water, two ounces.

Infuse, and strain It is slightly purgative.—For one dose.

EMOLLIENT FOMENTATION. (Ratier)

R. Linseed, two drams.
Leaves of Mallow, two ounces.
Water, two pounds.

Boil, and strain.

EMOLLIENT BATH. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Emollient Species, four pounds.
Linseed, half a pound.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil, and strain.

MUCILAGINOUS INJECTION. (Form. Hôp. Fr.)

R. Linseed, six drams.

Boil in a sufficient quantity of water to obtain two pounds of strained decoction.

DEMULCENT POTION. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Bruised Linseed, one dram.
Boiling Water, six ounces.

Infuse, strain, and add when cold,

Syrup of Poppies, four drams.
Orange-flower Water, two drams.

Mix.

DEMULCENT LOHOCH. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Bruised Linseed, half an ounce.
Water, one pound.

Boil to the consistence of syrup, and add

Honey of Roses, two ounces.

Mix.

MUCILAGINOUS OIL.

Oleum mucilaginum seu *de Mucilaginibus.* (Gall.; Sard.; Spielmann; Van Mons)

R. Seeds of Fenugreek, Linseed, } of each, one part.
Olive Oil, eight parts.

Bruise the seeds, infuse for two days in the oil, in a sand-bath; then strain, set apart, and decant. (Van Mons)

R. Seeds of Fenugreek, Linseed, Root of Marshmallows, } of each, one pound.
Hot Water, ten pounds.

Digest for twenty-four hours, occasionally stirring; then express strongly, and add

Olive Oil, two pounds.

Boil to the consumption of the humidity, and strain without expression.

R. Fresh Root of Marshmallows, two ounces and a half.
——— Squill, half an ounce.

Linseed, } of each,
Seeds of Fenugreek, } two ounces.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil, and add

Infused Oil of Dill, } of each,
———— Chamomile, } sixteen
———— Lily, } ounces.

Boil to the consumption of the humidity, and strain. (SPIELMANN)

R. Root of Marshmallows, } of each,
Bulb of White Lily, } one ounce.
Seeds of Fenugreek, }
Water, } of each, two pounds.
Olive Oil, }
Linseed Oil, }

Macerate the three first in the water to extract the mucilage; then mix this with the oils, and boil slowly to dissipate the humidity. Strain, and add

Flowers of White Lily, } of each,
———— Chamomile, } one pound.

Digest for twenty-four hours in a water-bath, and express. (SARD.)

LINSEED OIL.

Oleum Lini expressum. (LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMST.; AUSTR.; BAVAR.; BRUNS.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI; PIDERIT; SWEDIAUR)

Oleum Lini. (LOND.; DUBL.)

O. Lini usitatissimi. (EDINB.)

R. Linseed, any quantity.

Bruise, and express the oil without heat.

This is the general process. But GALL. requires the bruised seeds to be exposed to the vapour of boiling water for eight minutes before expression.—LIPP.; and BORUS.—the press to be heated with boiling water.—BRUNS.; PALAT.; and WIRTEM.—the seeds to be heated.

This oil is considered a specific against pleuritic pains, as well internally, in the dose of from half an ounce to one ounce in broth, as externally, applied hot on flannel to the part in pain.

EMOLLIENT LAVEMENT.

Clisma involvens seu *oleosum.* (LIPP.; AUGUSTIN; RATIER; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Emollient Species, one ounce.
Water, one pound.

Boil, strain, and add

Linseed Oil, two ounces.

Mix. (LIPP.; RATIER; SPIELMANN)

R. Cow's Milk, } of each, four ounces.
Linseed Oil, }

Mix. (SPIELMANN)

SWEDIAUR prescribes two ounces of oil, and eight of decoction of linseed.

R. Herb of Mallow, two drams.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain ten ounces of strained decoction. Add

Linseed Oil, one ounce.

Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA.—VIRGINIAN TULIP TREE.

SYNONIMES:—Tulipier de Virginie, FR.; Tulpenbaum, GERM.; Tulpboom, DUT. Tulipeiro, PORT.; Kamestræd, SWED. AMER.; COXE.

A tree of North America. (*Polyandria Polygynia,* LINN.; *Magnoliæ,* JUSS.; *Fig.* Cat. *Carol.* I. t. 48.)

The bark is employed, that especially of the root; it is bitter and aromatic.

LITHOSPERMUM OFFICINALE, Linn.—GROMWELL.

Synonimes :—Gremil, Herbe aux perles, Fr.; Steinsaame, Germ.; Steenklinte, Dan.; Ackensteen saad, Dut.; Stenfræ, Swed.

Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Wirtem.; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A common plant of Europe. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Borragineæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 341.)

The seeds (*Semines Lithospermi* seu *Milii solis*) are employed. They are small, very hard, and covered with a brilliant pearl-grey envelope. They are destitute of odour, and have a sweetish, oleaginous, and sub-astringent taste.

It used formerly to be considered lithontriptic; it has also been recommended in dysentery, where it may sometimes act usefully as demulcent.

LOBELIA.

Two species of this genus are used :

1. *Lobelia inflata*, Willd.—Indian Tobacco.

Synonime :—Lobélie renflée, Fr.

Amer.; Coxe.

A plant of North America. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Lobeliaceæ*, Juss.)

The leaves are oblong, sessile, and slightly serrated. They are at first insipid, but soon develope a pungent taste, and excite an abundant secretion of saliva.

From ten to twenty grains of the powder are given as emetic and sudorific.

TINCTURE OF INDIAN TOBACCO.

Tinctura Lobeliæ inflatæ. (Amer.; Niemann)

R. Dried Herb of Indian Tobacco, two ounces.
Dilute Alcohol, one pint.

Digest for ten days, and filter.

It is stimulant, and is extolled by Thatcher, in spasmodic asthma.—Dose, a teaspoonful.

2. *Lobelia syphilitica*, Linn.—Blue Cardinal Flower.

Synonimes :—Cardinale bleue, Fr.; Gemeine Lobelie, Blaue Cardinalsblume, Germ.; Pokkige Lobelia, Dut.

Amst.; Bruns.; Fuld.; Hass.; Lipp.; Ross.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Murray and Gmelin; Ph. Syph.

A plant of North America. (*Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 368.)

The root (*Radix Lobeliæ*) is employed. It is composed of slender, white fibres, of several fingers' length. It has a disagreeable and virous odour. When fresh its taste is very acrid, but less so after desiccation, becoming then similar to that of tobacco, and very persistent.

It is stimulant, emetic, and purgative; and has also been classed among the anti-syphilitics.

DECOCTION OF BLUE CARDINAL FLOWER.

Decoctum Lobeliæ syphiliticæ. (Ph. Syph.; (Niemann)

R. Dried Root of Blue Cardinal Flower, half an ounce.
Spring Water, twelve pounds.

Boil down to two-thirds, and strain.—Dose, a glassful.

LONICERA PERICLYMENUM, Linn.—HONEY-SUCKLE.

Synonimes :—Chèvre-feuille des bois, Fr.; Hahnenfüsslein, Deutsches Geiblatt, Germ.; Gewoone Kamperfolie, Dut.

Gall.; Genev.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

This plant is found in almost every part of Europe. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Caprifoliaceæ*, Juss.)

The stalks, leaves, and flowers are employed.

The stalks (*Stipites Periclymeni* seu *Caprifolii*) are slender, round, long, flexible,

and covered with an ash-coloured epidermis. They have a sweet and slightly bitter taste.

The leaves are oval, pointed, glabrous, and of a sub-astringent taste.

The flowers are yellowish-white, sometimes red externally.

It is slightly astringent and tonic.

It is used in gargles.

SYRUP OF HONEY-SUCKLE. (GALL.)

R. Fresh Petals of Honeysuckle, four pounds
Boiling Water, eight pounds

Infuse for twelve hours in a covered vessel; express lightly; set aside the liquor for a few hours, decant, and add

White Sugar, twice the weight

Make a syrup with the heat of a water-bath

LUPINUS ALBUS, LINN.—WHITE LUPINE.

SYNONIMES:—Lupin blanc, FR.; Wolfsbohne, GERM.; Kzjmsky aneb sskrkawicny brach, BOHEM.; Witte tygebone, DUT.

BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

It is very likely that this plant is originally from the Levant, but it is naturalized in the middle parts of Europe. (*Diadelphia Hexandria*, LINN.; *Leguminosæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 321.)

The seed (*Semen Lupini*) is employed. It is large, discoid, flattish, and white. Its kernel is yellow, bitter, farinaceous, and disagreeable. It is inodorous.

It formerly entered into cataplasms.

LYCOPERDON BOVISTA, LINN.—PUFF BALL.

SYNONIMES:—Vesse-loup des bouviers, FR.; Bovist, Wolfsrauch, Bovistkugelschamm, GERM.; Ulvefus, DAN.; Cuesco de lobo, SPAN.; Bovist, DUT.; Vesica, ITAL.; Pruchawka, POL.; Buffa de lobe, PORT.; Kineringfis, SWED.

AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; GALL.; FERR.; LIPP.; ROSS.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; BERGIUS; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

A common mushroom (*Bovista* seu *Crepitus Lupi* seu *Fungus Chirurgorum*) of Europe. (*Fig.* Schœff. *Fung. Bav.* t. 3. t. 294.)

It is round; the flesh being at first white, then becoming greenish-yellow, and lastly brownish-grey.

It is employed to arrest hæmorrhage.

LYCOPODIUM CLAVATUM, LINN.—CLUB MOSS.

SYNONIMES:—Lycopode commun, FR.; Stenpulvermoos, Bærlapp, GERM.; Mechoeve seweno, BOHEM.; Joramos, Ulvefod, Lusegræs, DAN.; Licopodio, SPAN.; ITAL.; and PORT.; Geknodstaardmos, DUT.; Prosek Koltunowy, POL.; Gulnicht, SWED.

DUBL.; EDINB.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; BORUS.; POL.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; MURRAY and GMELIN; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

A very common plant of Europe. (*Cryptogamiæ*, LINN.; *Musci*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 54.)

The herb and seeds are employed.

The herb (*Herba Musci clavati* seu *terrestris*) consists of a stem, much branched, and of sparse, bent leaves without nervures, and terminated by a bristle. It is inodorous and insipid.

The seeds, *Lycopodium*, (*Farina* seu *Pulvis* seu *Semines* seu *Sulphur Lycopodii* seu *Sulphur vegetabile*; Barlappsaamen, Hexenmehl, Trutenmehl, Alpmehl, Pillenmehl, Wurmmehl, Klopfpulver, Blitzpulver, Moospulver, Strenpulver, Bærlappenpulver, GERM.) form an exceedingly fine powder of a pale-yellow colour, light, rather unctuous

to the touch, and adhering to the fingers, and destitute of taste and smell; these minute seeds are round, flattish, and semi-transparent; they are inflammable.

This substance is used externally as a desiccative, and internally as a diuretic.—Dose, ten grains, morning and evening, in the strangury of children.

DIURETIC MIXTURE.

Mixtura Lycopodii. (AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN)

R. Lycopodium, two drams.
Pure Water, two ounces.
Syrup of Marshmallows, one ounce and a half.

Mix.—Dose, half a spoonful every two hours. (NIEMANN)

R. Sub-carbonate of Magnesia, two drams.
Concentrated Vinegar, a sufficient quantity to saturate it. Add

Mint Water, } of each,
Syrup of Opium, } two ounces.
Lycopodium, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, two spoonfuls every two hours. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Lycopodium, half an ounce.
Syrup of Poppies, a sufficient quantity to make a lohoch.—Dose, a spoonful every two hours.

LYSIMACHIA.—LOOSE STRIFE.

Two species of this genus of plants are employed in medicine:

1. *Lysimachia Nummularia*, LINN.—Money-wort.

SYNONIMES:—Nummulaire, FR.; Pfennigkraut, GERM.; Pengekrud, DAN.; Numularia, ITAL.; PORT.; and SPAN.; Penningkruid, DUT.; Pieniecznik, POL.; Penninge aert, SWED.

BRUNS.; GALL.; GENEV.; WIRTEM.; BERGIUS; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

A plant of Europe. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Primulaceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 20)

The herb (*Herba Nummulariæ* seu *Centummorbiæ*) is employed. It consists of a simple, slightly quadrangular stem, furnished with opposite, oval leaves, raised upon very short petioles. It is without odour, and its taste is rather styptic.

It used formerly to be prescribed in diarrhœa and hæmorrhages.

2. *Lysimachia vulgaris*, LINN.—Common Loose strife.

SYNONIMES:—Lysimaque commune, Chasse-bosse, FR.; Gelbe Werderich, GERM.; Bastard dueurt, DAN.; Lis de tintureros, SPAN.; Gemeine weiderik, SWED.

GALL.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

A plant common throughout Europe. (*Fig.* Œd. *Fl. Dan.* t. 689)

The flowering herb (*Herba et Flores Lysimachiæ luteæ*) is employed. It consists of a branching stem, of lanceolate, opposite, ternate or quaternate, sessile leaves, and of golden-yellow flowers, disposed in a terminal panicle. It is almost destitute of odour, but its taste is bitterish and styptic.

It is slightly astringent.

LYTHRUM SALICARIA, LINN.—WILLOW HERB.

SYNONIMES:—Salicaire, FR.; Brauner Weidrich, Ackerweiderich, Weiderichblutkraut, GERM.; Wrbina brunatna, BOHEM.; Parcike, DUT.; Salicaria, ITAL.

DUBL.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; HAMB.; LIPP.; SAX.; HERBIP.; WIRTEM.; BERGIUS; COXE; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

An European plant. (*Dodecandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Salicariæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 113)

The root and herb are employed.

The root (*Radix Salicariæ* seu *Lysima-*

chiæ purpureæ) is cylindrical and of a yellow colour.

The herb consists of a square, reddish, branching stem, furnished with opposite, sessile, heart-shaped, lanceolated, entire leaves, smooth above, and pubescent beneath. It is inodorous, its taste is mucilaginous and bitter.

It has been recommended in diarrhœa and dysentery.—Dose, from a dram to four scruples of the powder.

ASTRINGENT ELECTUARY. (BORIES)

R. Powdered Willow Herb, thirty grains.
——— Root of Leopard's-bane, half a dram.
——— Alum, six grains.
Conserve of Hips, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—For one dose, which may be repeated in twenty-four hours.

DECOCTION OF WILLOW HERB.

Decoctum Salicariæ. (NIEMANN)

R. Willow Herb, one ounce
Spring Water, one pound

Boil down to eight ounces.

For diarrhœa and dysentery.—Dose, a spoonful every two hours.

ANTI-DYSENTERIC MIXTURE. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Powdered Willow Herb, one dram and a half
Water of Red Poppies, one pound
Syrup of Marshmallows, one ounce

Mix.—Dose, three ounces and a half every three hours.

MAGNESIUM.

The following compounds of this metal are used:

OXIDE OF MAGNESIUM.

Magnesia alba calcinatæ seu *pura* seu *usta.*—Magnesia, Calcined Magnesia. (LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Magnesia.

R. Subcarbonate of Magnesia, four ounces.

Calcine with a very strong heat for two hours, or till no effervescence is excited when acetic acid is dropped upon it.

EDINB.; and DUBL. direct an arbitrary quantity of the subcarbonate to be exposed to a red heat for two hours, and when the magnesia has become cold, to be put into closely stopped bottles.

AUSTR.; BATAV.; BELG.; DAN.; HISP.; SPIELMANN; and SWEDIAUR give the same formula.—FENN.; BRUGNATELLI; and BORUS. require the calcination of an arbitrary quantity, for an hour.—ROSS.—one or two hours.—BRUGNATELLI—three hours.

Neither of these calcinations is of sufficient duration; as the purity of the magnesia must vary according to the violence of the fire, the proof by acid should always be had recourse to.

R. Subcarbonate of Magnesia, any quantity.

Calcine it in a crucible with a very strong heat, till no effervescence is excited on a portion of it being thrown into an acid. (AMST.; BAVAR.; GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; and SAX.)

This has the same uses as the subcarbonate, but it is generally preferred to it.

SUBCARBONATE OF MAGNESIUM.

Magnesia alba seu *aerata* seu *carbonica* seu *subcarbonica,* seu *mitis* seu *Nitri* seu *Edinburgensis* seu *Salis Ebshamensis* seu *Salis amari, Carbonas Magnesiæ* seu *magnesicum, Lac Terræ, Hypercarbonas Magnesiæ Subcarbonas Magnesiæ, Terra amara* seu *amara aerata* seu *absorbens mineralis* seu *talcosa oxyanthracodes.*—Subcarbonate of Magnesia, Carbonate of Magnesia.

I. *That which is found in nature.*

AMER.; MIL. COPEN.; GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; COXE; PARIS; SAUNDERS.

It is white, insipid, inodorous, and tenacious; of an earthy aspect, compact texture, and fine grain.

II. *Manufactured according to various formulæ.*

Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp; Olden.; Lusit.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Sard.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Piderit; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons.

Magnesiæ Subcarbonas. (Lond.)

R. Sulphate of Magnesia, one pound.
Subcarbonate of Potass, nine ounces.
Water, three gallons.

Dissolve the subcarbonate in three pints of water, and the sulphate in five pints, and filter the solutions; then add the remainder of the water to the solution of the sulphate and boil, adding while boiling, the solution of the subcarbonate, constantly stirring, and strain through linen. Wash the powder frequently with boiling water, and dry it upon bibulous paper, at the temperature of 200 degrees.

Carbonas Magnesiæ. (Edinb.)

R. Sulphate of Magnesia, four parts.
Subcarbonate of Potass, three parts.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity.

Dissolve the salts separately in twice their weight of water, and strain so as to free the solution from impurities; then mix, and immediately add eight times their weight of boiling water: boil for a short time, stirring, and then having let it remain till the heat is diminished a little, strain through linen, on which the carbonate of magnesia will remain. Having washed it well with pure water, dry it slowly.

Magnesiæ Carbonas. (Dubl.)

R. Sulphate of Magnesia, twenty-five parts.
Carbonate of Potass, fourteen parts.
Boiling Water, forty parts.

Dissolve the salts separately, each in two hundred parts of water, and mix together the defecated liquors; then boil the mixture for a short time, and strain it while hot through linen. Wash the powder frequently with boiling water, so as to remove the sulphate of potass, and finally dry the carbonate of magnesia.

R. Sulphate of Magnesia, two pounds.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one pound.
Boiling Water, eight pounds.
Spring Water, four pounds.

Dissolve, separately, the sulphate in the boiling, and the subcarbonate in the spring, water, filter the solutions, and add the latter to the former till it ceases to render it turbid: wash the precipitate with spring water, and when this is no longer rendered turbid by the addition of acetate of lead, dry the precipitated powder.

With some insignificant variations, this process is universally followed; but Palat.; Sard.; and Wirtem. also give the following:

R. Mother Water of Native Nitre, [*nitriers*] any quantity.

Having evaporated it to dryness, increase the heat till the mass enters into fusion, and then becomes calcined; throw the pulverulent mass into boiling water, and wash and dry the precipitate which forms.

The subcarbonate of magnesia is purgative in a large dose, but it is seldom prescribed except as an antacid. It has also been extolled as a preventive to the formation of calculi by uric acid.—Dose, from three to six drams as laxative, and from six to twenty grains as absorbent.

PURGATIVE POWDER. (Ferr.; Augustin; Ratier)

R. Subcarbonate of Magnesia, two scruples.
Supertartrate of Potass, one scruple.
Mix. (Ratier)

Ferr.; and Augustin prescribe one ounce of magnesia, and one dram of rhubarb.—Dose, from a scruple to a dram.

DIGESTIVE POWDER. (Van Mons)

R. Subcarbonate of Magnesia, } of each, sixteen parts.
Tartaric Acid, }
Cinnamon, one part.
Mix.

PAREGORIC POWDER. (SAUNDERS)

R. Subcarbonate of Magnesia, two drams.
Nitrate of Potass, one dram.
Cascarilla, one scruple.
Mass of Dog-rose Pill, six grains.
Mix.

ABSORBENT POWDER.

Pulvis absorbens seu *antacida* seu *galactopocus* seu *nutricum* seu *infantum* seu *infantum antacidus* seu *pro infantibus* seu *puerorum citrinus* seu *epilepticus Marchionum* seu *ad tormina infantum antacidus*. (GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; ROSS.; WIRTEM.; AUGUSTIN; ELLIS; NIEMANN; PIDERIT; PIERQUIN; SAINTE-MARIE; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Subcarbonate of Magnesia, } of each,
White Sugar, } one ounce.

Triturate for a long time in a glass mortar. (GALL.)

R. Subcarbonate of Magnesia, eight grains.
Cinnamon, one grain.
Mix. (ROSS.)

HAMB. prescribes six drams of magnesia and two of orange peel.—HISP.—one dram and a half of magnesia and one dram of calumba; to be divided into six parcels.

R. Subcarbonate of Magnesia, six parts.
Oleosaccharum of Peppermint, one part.
Mix. (VAN MONS)

R. Subcarbonate of Magnesia, one ounce.
Cinnamon, one dram.
Sugar, half an ounce.
Mix. (ROSS.)

FULD. prescribes one ounce and a half of subcarbonate, one dram of cinnamon, and one ounce of sugar.—LIPP.; and WIRTEM.—two ounces of subcarbonate, one dram of cinnamon, and half an ounce of liquorice.

R. Subcarbonate of Magnesia, one ounce.
Fennel, one dram.
White Sugar, half an ounce.
Mix. (HASS.; PIDERIT)

R. Subcarbonate of Magnesia, one ounce.
Orange Peel, } of each, two drams.
Fennel, }
Mix. (FERR.; FULD.; LIPP.)

HISP. prescribes half an ounce of subcarbonate, one dram each, of fennel and of cinnamon.—AUGUSTIN prescribes one ounce of subcarbonate, and half an ounce each, of fennel and of orange peel.

R. Subcarbonate of Magnesia, three ounces.
Nutmeg, half a dram.
Cinnamon, one dram and a half.
Mix. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Subcarbonate of Magnesia, } of each,
Sugar of Milk, } two ounces.
Cascarilla, two drams.
Oleosaccharum of Fennel, six drams.
Mix. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Subcarbonate of Magnesia, six drams.
Root of Florentine Iris, } of each,
Anise, } two drams.
White Sugar, }
Saffron, one dram.
Mix. (HANN.; NIEMANN; SPIELMANN)

R. Subcarbonate of Magnesia, half an ounce.
Cumin, three drams.
Florentine Iris, two drams.
Saffron, half a dram.
Mix. (PIERQUIN; SPIELMANN)

R. Subcarbonate of Magnesia, two ounces.
Rhubarb, half an ounce.
Miseltoe, } of each, six drams.
Liquorice, }
Mix. (LIPP.)

OLDEN. prescribes one ounce of subcarbonate of magnesia, two drams of rhubarb, and half a dram of analeptic powder.

R. Subcarbonate of Magnesia, half an ounce.
——————— Soda, } of each,
Ginger, } one scruple.
Mix. (HISP.)

R. Subcarbonate of Magnesia, one ounce.
Gentian, } of each, two drams.
Fennel, }
Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

The dose is generally a tea spoonful.—Some pharmacopœias, amongst which are GALL.; and HISP.; substitute for the subcarbonate the pure magnesia, which, indeed, has the advantage of not inconveniencing the patient by the disengagement of carbonic gas in the stomach.

DEOBSTRUENT POWDER.

Pulvis ecphracticus Sellii. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Subcarbonate of Magnesia, }
Supertartrate of Potass, }
Sublimed Sulphur, } of each,
Rhubarb, } one ounce.
Chamomile Flowers, }
Oleosaccharum of Fennel, }

Mix.—Dose, one tea spoonful several times a day, in obstructions and debility of the abdominal viscera.

STOMACHIC BOLUSES. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

R. Subcarbonate of Magnesia, five parts.
Saffron, three parts.
Cinnamon, two parts.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.

ABSORBENT TROCHISCS.

Tabellæ absorbentes seu *Magnesiæ*, *Trochisci antacidi* seu *Magnesiæ* seu *Carbonatis Magnesiæ*. (EDINB.; AMER.; ANT.; GALL.; LUSIT.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; PIERQUIN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Trochisci Carbonatis Magnesiæ. (EDINB.)

R. Carbonate of Magnesia, six ounces.
Refined Sugar, three ounces.
Nutmeg, one scruple.

Pulverize, and form trochiscs with mucilage of tragacanth.

PIERQUIN gives the same formula.—ANT.; and GALL. prescribes one part of subcarbonate, four parts of sugar, and a sufficient quantity of mucilage of tragacanth prepared with orange-flower water.—BRUGNATELLI—three ounces of subcarbonate, one ounce and a half of sugar, one scruple of ginger, and mucilage of gum arabic.—SWEDIAUR—four ounces of magnesia, two of sugar, one scruple of ginger, and mucilage of gum arabic.—LUSIT.—six ounces of magnesia, three of sugar, half a dram of pichurim bean, and mucilage of tragacanth.—AMER.; and COXE—four ounces of subcarbonate, two of sugar, one scruple of ginger, and a sufficient quantity of simple syrup.

R. Subcarbonate of Sugar, one part.
White Sugar, eight parts.

Boil seven-eighths of the sugar *à la plume*, and incorporate the rest triturated with the subcarbonate. (VAN MONS)

CHEVALLIER has proposed the following pastilles:

R. Chocolate, two ounces.
Sugar, five ounces.
Pure Magnesia, one ounce.

Make them into a paste with mucilage of tragacanth flavoured at pleasure, and divide the mass into pastilles of eight, sixteen, and twenty-four grains.

ANTACID ELECTUARY.

Electuarium anodynum pro infantibus seu *antacidum* seu *mithridaticum*. (BRUNS.; LIPP.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Subcarbonate of Magnesia, one ounce.
Anise, half an ounce.
Compound Syrup of Cichory, three ounces.

Mix. (BRUNS.)

CADET DE GASSICOURT; and SPIELMANN prescribe six drams of subcarbonate, half an ounce of anise, one dram of saffron, and a sufficient quantity of the syrup.

R. Subcarbonate of Magnesia, six drams.
Fennel, } of each, three drams.
Charcoal, }
Saffron, one dram.
Simple Syrup, eight ounces.
Petals of Red Poppies, a sufficient quantity

to colour the whole reddish-brown. (LIPP.)

R. Subcarbonate of Magnesia, one ounce and a half.
Herb of Mentha Crispa, one ounce.
Saffron, one dram.
Rhubarb, two drams.
Honey, six ounces.
Charcoal, a sufficient quantity

to colour it blackish-green. (LIPP.)

R. Conserve of Mentha Crispa, one ounce.
Aromatic Powder, one dram.
Subcarbonate of Magnesia, two drams.
Syrup of Mentha Crispa, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (SWEDIAUR)

Dose, one or two drams, or more.

WATER OF MAGNESIA.

Aqua Magnesiæ. (AMER.; COXE; HENRI; NIEMANN)

R. Water, eight pounds.
Subcarbonate of Magnesia, three drams.

By means of a forcing pump, pass into the mixture about ten times its volume of carbonic acid gas. (AMER.; NIEMANN)

R. Hydrated Carbonate of Magnesia, four parts.
Water, charged with four times its volume of carbonic acid gas, five hundred parts.

Mix. (HENRI)

FACTITIOUS PYRMONT WATER. (GALL.)

R. Water, charged with five measures of carbonic acid gas, twenty ounces and a half.
Muriate of Soda, two grains.
Sulphate of Magnesia, eight grains.
Subcarbonate of Magnesia, twelve grains.
———— Iron, one grain.

Mix.

ANTACID POTION.

Mixtura antacida, Emulsio Amygdalarum composita. (Hamb.; Hann.)

R. Magnesia, half a pound.
Fennel Water, one ounce and a half.
Aqueous Tincture of Rhubarb, } of each,
White Sugar, } two drams.

Mix. (Hann.)

R. Spanish Soap, one scruple.
Magnesia, one dram.
Distilled Water, three ounces.
White Sugar, two drams.

Mix. (Hamb.)

R. Sweet Almonds, half an ounce.
Seeds of Henbane, one dram.
Bird Cherry Water, eight ounces.

Make an emulsion, and strain. Add

White Sugar, six drams.
Subcarbonate of Magnesia, one dram.

Mix. (Hann.)

PURGATIVE POTION. (Amer.; Coxe; Ellis; Pierquin; Sainte-Marie)

R. Subcarbonate of Magnesia, two drams.
Decoction of Chick-peas, four ounces.
Syrup of Maidenhair, two ounces.

Mix. (Pierquin)

R. Rhubarb, one dram.
Water, twelve ounces.

Boil down to one half, and add when strained

Subcarbonate of Magnesia, one dram.
Spirit of Anise, three drops.

Mix. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Magnesia, half a dram.
Rhubarb, six grains.
Sugar, one dram.
Essence of Peppermint, six drops.
Water, one ounce and a half.

Mix.—Dose, a tea spoonful every two hours; for infants. (Ellis)

R. Subcarbonate of Magnesia, half a dram.
Tincture of Assafœtida, forty drops.
——— Opium, twenty drops.
Sugar, one dram.
Water, one ounce.

Mix.—Dose, twenty-five drops, to an infant of from two to four months old.—This is from Dewees.

R. Subcarbonate of Magnesia, one dram.
Solution of Subcarbonate of Ammonia, one ounce.
Cinnamon Water, three ounces.
Water, five ounces and a half.

Mix. (Amer.; Coxe)

LITHONTRIPTIC POTION. (Ellis)

R. Subcarbonate of Magnesia, one dram.
Infusion of Gentian, six ounces.

Mix.—This is recommended by Brande in cases of predominancy of uric acid.—Dose, a glassful thrice a day.

PROTO-PHOSPHATE OF MAGNESIA.

Phosphas Magnesiæ. (Niemann)

R. Pure Magnesia, any quantity.
Phosphuric Acid, a sufficient quantity

to saturate; filter, and evaporate the solution to dryness.

This salt has been extolled at the commencement of rachitis.—Dose, from ten grains to half a dram. In the quantity of a dram it purges.

PROTO-SULPHATE OF MAGNESIUM.

Magnesia sulphurica seu *vitriolata, Sal amarum* seu *Anglicanum* seu *Anglicum* seu *Anglicanum catharticum* seu *catharticum amarum* seu *Ebsharnense* seu *Epsoniense* seu *Scydschutzense* seu *Sardlitzense* seu *Sedlitzense, Sulphas Magnesiæ, Terra amara sulphurica* seu *vitriolata, Vitriolicum Magnesiæ.*—Sulphate of Magnesia, Epsom Salt.

Synonimes:—Sulfate de protoxide de magnesium, Sulfate de magnesie, Sel d'Epsom, Sel de canal, Vitriol magnesien, Fr.; Bittersalz, Schwefelsaure Talkerde, Germ.; Engelsk laxeersalt, Dan.; Salamargo, Sal de la higuera, Span.; Sale amaro, Ital.; Sol gorzka, Pol.; Sal cathartico amarzo, Port.; Bitter salt, Eller engelski salkt, Swed.

I. *That which is met with in Commerce.*

Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Cast. Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Coxe; Guibourt; Paris; Piderit; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons.

It is in four-sided prisms, terminated by four-sided pyramids, or by a dihedrous apex, white, efflorescent, and capable of aqueous solution. Its taste is saline and very bitter.

All the pharmacopœias direct it to be purified, by dissolving it in boiling water, evaporating the solution till a pellicle forms, and setting it aside to re-crystallize.

II. *Prepared pharmaceutically.*

Gall.

R. Subcarbonate of Magnesia, any quantity.

Sulphuric Acid (15 degrees), a sufficient quantity

to saturate the magnesia; boil slightly, strain, evaporate till the liquor marks 25 degrees, and set it apart in a cool place to crystallize.

It is purgative, in the dose of from three drams to one ounce and a half dissolved in a pound of water; or, in the quantity of one or two ounces or more in lavements.

It is incompatible with the hydrochlorates of ammonia and of lime, the subcarbonates of soda and of potass, the acetate of lead, and the nitrate of silver.

COMPOUND SALINE POWDER.

Pulvis salinus compositus seu *Cheltenhamensis.* (EDINB.; COXE; NIEMANN)

R. Muriate of Soda, } of each,
Sulphate of Magnesia, } four parts.
——— Potass, three parts.

Dry the salts with a gentle heat, previously reduced to a fine powder; then triturate them together, and preserve in a well-stopped bottle. (EDINB.; COXE)

NIEMANN prescribes one hundred and twenty grains of muriate of soda, sixty-six of sulphate of magnesia, ten of sulphate of potass, and half a grain of sulphate of iron.

Dose, one tea spoonful, in a pound of water.

DIGESTIVE POWDER. (BRUNS.)

R. Sulphate of Magnesia, two ounces.
Nitrate of Potass, }
Supertartrate of Potass, } of each,
Powdered Root of Arum, } one ounce.
Muriate of Ammonia, six drams.

Make a powder.—For the same purposes as the preceding.—It resembles BIRKMANN's stomachic powder.

PURGATIVE POWDER. (ELLIS)

R. Sulphate of Magnesia, } of each,
Cinchona, } six drams.

Make four parcels.—Dose, one every two hours.

CATHARTIC POTION.

Potio cathartica seu *laxans, Liquor salinus laxativus, Haustus catharticus salinus, Mixtura e Magnesia sulphurica, Aqua mineralis cathartica.* (FERR.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; AUGUSTIN; BRERA; ELLIS; SAUNDERS; SWEDIAUR)

R. Sulphate of Magnesia, } of each,
Manna, } one ounce.
Warm Water, four ounces.

Dissolve, and strain. (HERBIP.)

R. Sulphate of Magnesia, one ounce.
Boiling Water, one pound.

Add to the solution

Subcarbonate of Magnesia, ten grains.

Mix.

SWEDIAUR gives in two places this formula under the names of *Potio cathartica* and *Aqua mineralis cathartica.* It may be used instead of Seidlitz water.

R. Sulphate of Magnesia, }
Aqueous Tincture of Rhubarb, } of each, one ounce.
Bird Cherry Water, two ounces.

Mix.—To be taken at twice, or at four times, morning and evening. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Sulphate of Magnesia, one ounce.
Tartarized Antimony, one grain.
Lemon Juice, one ounce.
Water, three ounces.

Mix.—Dose, one spoonful every two hours. (ELLIS)

R. Leaves of Senna, half an ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain eight ounces of infusion. Add when strained

Sulphate of Magnesia, one ounce.

Mix.—To be taken at twice. (BRERA)

R. Senna, half an ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain four ounces of infusion. Add when strained

Aqueous Tincture of Rhubarb, six ouuces.
Sulphate of Magnesia, one ounce.

Mix.—To be taken at twice or thrice. (BRERA)

R. Senna, six drams.
Manna, }
Sulphate of Magnesia, } of each, one ounce.
Lesser Cardamoms, two drams.
Boiling Water, one pound.

Infuse for a quarter of an hour, and strain. —Dose, a cupful every hour. (ELLIS)

R. Senna, three drams.
Sulphate of Magnesia, six drams.
Boiling Water, six ounces.

Infuse for twelve hours, and strain. (FERR.)

SALINE POTION. (HAMB.)

R. Tartarized Antimony, one grain.
Sulphate of Magnesia, one ounce.
Spring Water, eight ounces.
Glycyrrhized Honey, one ounce.

Mix.—To be taken at four or five doses. (Hamb.)

Cadet de Gassicourt gives the following under the title of *Eau de Trevez*.

R. Sulphate of Magnesia, one ounce.
Tartarized Antimony, half a grain.
Water, two pounds.

Mix.—Dose, a glassful every hour, till it purges.

ANTACID SALINE MIXTURE. (Niemann)

R. Sulphate of Magnesia, two drams.
Subcarbonate of Magnesia, one scruple.
Syrup of Marshmallows, one ounce and a half
Chamomile Water, two ounces.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful every two hours; for children.

OLEOSO-SALINE MIXTURE. (Hamb.)

R. Sulphate of Magnesia, one ounce.
Water, half a pound.

Dissolve, and add

Castor Oil, triturated with Yolk of Egg, one ounce.

Mix.

ARTIFICIAL SEIDLITZ WATER. (Gall.)

R. Water, containing thrice its volume of Carbonic Acid Gas, twenty ounces and a half.
Sulphate of Magnesia, two drams.
Hydrochlorate of Magnesia, eighteen grains.

Dissolve.—It may be made stronger and more like the natural water, by dissolving four drams of sulphate and thirty-six grains of hydrochlorate in the same quantity of acidulated water.

PURGATIVE LAVEMENT.

Enema purgans seu *catharticum*. (Dubl.; Wurceb.; Augustin; Ellis)

R. Manna, Compound Decoction of Chamomile, } of each, ten ounces.
Olive Oil, one ounce.
Sulphate of Magnesia, half an ounce.

Dissolve, and mix. (Dubl.; Coxe)

Wurceb. prescribes a solution of six drams of sulphate of magnesia, to be dissolved in ten ounces of warm water.—Ellis—a solution of two ounces of sulphate in a pint of infusion of senna; or, two ounces of the salt in a pint of warm decoction of starch, to which an ounce of olive oil is to be added.

R. Chamomile Flowers, two ounces.
Linseed, one ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity, to obtain six ounces of decoction. Add when strained
Sulphate of Magnesia, half an ounce.
Linseed Oil, one ounce and a half.

Mix. (Augustin)

R. Gruel, eight ounces.
Sulphate of Magnesia, two drams.
Soap, half an ounce.

Mix. (Augustin)

R. Sulphate of Magnesia, six drams.
Carbonate of Magnesia, six grains.
Water, three ounces.
Tincture of Cardamoms, one dram.

Mix. (Swediaur)

R. Sulphate of Magnesia, six drams.
Water, three ounces.
Tincture of Senna, six drams.

Mix. (Saunders)

R. Sulphate of Magnesia, three ounces.
——— Potass, } of each,
Nitrate of Potass, } half an ounce.
Water, fifteen ounces.

Dissolve and filter. (Wirtem.)

ARBONIC SOLUTION OF SULPHATE OF MAGNESIA.

Aqua amara seu *Sulphatis Magnesiæ carbonicæ*. (Ferr.; Fuld.; Suec.; Ratier; Van Mons)

R. Sulphate of Magnesia, seven parts.
Water, thirty-six parts.

Filter, and saturate the solution with carbonic acid gas. (Suec.)

R. Sulphate of Magnesia, three parts.
Water, twenty-two parts.

Dissolve, and add

Solution of Carbonic Acid, twenty-two parts.

Mix. (Fenn.; Van Mons)

R. Water, three pounds and a half.
Sulphuric Acid diluted with six parts of Water, ten drams.
Subcarbonate of Magnesia, three drams.

Dissolve in a bottle filled only to two thirds. (Ratier)

R. Sulphate of Magnesia, one ounce.
Water, four ounces.

Dissolve and add.

Solution of Subcarbonate of Ammonia, } of each, one scruple.
Diluted Sulphuric Acid, }

Mix.—For one dose. (Ferr.)—It is said that this dose repeated thrice, will cure, without cinchona, intermittent fevers accompanied with disorder of the digestive organs.

APERIENT WHEY. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Clarified Whey, one pound.
Root and Herb of Dandelion, Herb of Fumitory, Leaves of Water-cress, ——— Chervil, } of each, one handful.

Boil for about six minutes, express strongly, and add

Sulphate of Magnesia, one or two drams.
Honey, six drams.

Mix. It is recommended by VAN SWIETEN, in engorgements of the abdominal viscera. To be taken every morning fasting, in four doses at intervals of an hour. At the end of a month the waters of Spa should be commenced with.

PROTO-HYDROCHLORATE OF MAGNESIUM. (VAN MONS)

R. Sulphate of Magnesia, ten parts.
Hydrochlorate of Potass, seven parts.

Mix the pulverized salts in an earthenware pan, pour upon them one half of their weight of warm water, decant when cold, and evaporate, separating the crystals which form, and pour the highly concentrated liquor upon a dry slab.

SILICATE OF MAGNESIA.

1. *Creta gallica*; French chalk.

SYNONIMES:—Craie de Briançon, FR.; Franzœische Kreide, GERM.

BRUNS

In solid masses, formed of small pearly or satin-like scales.

2. *Talcum Venetæ*, *Stella Terræ*; Talc.

SYNONIMES:—Talc, FR.; Gemeiner Talk, Talch, Talch, GERM.

BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; GUIBOURT; SPIELMANN.

In flexuous, brilliant laminæ of a greenish-white colour, unctuous to the touch, very tender, flexible, non-elastic and easily separated [*faciles à rayer.*]

ARCANUM COSMETICUM. (NIEMANN)

R. Talc, one dram.
Camphorated Oil, two drams.

Digest in a water bath, and mix.

MAGNOLIA GLAUCA, LINN.—SWEET-SCENTED MAGNOLIA.

SYNONIME:—Magnolier glauque, FR.; AMER.; COXE.

A small shrub of North America. (*Polyandria Polygynia*, LINN.; *Magnoliaceæ*, JUSS. Dill. *Elth. tab.* 168. fig. 205.)

The bark has an aromatic odour resembling that of sassafras.

It is tonic, stimulant, and diaphoretic—The tincture of it is employed in chronic rheumatism, it is also prescribed in intermittent fevers.

MALTUM.—MALT.

SYNONIMES:—*Maltum.*—Malt, Maltum, FR.; Gerstenmalz, GERM.; Malt, DAN.; and SWED.; Grano tosto, ITAL.; Stod ieczmienny, POL.

BAVAR.; DAN.; HANN.; HASS.; POL. CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; BERGIUS; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

This is prepared from barley, by moistening it, and keeping it in a warm place till it begins to germinate; it is then dried with a regulated heat, and the germs separated.

Malt contains more starch, sugar, and gum than barley, and is preferable to it as an emollient. It forms the basis of beer. It has been ranked among the anti-scorbutics, but probably without much reason.

INFUSION OF MALT.

Infusum Malti seu *Bynes.* (LIPP.; SUEC.; ELLIS; SPIELMANN)

R. Malt, grossly powdered, one pound.
Boiling Water, twelve pounds.

Infuse for several hours, and strain. (SUEC.; SPIELMANN)

LIPP. prescribes four ounces of malt, and one pound of boiling water; to be infused

for four hours.—Ellis—one pound of essence of malt and three pounds of boiling water.

When evaporated to the consistence of honey, this infusion takes the name of Essence of Malt, *Essentia Malti.* It is taken to sea in long voyages, to make beer with.

DECOCTION OF MALT.

Decoctum seu *Apozema Malti, Mustum Hordei.* (Form. Hôp. Fr.; Cast. Borus.; Wurceb.; Augustin; Niemann; Saunders; Swediaur)

R. Malt, coarsely powdered, four ounces.
Water, four pounds.

Boil down to three pounds. (Cast. Borus.; Augustin)

R. Malt, six ounces.
Spring Water, four pounds.

Boil for a quarter of an hour; add

Seeds of Fennel, half a dram.

Digest at a moderate heat in a covered vessel, and strain. (Saunders)

R. Ground Malt, four ounces.

Boil it with

Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain two pounds of strained decoction, adding towards the end,

Liquorice Root, one dram.

Decant. (Form. Hôp. Fr.)

Niemann prescribes six ounces of malt and six pounds of water, to be reduced to four pounds. Four scruples of fennel, and three drams of liquorice may be added.

R. Malt, six ounces.
Water, five pounds.

Boil down to four pounds, and add when strained,

Syrup of Citric Acid, four ounces.

Mix. (Swediaur)

R. Malt, two ounces.
Water, four pounds.

Boil, and add when strained, if required,

Oxymel, three or four ounces.

Raisins may also be boiled with the malt. (Herbip.)

Dose, from two to four pounds, daily.

ANTI-SCORBUTIC GARGLE. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Malt, one ounce.
Water Cresses, one handful.
Water, four pounds.

Boil down to two pounds, and add

Alum, two drams.
Muriate of Ammonia, one dram.

Mix.

MALUS COMMUNIS, Cand.—APPLE TREE.

Synonimes:—Pommier, Fr.; Apfelbaum, Germ.; Missenski gablko, Bohem.; Æbletræ, Dan.; Manzano, Span.; Appelboom, Dut.; Malo, Ital.; Jablon, Pol.; Maceiro, Port.; Appeltræd, Swed.

Amst.; Bavar.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fuld.; Hann.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann; Zarda.

This tree, is spread over every part of Europe. (*Icosandria, Monogynia,* Linn.; *Rosaceæ,* Juss.; *Fig.* Blackwood, *Herb.* t. 178)

It has from cultivation produced numerous varieties yielding very different fruits, but all are called apples, *Poma.* Of these fruits the Rennet, *Poma Renetia,* is employed.

JUICE OF APPLES.

Succus Pomorum. (Hisp.; Gall.; Fuld. Sard.)

R. Rennet Apples, any quantity.

Rasp them, remove the pips, express the juice from between two layers of rye straw chopped and washed with warm water; set it aside, strain, and preserve it in bottles covered with a stratum of oil.

SYRUP OF APPLES.

Syrupus Pomorum redolentium. (Hisp.; Ferr.)

R. Juice of Apples, one pound.
White Sugar, two pounds.

Dissolve in a water-bath. (Hisp.)

Ferr. directs, either to dissolve three pounds of sugar in four of juice, or to boil quarters of apples, peeled and freed from pips, in simple syrup.

DECOCTION OF APPLES.

Potus ex Pomis seu *Pomorum.* (AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN)

R. Rennet Apples, ten ounces.
Spring Water, two pounds and a half.

Boil for an hour in a covered vessel, and strain.

This pleasant drink is rendered still more agreeable by the addition of a little sugar. If the indication requires or permits it, a dram of nutmeg in powder, half a dram of cinnamon, or three ounces of Rhenish wine may be added. In the latter case it should be considered only as the vehicle of some stimulant; in the former, only as a means of soliciting the patient to drink water, for its very slight stimulant properties do not deserve consideration.

MALVA.—MALLOW.

Three species of this genus of plants are used in medicine:

1. *Malva Rotundifolia*, LINN. — Round-leaved Mallow.

SYNONIMES: — Mauve à feuilles rondes, Petite Mauve, FR.; Rundblættrige Pappel, GERM.; Zagecj slez, BOHEM.; Store kattevst, DAN.; Malva de boja redonda, SPAN.; Rondbladige maluwe, DUT.; Malva minore, ITAL.; Szlaz ziele, POL.; Malva ordinaria, PORT.; Kattost, SWED.

ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; GUIBOURT; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

This plant is common in every part of Europe. (*Monadelphia Polyandria*, LINN.; *Malvaceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 237)

The root, herb, flowers, and seeds are employed.

The root (*Radix Malvæ Minoris* seu *vulgaris*) is thin, cylindrical, fibrous, and white. It has a sweet, almost saccharine, taste.

The herb consists of a round, hairy stem, and of orbicular, heart-shaped, five-lobed leaves, of a mucilaginous and bitterish taste.

The flowers are rather small, of a very pale purple and almost white.

The seeds are small, reniform, and black.

2. *Malva Sylvestris*, LINN.—Wild Mallow; Common Mallow.

SYNONIMES:—Mauve sauvage, FR.; Wilde pappel, GERM.; Lillekatost, DAN.; Wilde maluwe, DUT.; Malvone, ITAL.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AUSTR.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; HISP.; GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; BORUS.; WURCEB.; COXE; MURRAY and GMELIN.

A plant of Europe. (*Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 480)

The root, herb, flowers, and seeds are employed.

The root (*Radix malvæ sylvestris*) is whitish, and of a sweet and viscous taste.

The herb consists of a cylindrical, slightly pubescent, branching stem, and of round leaves, heart-shaped at the base, crenelated at the borders, and notched into five or seven lobes.

The flowers are large, rose coloured, streaked with red, sometimes white.

The seeds are yellowish and smooth.

These two plants are emollient.

EMOLLIENT SPECIES. (FULD.; LIPP.; SUEC.)

R. Leaves of Mallow, twelve parts.
Chamomile Flowers, six parts.
Linseed, three parts.

Cut and bruise.

PECTORAL FLOWERS. (GALL.)

R. Flowers of Mallow,
——————Amaranth,
——————Coltsfoot,
——————Red Poppies, } of each, an equal part.

Mix.

CONSERVE OF MALLOW. (ANT.; SARD.; HERBIP.)

R. Flowers of Mallow, one part.
White Sugar, two parts.

Beat to a paste. (HERBIP.)

R. Flowers of Mallow, beat up with a little sugar, one part.

Syrup, three parts.
Boil for an instant. (Sard.)

R. Dried Leaves of Mallow, in powder, one part.
White Sugar, five parts.
Distilled Water, two parts.
Triturate together. (Ant.)

EMOLLIENT CATAPLASM. (Ferr.)

R. Manna, four ounces.
Root of Mallow, two ounces.
Decoction of Marshmallows, a sufficient quantity,
to make a soft paste by boiling.

DISTILLED WATER OF MALLOW. (Sard.)

R. Fresh Herb of Mallow, one part.
Water, two parts.
Distil two thirds.

INFUSION OF MALLOW. (Form. Hôp Fr.; Ph. Syph.; Disp. Cha. Paris; Spielmann)

R. Fresh Leaves of Mallow, three handfuls.
Boiling Water, four pounds.
Infuse, and strain. (Ph. Syph.)

R. Fresh Leaves of Mallow, two drams.
Liquorice, one dram.
Water, a sufficient quantity
to obtain one pound of strained liquor. (Form. Hôp. Fr.; Disp. Cha. Paris)

R. Flowers of Mallow, two drams.
Boiling Water, two pounds.
Infuse and strain. (Ratier)
It is emollient.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF MALLOW.

Decoctum Malvæ compositum. (Lond.; Niemann)

R. Dried Leaves of Mallow, one ounce.
—— Chamomile Flowers, half an ounce.
Water, one pint.
Boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain.
It is used in fomentations and lavements.

PECTORAL POTION. (Gall.)

R. Pectoral Flowers, two drams.
Boiling Water, two pounds.
Infuse for a quarter of an hour; strain, and add,
Syrup of Maidenhair, one ounce.
Mix.

EMOLLIENT LAVEMENT. (Hisp.; Ratier; Spielmann; Swediaur)

R. Leaves of Mallow, half an ounce.
Boiling Water, one pound.
Boil, and strain. (Ratier)

R. Leaves of Mallow, one ounce.
Chamomile Flowers, half an ounce.
Water, one pound and a half.
Boil down to two thirds. (Swediaur)

R. Leaves of Mallow, Chamomile Flowers, Fennel, } of each, half an ounce.
Water, twelve ounces.
Boil and strain. (Spielmann)

R. Leaves of Mallow, ——— Beet, } of each, two ounces.
Water, two pounds.
Boil, and add,
Olive Oil, three ounces.
Mix. (Ratier)

Hisp. prescribes ten ounces of decoction of mallow and two ounces each, of honey and of oil.

DEMULCENT GARGLE. (Ratier)

R. Decoction of Mallow, four ounces.
Cow's Milk, one ounce.
Mix.

ANTI-HÆMORRHOIDAL FOMENTATION. (Pierquin)

R. Leaves of Mallow, ——— White Mullein, } of each, three handfuls.
Spring Water, three pounds.
Boil, and strain.

OINTMENT OF MALLOW. (Van Mons)

R. Fresh Herb of Mallow, one pound and a half.
—— Butter, two pounds.
Boil slowly to the consumption of the humidity, and express.

3. *Malva Alcea*, Linn.—Vervain Mallow.

Synonimes:—Mauve alcée, Mauve sauvage, Fr.; Feltrisswurzel, Schlitsblættrige Malva, Alceenmalve, Sigmundswurz, Sigmarskraut, Germ.

Bruns.; Gall.; Hamb.; Hass.; Olden.; Wirtem.; Guibourt; Spielmann.

A plant of Europe. (*Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 219.)

The root and herb are employed.

The root (*Radix Alceæ*) is thick, white, rather ligneous; it is branched, and has many fibrillæ.

The herb consists of a cylindrical stem, furnished with clustered hairs, and of petiolated leaves, rough to the touch; the lower ones are divided into five round lobes, and the upper into deeper lobes, for the greater part incised and nearly pinnatifid. It has a sweet and mucilaginous taste.

It is emollient.

TINCTURE OF ALCEA.

Tinctura Alceæ. (BRUGNATELLI)

R. Dried Petals of Alcea, one dram.
Alcohol, two ounces.

Digest in a covered vessel at a moderate temperature, or exposed to the sun for two days, shaking from time to time, and filter.

This is used as a test for discovering the presence of acids which redden it, and of alkalis which render it green.

MANGANESIUM.—MANGANESE.

The following compounds of this metal are employed in medicine:

TETROXIDE OF MANGANESE.

Magnesia nigra seu *Vitrariorum, Magnesium oxydatum nativum* seu *nigrum Manganesium ochraceum nigrum* seu *oxydatum nativum, Manganum oxydatum nativum, Molybdænum Magnesii, Oxodes Mangani nativa, Oxydum Mangani nativum, Oxydum Magnesii nigrum* seu *nigrum nativum, Peroxydum Manganesii nigrum nativum, Superoxydum manganicum; Acidum manganesicum,* BELG.—Peroxide of Manganese, Black Oxide of Manganese.

SYNONIMES:—Magnésie noire, Manganèse oxidé, H., Oxide noir de manganèse, Peroxide de manganèse, B., Savon des verriers, Savon de verre, FR.; Braunstein, GERM.; Brunsteen, DAN.; Magnesia, ITAL.; PORT.; and SPAN.; Bruinsteen, DUT.; Mangana, POL.; Marganazi, ROSS.; Brunsten, SWED.

DUBL.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; AINSLIE; COXE; GUIBOURT.

It is in dull masses, the colour of which varies from an almost pure black to a brown or violet-brown.

The medicinal uses of this oxide are but few. It has been employed, mixed with an equal part of lard, in tinea, itch, and tetters. It would be sufficient merely to cover the affected parts with the powder. Its principal use is for the preparation of chlorine.

EMMENAGOGUE BOLUSES.

R. Peroxide of Manganese, fourteen grains.
Extract of Savine, } of each, ten grains.
——— Aloes, }

Make six boluses, to be taken in the course of the day.

HYDROCHLORATE OF MANGANESE.

Murias Manganesii. (NIEMANN)

R. Manganese, any quantity.
Diluted Hydrochloric Acid, a sufficient quantity

to dissolve the metal. Evaporate the solution.

PILLS OF HYDROCHLORATE OF MANGANESE.

Pilulæ Manganesii muriatici. (AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN)

R. Hydrochlorate of Manganese, two scruples.
Gum Arabic, } of each, one scruple.
Liquorice, }

Make a pilular mass.—Dose, from twenty to forty grains, in herpetic diseases.

The aqueous solution of this salt has also been extolled as a gargle in aphthæ. That of the acetate, in the proportion of a scruple to three ounces of water, has been likewise recommended, as well also as an ointment prepared with an equal part of the sulphate and of lard. (AUGUSTIN)

MANNA.

Synonimes:—μελία.—Manne, Fr.; Manna, Germ.; Bohem.; Dan.; Ital.; Pol.; Port.; Russ.; and Swed.; Mun, Terinjebin, Arab.; Mana, Span.; Schirkischt, Hind.; and Pers.; Gambing, Jap.; Kapurimba, Mal.

Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Ainslie; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Paris; Piderit; Saunders; Spielmann; Zarda.

Several kinds of manna are distinguished:

1. Flake Manna; *Manna canellata* seu *canulata* seu *longa*. This is in pieces hollow on one side, convex on the other, light, whitish or pale-yellow, sometimes reddish, and of an agreeable taste: it is called manna in tears, *Manna lacrymata*, when it is in smaller fragments.

2. Common Manna or Manna in sorts; *Manna in sortis* seu *communis*. This is in round cakes or in oblong pieces, of a yellowish colour, soft, unctuous to the touch, heavy, adhering to the hands, and of a rather nauseous taste. It is called *Geracy* or *Capacy Manna*, as it may have come from Giaraci in Upper Calabria, or from Capachi in Sicily. The grained and white pieces of the first are separated under the name of Choice Manna or Manna in grains, *Manna electa* seu *granulosa*.

3. Fat Manna; *Manna crassa, spissa, sordida* seu *pinguis*. This is very moist, yellowish, soft, glutinous, and loaded with foreign substances.

Manna is obtained from incisions made in the *Fraxinus excelsior*, Linn.; F. *rotundifolia*, Lmk.; F. *parviflora*, Lmk.; F. *subrufescens*, Mer.; F. *ornus*, Linn.; F. *argentea*, Lois. That which exudes spontaneously is rare, and in grains of the size of wheat; it bears the name of *Mastichina*, *Manna difronde*.

Manna contains, according to Thenaud, sugar, a peculiar principle called Mannite, and a nauseous matter.

There are also:

1. Briançon Manna; *Manna Brigantina* seu *laricina*, in small white viscous grains. It exudes, in the South, from the leaves of the *Larix Europæa*.

2. Alhagi Manna; *Manna Persica* (Trunschibil, Tarandyubin, Pers.), in small yellow, reddish, or brown grains. It exudes, in the East, from the leaves and branches of the *Hedysarum alhagi*.

MANNA TROCHISCS. (Fee; Henri; Van Mons)

R. Tragacanth, one part.
White Sugar, ninety-six parts.

Triturate together, and add

Manna, twenty-four parts.
Orange-flower Water, a sufficient quantity

to make a paste to be divided into trochiscs. (Van Mons)

R. Root of Marshmallows, ninety-six parts.
Water, two thousand parts.

Boil for six minutes, and add

Sugar, three thousand parts.
Calabrian Manna, one hundred and ninety-two parts.

Strain, clarify with white of egg, and add

Aqueous Extract of Opium, six parts.
Oil of Bergamotte, ten parts.
Orange-flower Water, ninety-six parts.

Pour the mass into oiled paper moulds, and divide into trochiscs before it becomes cold. (Fee; Henri)

LAXATIVE JELLY. (Pierquin)

R. Veal, } of each,
Water, } two pounds.

Boil for two hours, and add

Manna in Tears, three ounces.

Boil again for two hours, strain, and set apart to cool.—A table-spoonful to be taken every hour.

ELECTUARY OF MANNA.

Electuarium seu *Pulticula de Manna*. (Fenn.; Palat.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Swediaur)

R. Manna, three parts.
Oil of Almonds, one part.

Triturate together, and add gradually

Syrup of Manna, one part.

Mix. (Van Mons)

R. Manna, two ounces.
Fennel Water, one ounce.

Triturate together without heat; strain, and mix with

Sugar,	two ounces.
Florence Iris,	one dram.
Oil of Almonds,	one ounce.

Mix. (Van Mons)

Fenn.; and Suec. prescribe two ounces each, of manna, of sugar, and of fennel water, one dram of iris, and one ounce of oil of almonds.—Palat.; and Wirtem.—two ounces each, of sugar, of manna, and of sloe-flower water, one dram of iris, and one ounce of oil.—Wirtem.—two ounces each, of manna, of sugar, and of rose water, one dram of iris, and half an ounce of oil.

It is mildly laxative, and is principally recommended for infants.—Dose, from one to four drams.

PECTORAL ELECTUARY. (Fee)

R. Manna, one ounce.
Orange-flower Water, a sufficient quantity

to soften the manna by trituration. Add

Gum Arabic, in powder,	half an ounce.
Soft Extract of Liquorice,	one dram.
Syrup of Maidenhair,	a sufficient quantity.

Mix.

ANTI-HÆMORRHOIDAL ELECTUARY. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Manna in Tears, two ounces.
Sulphate of Potass, Nitrate of Potass, Sulphur, of each, two drams.
Honey, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, two or three drams daily.

LOHOCH OF MANNA. (Henri)

R. Oil of Almonds, Syrup of Marshmallows, Manna in Tears, of each, four parts.
Orange-flower Water, one part.
Water, two parts.

Dissolve the manna, with a moderate heat, in the water; add the solution to the mixture of the oil and syrup, and mix intimately.

This preparation is proposed by Chevallier and Idt; it differs very little from Tronchin's marmalade. There are other analogous preparations under the names of *Linctus mannatus* (Herbip.; Saunders; Swediaur), *Linctus aperiens* (Saunders), *Mixtura laxans* (Ph. Syph.), and *Potion purgative* (Pierquin; Sainte-Marie), of which the following are the formulæ:

R. Manna, three ounces.
Oil of Almonds, one ounce and a half.

Triturate, and mix. (Swediaur)

Saunders prescribes an equal part each, of manna and of oil, and a sufficient quantity of yolk of egg.—Herbip.—one part each, of manna, of oil, and of syrup of violets.—Saunders—one ounce each, of oil and of manna, and half an ounce of syrup of pale roses.

R. Gum Arabic, one ounce.
Oil of Almonds, two ounces.
Decoction of Barley, ten ounces.
Manna, one ounce.
Honey, half an ounce.

Mix. (Ph. Syph.)

R. Castor Oil, triturated with Yolk of Egg, Manna, of each, one ounce.
Sub-carbonate of Magnesia, two drams.
Hyssop Water, eight ounces.

Mix. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Flowers of Peach Tree, ——— Violets, of each, half a handful.
Spring Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil for a short time, and dissolve in the strained liquor

Manna,	two ounces.

Then add

Oil of Almonds,	one ounce.

Mix. (Pierquin)

PURGATIVE POTION.

Cassia cum Manna, Decoctum Mannæ purgans seu *laxativum* seu *carminativum, Potio angelica* seu *laxativa* seu *anticolica* seu *Manna tamarindinata* seu *salina mannata, Aqua angelica Viennensis* seu *laxativa.* (Hisp.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Augustin; Brera; Ratier; Spielmann)

R. Manna, three ounces.
Water, six ounces.

Dissolve. (Ratier)

R. Manna, two ounces.
Water, one pound.
Cassia Pulp, one ounce.

Mix.—To be taken at twice. (Brera)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, two drams.
Boiling Water, five ounces.
Manna, two ounces.

Dissolve, and strain. (Spielmann)

R. Cassia Pulp, half an ounce.
Tartrate of Potass, one dram and a half.
Manna, two ounces.
Spring Water, five ounces.

Dissolve, and strain. (Spielmann)

R. Tamarind Pulp, three ounces.
Manna, one ounce.
Chamomile Water, nine ounces.

Dissolve, and strain. (Augustin)

R. Manna, one ounce.
Sulphate of Soda, one ounce and a half.
Water, six ounces.

Dissolve, and strain. (Augustin)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, two drams.
Boiling Water, eight ounces.

Dissolve, and add

Manna, two ounces.
Tartrate of Potass, one dram and a half.
Juice of Lemon, one.

Infuse the whole with the peel of the lemon; clarify with white of egg, and strain. (Palat.; and Spielmann)

R. Manna, two ounces.
Senna, six drams.
Sulphate of Magnesia, two drams.
Water, fourteen ounces.

Boil till reduced to twelve ounces, and strain. (Hisp.)

R. Senna, two drams.
Sulphate of Soda, half an ounce.
Water, eight ounces.

Boil for a few minutes, and add,

Manna, four ounces.

Strain. (Form. Hôp. Fr.)

R. Water, eight ounces.

Agitate it with white of egg, and add

Senna, three drams.
Manna, three ounces.
Supertartrate of Potass, one dram.

Clarify the liquor by boiling it; then strain it several times through flannel, and add

Cinnamon Water, one scruple.

To be taken at one dose. (Hisp.)

R. Manna, one ounce.
Senna, } of each,
Supertartrate of Potass, } half
Seeds of Anise, } an ounce.
Water, four pounds.

Infuse for half an hour; then boil a little, and strain

Dose, six ounces. (Hisp.)

purgative emulsion. (Ferr.; Hisp.; Augustin; Ratier)

R. Almonds, four drams.
Manna in Tears, two ounces.
Syrup of Peach Flowers, one ounce.
Infusion of Liquorice, four ounces.
Orange-flower Water, four drams.

Make an emulsion. (Ratier)

R. Almond Emulsion, six ounces.
Manna, three ounces.
Vinous Cinnamon Water, one dram.

Mix. (Hisp.)

Ferr. prescribes six ounces of emulsion, two ounces of manna, and one dram of the water.

R. Almond Emulsion, nine ounces.
Manna, one ounce and a half.

Dissolve. (Augustin)

purgative whey.

Serum Lactis mannatum. (Augustin; Brera)

R. Manna, one ounce.
Supertartrate of Potass, half an ounce.
Clarified Whey, six ounces.

Dissolve.—Dose, half a glassful every two hours. (Augustin)

R. Pulp of Tamarinds, } of each,
Manna, } one ounce and a half.
Whey, a sufficient quantity

to obtain two pounds of strained liquor. (Brera)

anti-hydropic potion. (Bruns.)

R. Juice of Iris, three ounces.
Manna, one ounce and a half.

Dissolve.

syrup of manna. (Bavar.; Bruns.; Fuld.; Piderit)

R. Manna, ten ounces.
Spring Water, twelve ounces.

Strain, and add

White Sugar, one pound.

Boil to the consistence of syrup. (Bruns.)

Piderit prescribes two ounces of manna, twenty ounces of water, and two pounds of sugar.—Bavar.—one part of manna, four parts of water, and one part and a half of sugar to be added to one part of the strained liquor.—Fuld.—one ounce of manna, one ounce and a half of water, and six drams of sugar.

compound syrup of manna.

Syrupus e Manna seu *Mannæ cum Senna* seu *de Manna laxativus.* (Bruns.; Dan.; Hann.; Lipp.; Olden.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Wirtem.; Spielmann)

R. Senna, four ounces.

Seeds of Fennel, half an ounce.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Infuse for several hours in a covered vessel, strain with expression, and add to seventeen ounces of the strained liquor

White Sugar, two pounds.
Manna, one pound and a half

Boil to a syrup. (Olden.)

Ross. prescribes four ounces of senna, two drams of fennel, two pounds of boiling water, six ounces of manna, and twenty-two ounces of sugar.—Hann.; Lipp.; Pol.; and Borus.—four ounces of senna, half an ounce of fennel, two pounds of water, and the addition of two pounds of sugar and half a pound of manna to eighteen ounces of the strained liquor.

R. Senna, four ounces.
Seeds of Fennel, } of each, one dram.
Ginger, }
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Digest sufficiently, express, and add to the depurated liquor

Calabrian Manna, six ounces.
White Sugar, twenty-two ounces.

Boil to a syrup. (Dan.)

R. Root of Polypodium, one ounce and a half.
Species for the Decoction of Flowers and of Fruits. [No quantity given. Edit.]
Corinth Raisins, two ounces.
Boiling Water, two pounds and a half.

Infuse during one night, in the morning boil down to two-thirds, and infuse in the strained liquor

Senna, four ounces.
Seeds of Anise, }
——— Fennel, }
Galanga, } of each, one dram.
Mace, }
Ginger, }

Having digested for twenty-four hours in a warm place; express, clarify with white of egg, and add

Calabrian Manna, six ounces.
White Sugar, twenty-two ounces.

Make a syrup. (Bruns.; Palat.; Wirtem.)

R. Root of Polypody, six drams.
——— Florentine Iris, half an ounce.
Raisins, three drams.
Honey, four ounces.
Spring Water, twenty-four ounces.

Boil down to twelve ounces; infuse in the strained decoction for twelve hours,

The Four Pectoral Flowers, one handful
Senna, one ounce and a half.
Cinnamon, half a dram.

Strain, and dissolve in the liquor

Calabrian Manna, three ounces.
Sugar, twelve ounces.

Boil to the consistence of a syrup. (Spielmann)

MARCHANTIA POLYMORPHA, Linn.

Synonimes:—Hépatique des fontaines, Fr.; Vielgestaltige Steinmoos, Germ. Gall.; Wirtem.; Spielmann.

A common plant of Europe. (*Cryptogamiæ*, Linn.; *Hepaticæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Dill. *Hist. musc.* t. 76 and 77)

The herb (*Herba Hepaticæ fontanæ* seu *Lichenis stellati* seu *Lichenis petræi latifolii*) is employed. It is a membranous, plane frond, from two to four inches long, and lobed; the lobes are obtuse, and traversed by a median nervure.

It is slightly astringent.

MARRUBIUM VULGARE, Linn.—WHITE HOREHOUND.

Synonimes:—Marrube blanc, Fr.; Marienwurzel, Weisser Andorn, Germ.; Gablenjk, bilj, Bohem.; Hvid marrube, Dan.; Marrubio blanco, Span.; Witte andoorn, Dut.; Marrobio bianco, Ital.; Szanto biala, Pol.; Marroyo branco, Port.; Andorn, Swed.

Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Belg.; Bavar.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

A common plant of Europe. (*Didynamia*

Gymnospermia, LINN. ; *Labiatæ*, JUSS. ; *Fig.* Flore Medic. IV. 226)

The herb (*Herba Marrubii albi* seu *Prassii* seu *Phrasi*) is employed. It consists of a tomentose, branching stem, and of oval, petiolated, crenelated leaves, wrinkled above, and tomentose and whitish beneath.

It has a strong odour, which is dissipated by desiccation ; its taste is bitter and rather acrid.

It is stimulant, emmenagogue, anti-spasmodic, febrifuge, and sometimes laxative.

CONSERVE OF HOREHOUND. (AMST.)

R. Fresh Tops of Horehound, one part.
White Sugar, three parts.

Beat together.

JUICE OF HOREHOUND. (HERBIP.)

R. Fresh Herb of Horehound, any quantity.

Bruise it in a stone mortar, moistening it with a little water, and express strongly ; set apart the juice, decant, and preserve it in bottles, adding to each pound of it one dram of alcohol.—Dose, one or two ounces.

AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF HOREHOUND. (AMST. ; ANT. ; AUSTR. ; DAN. ; FERR. ; HANN. ; HASS. ; LIPP. ; OLDEN. ; LUSIT. ; POL. ; BORUS. ; SAX. ; PIDERIT ; VAN MONS)

R. Fresh Leaves of Horehound, any quantity.

Bruise them with a little water, and strain through a sieve ; set aside the juice, decant, coagulate it at the fire, and strain again : then evaporate to the consistence of pilular mass, remove it from the fire, add the fecula set apart, and evaporate again to the required consistence. (VAN MONS)

R. Herb of Horehound, one part.
Water, eight parts.

Macerate for twenty-four hours ; then boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain with strong expression ; boil the residue with four parts of water. Mix the two liquors, and after twenty-four hours' repose, evaporate to the consistence of an extract. (LIPP. ; SAX.)

R. Herb of Horehound, one part.
Boiling Water, eight parts.

Boil slightly for a quarter of an hour, and express ; boil the residue with four parts of water, and express again. Mix, decant after sufficient repose, and evaporate slowly to the consistence of an extract. (DAN. ; HANN. ; OLDEN. ; BORUS.)

AUSTR. ; and POL. direct the herb to be exhausted by several successive ebullitions, the liquors to be mixed, decanted, and evaporated in a water-bath.

R. Herb of Horehound, one pound
Spring Water, ten pounds

Boil for two hours, express, set aside, strain, and evaporate till the mass no longer adheres to the fingers. (AMST.)

HASS. ; PALAT. ; and PIDERIT direct one part of herb to be boiled in six parts of water, and the expressed liquor to be decanted and evaporated after twenty-four hours' repose.—ANT.—two pounds of herb to be boiled in ten of water for a quarter of an hour, and the decanted decoction to be evaporated.—FERR.—one of herb to be boiled in three of water, the decoction to be evaporated with white of egg, and decanted.

Dose, from a scruple to a dram.

ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT OF HOREHOUND. (FULD. ; HERBIP.)

R. Herb of Horehound, } of each,
Alcohol. } one pound.
Water, eight pounds.

Digest for three days at a moderate temperature, and express ; having set aside, and decanted the liquor, distil off the alcohol, and evaporate the rest to the proper consistence.

PECTORAL POTION.

Mixtura Marrubii. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Extract of Horehound, } of each,
——— Dog-grass, } two drams.
——— Dandelion, ten ounces.
Oxymel of Squill, } of each,
Syrup of Fennel, } two ounces.

Mix.—Dose, half a glassful every two hours.

SYRUP OF HOREHOUND.

Syrupus de Marrubio seu *Marrubii* seu *Prassii albi.* (HISP. ; GALL.)

R. Dried Leaves of Horehound, two ounces.
Water, two pounds.

Infuse, and add to the strained liquor

Sugar, four pounds.

Make a syrup, and strain. (HISP.)

R. Dried Leaves of Horehound, one ounce.
Distilled Water of Horehound, two pounds.

Digest for two hours in a water-bath, in a covered vessel ; strain, filter, and add

White Sugar, twice the weight.

Make a syrup. (GALL.)

Henri proposes to make the syrup by mixing one part of the infusion with three parts of simple syrup previously boiled *au boulet*.—Dose, from half an ounce to two ounces.

DISTILLED WATER OF HOREHOUND. (Palat.; Sard.)

R. Fresh Herb of Horehound, one part.
Water, four parts.

Distil two parts.

MASTICHE.—MASTIC: MASTICH.

Synonimes:—*Mastix*, *Resina Mastichis* seu *Lentisci*, *μαστίχη*.—Mastic, Fr.; Mastix, Dan.; Germ.; and Swed.; Arah, Aulnk, Bagdadic, Ar.; Almaciga, Span.; Rumie mustikie, Duk.; and Hind.; Kinneh, Pers.; Mastyx, Pol.; Almeceda, Port.; Rumie mastike, Tam.; Sakes, Tu.

Lond.; Edinb.; Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Ainslie; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Paris; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

It is in tears and small irregular masses, dry, friable, yellowish, semi-transparent, of an agreeable odour when heated, softening in the mouth, of an acrid and aromatic taste, and of a bright and vitreous fracture.

This resin flows from incisions made in the bark of the *Pistacia Lentiscus*, Linn., a tree of the middle of Europe. (*Diœcia Pentandria*, Linn.; *Terebinthinaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Blackw. *Herb.* t. 195)

It is tonic, stimulant, and stomachic.

ANTI-LEUCORRHŒIC POWDER. (Palat.)

R. Root of Florentine Iris, half an ounce.
Burnt Hartshorn,
Cuttle Fish Bone,
Prepared White Coral, } of each,
Rock Crystal, } one dram.
Olibanum,
Mastic,

Make a powder.—Dose, from half a dram to two scruples or more.

MASTICATORY TROCHISCS. (Augustin)

R. Mastic,
White Wax, } of each, one part.
Ginger,

Make trochiscs of half a dram each.

ODONTALGIC MASS. (Planche; Niemann)

R. Mastic,
Sandarac, } of each, two drams.
Kino, ten grains.
Opium, two grains.
Oil of Rosemary, eight drops.
Spirit of Scurvy-grass, a sufficient quantity

to make a soft mass. (Niemann)

Planche prescribes two drams each, of mastic and of sandarac, half a dram of dragon's blood, six grains of opium, eight drops of oil of rosemary, and a sufficient quantity of the spirit.

It is used to fill carious teeth.

DECOCTION OF MASTIC. (Bruns.)

R. Mastic, one ounce.
Crust of Bread, half a pound.
Mace, one dram.
Water, four pounds.

Boil down to two pounds, clarify with hartshorn shavings, and add,

Conserve of Roses, four ounces.
Cinnamon Water, two ounces.

Mix.

SPIRIT OF MASTIC.

Aqua mastichina. (Bruns.; Palat.; Wirtem.; Spielmann)

R. Mastic, four ounces.
Nutmeg, one ounce.
Alcohol, one pound.

Digest for three days, and add,

Water, four pounds.

Distil three pounds. (Bruns.; Wirtem.; Spielmann)

Palat. prescribes four ounces of mastic, two ounces of mace, one ounce of cloves, half an ounce of cinnamon, and four pounds of wine.

It is stomachic.—Dose, to one ounce.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF MASTIC.

Spiritus Masticheș compositus seu *matricalis.* (Amst.; Bruns.; Hann.; Olden.; Palat.; Borus.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Niemann)

R. Mastic, Myrrh, Olibanum, } of each, one part.
Alcohol, twenty-four parts.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, and distil two parts. (Hann.; Olden.; Borus.; Sax.; Niemann)

Bruns. prescribes an ounce and a half each, of the three substances, and four pounds of alcohol.

R. Mastic, Myrrh, Olibanum, Amber, } of each, two ounces.
Alcohol (0.907), three pounds.

Digest for four days, and distil one pound and a half. (Amst.)

Palat.; and Wirtem. prescribe half an ounce each, of the four substances, and ninety-six ounces of alcohol.

R. Mastic, four ounces.
Cinnamon, half an ounce.
Cloves, Nutmegs, } of each, three drams.
Ginger, Galanga, Lesser Cardamoms, Winter's Bark, } of each, two drams.
Alcohol, ten pounds.

Digest for several days, and add,

Spring Water, two pounds.

Distil nine pounds. (Bruns.; Wirtem.)

It is employed in lotions, in cases of debility and paralysis.

ELIXIR OF MASTIC.

Elixir Mastichinum. (Bruns.; Wirtem.)

R. Spirit of Mastic, two pounds.
Spring Water, one pound.
White Sugar, ten ounces.

Mix.

SYRUP OF MASTIC. (Bruns.; Wirtem.)

R. Mastic, in coarse powder, two ounces.
Spirit of Mastic, twelve ounces.

Infuse for three days in a close vessel; then strain, and add,

White Sugar, sixteen ounces.

Make a syrup.

OIL OF MASTIC.

Oleum Masticheș seu *mastichinum.* (Bruns.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Van Mons)

R. Mastic, one part
Olive Oil, four parts

Dissolve in a water-bath. (Sard.; Van Mons)

Bruns.; and Wirtem. prescribe one part each, of mastic and of oil; and also one o mastic and four of oil of roses.

It used formerly to be recommended t arrest vomiting and diarrhœa, &c.

ANTI-ODONTALGIC LIQUOR. (Swediaur)

R. Mastic, any quantity
Spirit of Turpentine, a sufficient quantity

Dissolve.

ANTI-ODONTALGIC PLASTER. (Bruns.; Palat.)

R. Mastic, Gum Caranna, —— Elemi, —— Tacamahaca, } of each, one ounce
—— Storax, half an ounce.
Oil of Nutmeg, eight scruples.
Turpentine, half an ounce.

Mix. (Palat.)

Bruns. prescribes one ounce and a hal of mastic, half an ounce each, of gum ani me, of elemi, and of tacamahaca, thre ounces of yellow wax, half an ounce of oi of mastic, and two drams of turpentine.

TINCTURE OF MASTIC.

Tinctura seu *Essentia masticheș* seu *vulneraria simplex* seu *mastichina.* (Amst.; Bruns.; Fuld.; Swediaur)

R. Mastic, one part.
Alcohol (0.884), eight parts.

Digest for eight days, and strain. (Amst.; Fuld.)

Bruns. prescribes one ounce of mastic and four ounces of concentrated alcohol.—Swediaur—one ounce of mastic and one pound of alcohol (0.935).

It is slightly stimulant; and used formerly to be employed principally in cases of caries and wounds of the bones, and also in diarrhœa.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF MASTIC. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Mastic, Olibanum, Myrrh, } of each, two ounces and a half.
Alcohol, sixty ounces.

Digest, and filter.

It is stimulant, and is applied to chaps and chilblains of the hands and feet.

MATRICARIA PARTHENIUM, Linn.—COMMON FEVERFEW.

Synonimes :—Matricaire, Fr. ; Mutterkraut, Germ. ; Matecnjk, Kzimbaba, Bohem. ; Matrum, Dan. ; Matricaria, Ital. ; Port. ; and Span. ; Maruma ziele, Pol. ; Matram, Swed.

Amst. ; Ant. ; Batav. ; Belg. ; Bruns. ; Dan. ; Hisp. ; Gall. ; Ferr. ; Fuld. ; Genev. ; Hann. ; Hass. ; Lipp. ; Olden. ; Lusit. ; Pol. ; Borus. ; Sax. ; Wirtem. ; Herbip. ; Bergius ; Brugnatelli ; Guibourt ; Murray and Gmelin ; Piderit ; Spielmann ; Zarda.

This plant is common in all parts of Europe. (*Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua*, Linn. ; *Synantheræ*, Juss. ; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 166)

The herb (*Herba Matricariæ* seu *Parthenii*) is employed. It consists of a grooved stem, and of alternate, petiolated, winged leaves, with pinnatifid pinnules the divisions of which are incised and rather obtuse.

The tops present besides, terminal corymbs of radiated cupped corollas, yellow in the centre, and white in the circumference.

Its odour is strong, penetrating, and disagreeable, but is dissipated by drying. Its taste is bitter and aromatic.

It is stimulant, anti-hysteric, emmenagogue, and vermifuge.—Dose, from a scruple to a dram of the powder ; from one to two ounces of the juice ; and from one to three ounces of the distilled water.—One or two drams is sufficient to make two pounds of infusion.

MELIA AZEDERACH, Linn.—BEAD TREE.

Synonimes :—Azéderach Commun, Fr. ; Glatter Zidrach, Germ. ; Azadarac, Ital. ; and Span. ; Velsch vygenboom, Dut.

Amer. ; Ferr. ; Coxe ; Spielmann.

A large and beautiful tree of the East Indies, whence it has been transported to the south of Europe and to America. (*Hexandria Monogynia*, Linn. ; *Meliaceæ*, Juss. ; *Fig.* Flore Medic. I. 50)

The fruit, leaves and bark of the root are employed.

The leaves are broad, twice-winged, having oval leaflets, pointed, dentated, and glabrous.

The fruit consists of round, fleshy nuts ; the external rind is rather thick ; the noyau is grooved, it presents five monospermal cells ; the kernel is oleaginous.

It is anthelmintic, and slightly narcotic. Thatcher extols an ointment, prepared with the pulp of the fruit and lard, in tinea. The fruit, said erroneously by Persoon to be poisonous, is eaten with impunity by children, in America, against worms.

DECOCTION OF BEAD TREE ROOT.
(Niemann)

R. Bark of Bead Tree Root, four ounces.
Spring Water, one pound.
Boil, and strain.

It is stimulant, and anthelmintic.—Dose, one ounce every hour.

MELILOTUS.—MELILOT ; MELILOT TREFOIL.

Two species of this genus of plants are mentioned in pharmacopœias :

1. *Melilotus cæruleus*, Lmk.—Blue Melilot.

Synonimes :—Mélilot bleu, Faux baume du Perou, Lotier odorant, Tréfle musqué, Fr. ; Blauer steinklee, Siebengezeit, Germ. ; bleauwe melilot, Dut.

Gall. ; Wirtem. ; Spielmann.

A plant of Europe. (*Diadelphia Decandria*, Linn. ; *Leguminosæ*, Juss. ; *Fig.* Blackw. *Herb.* t. 284)

The flowering herb (*Herba Ægyptiaca* seu *Meliloti cærulei* seu *Loti odoratæ* seu *urbanæ*) is employed. It consists of a branching stem, and of leaves furnished at

their base with large dentated stipulæ, and composed of three oval folioles finely serrated; the flowers, of a pale blue colour, firm clustered oval spike under, and are placed upon long axillary peduncles. It has a strong but not unpleasant smell, and a rather acrid taste.

2. *Melilotus officinalis*, Lmk.—Common Melilot.

Synonimes :—Melilot officinal, Fr.; Steinklee, Melilotenklie, Germ.; Komonice, Bohem.; Amur, Steenklæver, Meloten, Dan.; Meliloto, Ital.; Port.; and Span.; Meloten, Dut.; and Swed; Komonica Swoyska, Pol.

Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann; Piderit; Zarda.

A common plant of Europe. (*Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 204)

The flowering herb (*Herba Meliloti citrini*) is employed. It consists of a smooth and branching stem, furnished with oval, serrated leaves; the flowers are yellow, and disposed in long racemes, proceeding from the axillæ of the superior leaves. Its odour is strong and agreeable, and its taste bitter and rather acrid.

These two plants are emollient.

RESOLVENT APPLICATION. (Bories)

R. Powdered Flowers of Melilot, one ounce.
Camphor, one dram.
Mix.—To be applied in a bag.

OIL OF MELILOT. (Gall.; Sard.; Van Mons)

R. Flowers of Melilot, one part.
Olive Oil, six parts.
Infuse in a moderate heat for three days; then strain and filter. (Van Mons)

Sard. directs one part of flowers to be digested in two parts of oil for three days in a water-bath; the oil to be expressed when cold, and the maceration repeated a second time.—Gall.—one of flowers to be macerated in the sun for three days in four of oil; the operation to be repeated thrice, and the last time to be continued for three months.

It is employed externally, in scrofula and recent chilblains.

PLASTER OF MELILOT.

Emplastrum Meliloti seu *Trifolii Meliloti officinalis.* (Ant.; Batav.; Belg.; Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Hisp.; Fuld.; Hamb.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Piderit; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Yellow Wax, Resin, Olive Oil, of each, one part.
Melt together, and add when nearly cold,
Powdered Herb of Melilot, two parts.
Mix. (Sax.; Swediaur)

Fenn.; Hann.; Pol.; Borus.; and Suec. prescribe two parts of wax, one part each, of resin and of oil, and two parts of powdered melilot.—Olden.—fourteen ounces of wax, six ounces each, of resin and of oil, one pound of powdered melilot, and one ounce of extract of melilot.—Ross.—three parts of wax, six of resin, four of mutton suet, one of oil, and twelve of powdered melilot.—Ant.—eight of wax, four of resin, two and a half of turpentine, and four of powdered melilot.

R. Flowering Tops of Melilot, three parts.
Goat's Suet, four parts.
Boil to the consumption of the humidity; strain, and add
Resin, six parts.
Wax, three parts.
Melt together. (Spielmann)

Dan. prescribes four parts of flowering tops, five of goat's suet, eight of resin, and four of wax.—Fuld.—three of tops, two of suet, three of resin, and one and a half of wax.—Van Mons—eight of yellow wax, four of resin, one of turpentine, and four of tops; to be digested for twelve hours, and one part of liquid storax added.

R. Plaster of Lead, one pound.
Yellow Wax, Olive Oil, of each, six ounces.
Add to the melted mixture when half cold
Powdered Melilot, eight ounces.
Mix. (Belg.)

Batav. gives the same formula, but requires one pound of melilot.

R. Resin Plaster, one pound and a half.
Olive Oil, one pound.
Resin, six pounds.
Yellow Wax, three pounds.
Gum Ammoniac, four ounces.
Melt together, and when nearly cold add gradually

Powdered Flowering Herb of Melilot, two pounds.
——— Wormwood, one pound.

Mix. (Dan.)

Mil. Copen. prescribes twenty-six ounces of mutton suet, thirty-six of resin, eighteen of yellow wax, six of rape oil, two of gum ammoniac, twelve of powdered melilot, and six of powdered wormwood.—Hass.; and Piderit—one pound and a half of resin plaster, five ounces of powdered melilot, two ounces of powdered marshmallows root, one ounce of gum ammoniac, and two ounces of Venice turpentine.

R. Oil of Melilot, two pounds.
Goat's Suet, one pound.
Yellow Wax, eight ounces.
Turpentine, six ounces.

Melt together, and add

Gum Ammoniac, } of each,
Sagapenum, } one ounce and a half.
Powdered Melilot, six ounces,

Mix. (Sard.)

Lipp. prescribes one pound and a half of resin plaster, six ounces of powdered melilot, and one ounce of gum ammoniac.

R. Flowering Herb of Melilot, four ounces.
Flowers of Wormwood, }
——— Chamomile, } of each,
Bay Berries, } six drams.
Seeds of Smallage, }
Storax, half an ounce.
Gum Ammoniac, one ounce.

Incorporate with a melted mixture of

Yellow Wax, eight ounces.
Goat's Suet, four ounces.
Turpentine, } of each,
Resin, } one ounce and a half.
Oil of Chamomile, two ounces.

Mix. (Bruns.; Palat.; Wirtem.)

R. Simple Melilot Plaster, three pounds.
Turpentine, six ounces.

Melt slowly, and add, in powder,

Flowers of Melilot, } of each,
——— Chamomile, } three ounces.
Root of Iris, } of each,
——— Marshmallows, } one ounce.
Saffron, half an ounce.
Gum Ammoniac, } of each,
Bdellium, } two ounces.
Fenugreek, one ounce.

Mix. (Hisp.)

CAMPHORATED MELILOT PLASTER. (Mil. Copen.)

R. Melilot Plaster, two ounces.
Camphor, in powder, one dram.

Mix carefully.

MELISSA.—BALM.

Three species of this genus are used in medicine:

1. *Melissa calamintha*, Linn. — Calamint; Mountain Balm.

Synonimes: — Calament de montagne, Bergmüze, Germ.; Plana mata, Poleg, Natkowe korenz, Marulka hornj, Bohem.; Berg calaminth, Dut.

Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Genev.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann; Zarda.

A plant of the south of Europe. (*Didynamia Gymnospermia*, Linn.; *Labiatæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 111)

The herb (*Herba Calaminthæ* seu *Calaminthæ montanæ* seu *Calmontanæ*) is employed. It consists of a pubescent stem, furnished with oval, pubescent leaves, somewhat heart shaped at the base, and obtusely dentate. Its odour is strong and aromatic, diminishing very much by desiccation; its taste is acrid and aromatic.

It is stimulant and nervine.

2. *Melissa Nepeta*, Linn.—Field Balm.

Synonimes:—Calament des Champs, Petit calament, Fr.; Poleyartige Kalamint, Germ.; Veldkalaminth, Dut.

Gall.; Herbip.

This plant is spread over all Europe. (*Fig.* Blackw. *Herb.* t. 167)

The herb (*Herba Nepetæ* seu *Calaminthæ Pulegii odore* seu *Calaminthæ agrestis*) is employed. It presents a rather hairy stem, furnished with nearly round, glabrous leaves, having two or three unequal teeth on either margin. It has an aromatic taste and smell.

It is stimulant and nervine.

3. *Melissa officinalis*, Linn.—Common Balm.

Synonimes:—Melisse officinale, Fr.; Melisse, Melissenkraut, Citronenkraut,

Germ.; Bucklitulfaristum, Arab.; Melissa Medunka, Bohem.; Hiertenfryd, Dan.; Mekka subza, Duk.; Torongil, Span.; Citronenkruid, Dut.; Badrunjbuych, Pers.; Melisa cytrynowa, Pol.; Herva cidreira, Port.; Citron-meliss, Swed.

Edinb.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Ainslie; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

A plant of the south of Europe. (*Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 135)

The herb (*Herba Melissæ citrinæ* seu *citratæ* seu *hortensis* seu *Cedronellæ*) is employed. It consists of a tetragonal, branching, nearly glabrous stem, and of petiolated, oval leaves, slightly serrated at the base, and crenelated at the borders. It has an agreeable lemon-like odour, and an aromatic and rather acrid taste.

It ranks among the stimulants and antispasmodics.

AROMATIC SPECIES.

Species pro Thea. (Hufeland)

R. Herb of Balm, one ounce.
Fennel, three drams.
Liquorice, two drams.
Cut, and mix.

CONSERVE OF BALM. (Ross.)

R. White Sugar, two parts.
Fresh Leaves of Balm, one part.
Mix, and preserve in a cool place.

AROMATIC CATAPLASM. (Form. Hôp. Fr.; Brugnatelli)

R. Chamomile Flowers, three ounces.
Herb of Balm, six ounces.
Juniper Berries, four ounces.
Brandy, a sufficient quantity.
Boil to the consistence of a soft paste. (Brugnatelli)

Form. Hôp. Fr. directs one hundred parts each, of barley and of rye meals to be boiled in one hundred of red wine, and one third of aromatic powder to be added towards the end.

EXTRACT OF BALM. (Ferr.; Sard.)

R. Herb of Balm, one part.
Water, three parts.
Boil, express, clarify with white of egg, and evaporate the liquor to the proper consistence. (Ferr.)

R. Fresh Herb of Balm, eight pounds.
Bruise it and digest it for three days in an alembic; then distil from it about two ounces of water in a water-bath; pour thrice its weight of water upon the residue, boil down to two-thirds, strain, clarify, and evaporate the decoction to the consistence of thick electuary, and add the distilled water to it when it is only warm. (Sard.)

INFUSION OF BALM. (Form. Hôp. Fr.; Ratier)

R. Leaves of Balm, half an ounce.
Boiling Water, two pounds.
Infuse, and strain. (Ratier)

R. Dried Herb of Balm, } of each, two
Liquorice, } drams and a half.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity
to obtain two pounds of strained liquor. (Form. Hôp. Fr.)

It is slightly stimulant; and is recommended in dyspepsia attributed to debility of the stomach.

CARMINATIVE POTION. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Leaves of Balm, two drams.
Anise, } of each, half a dram.
Fennel, }
Coriander, }
Boiling Water, two pounds.
Infuse for a quarter of an hour; strain, and add

White Sugar, a sufficient quantity.
Mix.

SYRUP OF BALM. (Wirtem.)

R. Dried Leaves of Balm, four ounces.
Distilled Water of Balm, one pound.
Digest for two days in a covered vessel; express, and add

White Sugar, sixteen ounces.
Boil for a few moments.

COMPOUND ESSENCE OF BALM. (Van Mons)

R. Leaves of Balm, two parts.
——— Rue, } of each,
——— Pennyroyal, } one part
Fresh Lemon Peel, } and a half.
Cinnamon, one part.
Spirit of Balm, twenty-four parts.
Infuse without heat for several days; then express and filter.

TINCTURE OF BALM. (ANT.; VAN MONS)

R. Herb of Balm, one part.
Alcohol (20 degrees), eight parts.

Infuse for three days, and filter.

It is stimulant.

OIL OF BALM.

Oleum Melissæ æthereum, Ætheroleum Melissæ. (BRUNS.; FERR.; HANN.; PALAT.; ROSS.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; PIDERIT; SWEDIAUR)

R. Fresh Herb of Balm, any quantity.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Distil, and preserve the oil. (FERR.; ROSS.)

SWEDIAUR prescribes one part of herb and four parts of water.—HANN.—one of herb and eight of water.

R. Fresh Herb of Balm, twenty-five parts.
Water, seventy-five parts.
Muriate of Soda, three parts.

Distil. (BRUNS.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; PIDERIT)

R. Fresh Herb of Balm, any quantity.
Distilled Water of Balm, a sufficient quantity.

Distil. (HERBIP.)

DISTILLED WATER OF BALM. (AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BAVAR.; BRUNS.; DAN.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; WURCEB.; BRUGNATELLI; PIDERIT; VAN MONS)

R. Fresh Herb of Balm, one part.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Infuse for twenty-four hours, and distil ten parts. (AMST.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.)

DAN.; and FEE prescribe one part of herb and a sufficient quantity of water; twenty parts to be distilled.—HANN.—the same, but three parts to be distilled.—GENEV.—the same, but six to be distilled.—GALL.; and PALAT.—one of herb and four of water; two to be distilled.—ANT.—one of herb and five of water; four to be distilled.—HERBIP.; and BRUGNATELLI—one of herb and six of water; four to be distilled.—HASS.; and PIDERIT—one of herb and eight of water; four to be distilled.—AUSTR.—one of herb and twelve of water; four to be distilled.—SAX.—one of herb and fifteen of water; ten to be distilled.—BAVAR.—one of herb and sixteen of water; four to be distilled.

R. Fresh Herb of Balm, one part.
Water, four parts.

Distil one half, and re-distil with fresh herb. (SARD.)

R. Fresh Herb of Balm, three parts.

Suspend it in a bag in the centre of a cucurbit containing

Water, twelve parts,

in such a manner that it may not touch the water, and distil six parts. (FULD.; LIPP.)

R. Flowering Herb of Balm, one part.
White Wine, four parts.

Distil one half. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.)

VAN MONS prescribes ten parts of flowering herb, one half part of proof spirit, and one hundred parts of water; forty parts to be distilled.

ANTI-HYSTERIC LIQUOR. (WIRTEM.)

R. Fresh Leaves of Balm, one pound.
Bay Berries, } of each, one ounce.
Seeds of Cumin, }
Myrrh, half an ounce.
Castor, two drams.
Wine, twelve pounds.

Digest, and distil one half.

SPIRIT OF BALM. (ANT.; BRUNS.; GALL.; FULD.; LIPP.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; ROSS.; SARD.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; PIDERIT; VAN MONS)

R. Herb of Balm, one part.
Alcohol (20 degrees), two parts.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Distil a spirit marking 28 degrees.

VAN MONS prescribes one part of herb, three parts of alcohol, and six of water; two and a half to be distilled.

R. Herb of Balm, one part.
Water of Balm, two parts.
Alcohol, eight parts.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, and distil six parts. (ROSS.)

GALL. prescribes twelve parts of herb, twelve of water of balm, and thirty-six of alcohol (22 degrees); thirty to be distilled.

R. Herb of Balm, one part and a half.
Proof Spirit, ten parts.

At the end of twelve hours distil one half. (LUSIT.)

BRUNS.; PALAT.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; and PIDERIT prescribe one part of herb and four parts of proof spirit.—FULD.; and LIPP.—one of herb and six of proof spirit.

R. Fresh Herb of Balm, one part.
Alcohol, four parts.

Digest for twenty-four hours, and distil in a water-bath almost to dryness; digest and distil the product again with fresh herb. (SARD.)

HERBIP. prescribes one pound and a half

of herb and ten pounds of alcohol; and the product to be re-distilled with three ounces of fresh herb.

EAU DES CARMES.

Aqua aromatica, Spiritus aromaticus, Aqua Melissæ composita seu *Carmelitana* seu *Carmelitarum* seu *Melissæ spirituosa composita.* (AMST.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; HANN.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI; CADET DE GASSICOURT; HUFELAND; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Fresh Herb of Balm, one pound and a half.
——— Lemon Peel, four ounces.
Nutmegs, Coriander, } of each, two ounces.
Cinnamon, Cloves, } of each, one ounce.
Alcohol, six pounds.
Water of Balm, three pounds.

Digest for three days, and distil six pounds. (BRUNS.; DAN.; SARD.; WIRTEM.)

R. Herb of Balm, twelve ounces.
Lemon Peel, two ounces.
Nutmegs, one ounce.
Coriander, four ounces.
Cloves, Cinnamon, } of each, one ounce.
Root of Angelica, half an ounce.
Alcohol, sixty-four ounces.

Infuse for several days, and distil eighty-eight ounces. (FERR.; SPIELMANN)

HANN. prescribes eighteen ounces of balm, four of lemon peel, three each, of nutmegs and of angelica root, one ounce each, of cloves and of cinnamon, and three pounds each, of alcohol and of balm water; to be digested for three days, and seven pounds distilled. — BRUGNATELLI — two pounds of balm, four ounces of lemon peel, two of nutmegs, eight of coriander, half an ounce each, of cinnamon and of cloves, and one hundred and twenty ounces of alcohol; to be digested for three days in a water-bath, and one hundred and twenty ounces distilled.—FULD.—sixteen ounces of balm, four of lemon peel, two of cinnamon, one of nutmegs, two drams of cloves, and eight pounds of white wine; to be digested for twenty-four hours, and four pounds distilled.—LUSIT.—two pounds of balm, four ounces of lemon peel, two of cinnamon, one of nutmegs, two drams of cloves, and ten pounds of proof spirit; to be macerated for three days, and five pounds distilled.—AMST.; BATAV.; and BELG.—four ounces of balm, one ounce each, of lemon peel, of nutmegs, and of coriander, half an ounce each, of cloves and of cinnamon, and five pounds of proof spirit, to be digested for three days, and three pounds distilled.—HISP.—eight ounces of balm, two each, of lemon peel and of orange peel, one ounce each, of nutmegs and of coriander, half an ounce of cinnamon, and four pounds of proof spirit; to be macerated for twenty-four hours, and one half distilled.—SWEDIAUR — one ounce of nutmegs, four ounces of coriander, one ounce and a half each, of cinnamon and of angelica root, one ounce of cloves, two ounces of lemon peel, two pounds of water of balm, and four of alcohol; to be digested for eight days, and distilled.—AUSTR.—two pounds of balm, the peels of ten lemons, three ounces each, of cinnamon and of angelica root, six ounces of coriander, eleven pounds of alcohol (0.910), and six pounds of spring water; ten pounds to be distilled.

R. Herb of Balm, ——— Peppermint, ——— Sage, ——— Rosemary, Flowers of Lavender, Fennel, } of each, three ounces.
Root of Angelica, two ounces.
——— Sweet Flag, four ounces.
Alcohol, four pounds.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, and distil twelve pounds. (HUFELAND; NIEMANN)

R. Flowers of Red Roses, ——— Rosemary, } of each, four ounces.
——— Lavender, ——— Water Lily, } of each, three handfuls.
Herb of Marjoram, ——— Balm, } of each, one handful.
Lesser Cardamoms, Cloves, Mace, Cubebs, } of each, one ounce.
Cinnamon, two ounces.
Spirit of Bird Cherry, six pounds.

Digest for six days, and distil. (PALAT.)

R. Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmeg, Anise, Coriander, } of each, one part.
Hyssop, Rosemary, Marjoram, Sage, Thyme, } of each, two parts.
Fresh Lemon Peel, Root of Angelica, } of each, four parts.
Fresh Balm, twelve parts.
Proof Spirit, one hundred and ninety-two parts.
Water, five hundred and seventy-six parts.

Distil one hundred and twenty-eight parts. (Van Mons)

R. 1. Balm, twenty parts.
Angelica, five parts.
Alcohol (22 degrees), two hundred and fifty parts.

2. Cinnamon, five parts.
Cloves, Nutmegs, } of each, three parts.
Alcohol, one hundred and ten parts.

3. Anise, two parts.
Coriander, five parts.
Dried Lemon Peel, one part.
Alcohol, eighty parts.

4. Rosemary, Marjoram, Hyssop, Thyme, } of each, two parts.
Sage, four parts.
Alcohol, one hundred and twenty parts.

Distil separately in a water-bath; then mix together the four products, add one tenth of the total weight of water, and distil four-fifths in a water-bath. (Form. Hôp. Fr.)

R. Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Anise, Coriander, Dried Lemon Peel, } of each, one part.
Alcohol (22 degrees), one thousand parts.

Macerate each separately for three days in ninety-six parts of alcohol; then distil in a water-bath, and receive the products separately. On the other hand, infuse for two days, in the same quantity of alcohol, distilling each separately,

Herb of Angelica, Flowering Herb of Rosemary, ——— Marjoram, ——— Hyssop, ——— Thyme, ——— Sage, } of each, one part.

Macerate and distil in the same manner,

Fresh Leaves of Balm, one part.

Then take three vessels; pour into the first

Spirit of Cinnamon, ——— Coriander, } of each, three parts and a half.
——— Cloves, ——— Nutmeg, } of each, three parts.
——— Anise, two parts.
——— Lemon Peel, one fourth part.

Into the second

Spirit of Angelica, ten parts.
——— Rosemary, six parts.
——— Marjoram, ——— Thyme, } of each, seven parts.
——— Hyssop, eight parts.
——— Sage, fifteen parts and a half.

Pour into the third the spirit prepared above. Then mix five parts of the contents of the first vessel with five of the second and five and a half of the third; pour this mixture into a cucurbit, add one-tenth of the whole of spring water, and one-eightieth of sugar in powder, and distil till only one-fifth remains in the cucurbit. (Gall.; Cadet de Gassicourt)

This last formula offers one example, among many, of the anxious care of the French codex for the preservation of empirical formulæ, and that too with all their most insignificant minutiæ. The *Eau des Carmes* will no doubt keep its place for a long while in domestic medicine, but it is time that such toys should be expunged from the pages of every pharmacopœia, and left entirely to the perfumer's receipt-book. If it is thought necessary to have a compound spirit of balm, which does not, however, appear evident, one of the formulæ placed at the beginning of this article would do very well.

DENTIFRICE LIQUOR. (Pierquin)

R. Alcohol, twenty ounces.
Spirit of Cinnamon, ——— Lavender, ——— Lemon, Compound Spirit of Balm, } of each, five drams.

Mix.

AROMATIC VINEGAR.

Acetum odoratum seu *bezoardicum* seu *odoriferum*. (Bruns.; Fuld.; Niemann)

R. Herb of Lovage, two ounces.
Leaves of Balm, ——— Rue, } of each, four ounces.
Green Walnuts, sliced, two pounds.
Lemons, sliced, one pound.
Vinegar, ten pounds.

Digest for twelve hours, and distil almost to dryness. (Bruns.)

R. Vinegar, two ounces.
Spirit of Balm, half an ounce.
Oil of Lemon, —— Lavender, } of each, ten drops.
—— Cloves, four drops.

Mix. (Fuld.; Niemann)

MELITTIS MELISSOPHYLLUM, Linn.—BASTARD BALM.

Synonimes :—Melitte à feuilles de mélisse, Fr.; Wanzenmelisse, Germ.; Vild hierteus fryd, Dan.; Melissebladig kruis, bloem, Dut.

Gall.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

This plant is rather common in Europe. (*Didynamia Gymnospermia*, Linn.; *Labiatæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Jacq. *Fl. Austr. t.* 26)

The herb (*Herba Melissophylli* seu *Lamii montani* seu *Melissæ humilis*) is employed. It consists of a tetragonal, hairy stem, and of petiolated, oval, oblong, pointed, crenelated leaves. It has a disagreeable odour, in the fresh state, but developes an agreeable aroma when dried. Its taste is bitterish.

It is stimulant; it was administered as an emmenagogue, and also to effect the expulsion of urinary gravel.

MELOE.

Two insects of this genus have been introduced into medicine :

1. *Meloë majalis*, Oliv.—Oil Beetle.

Synonimes :—Mèloë de Mai, Fr.; Maykæfer, Maywurm, Germ.; Olie bille, Dan.; Carralejas, Aradijos, Span.; Meywurm, Dut.; Majbagyl, Swed.

Ferr.; Fuld.; Hann.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Brugnatelli; Guibourt.

A coleopterous heteromerous insect common in Europe. (*Trachelidæ Cantharidiæ*, Latr.; *Fig.* Leach, *Trans. Soc. Lin.* XI. VI. 1. 2)

The colour of its body is a mixture of bronze and of cupreous-red.

2. *Meloë proscarabeus*, Linn.

Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Hann.; Ross.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Guibourt; Spielmann.

An insect (*Vermis majalis* seu *Scarabeus unctuarius*) of a violet black colour, shagreened and shining.

ANTI-LYSSIC ELECTUARY. (Fuld.; Wirtem.; Niemann)

R.	Meloës, without heads,	twenty-four.
	Theriac,	two ounces.
	Wood of Yew,	two drams.
	Root of Serpentaria,	one dram.
	Bedeguar of the Ash,	twenty grains.
	Honey, in which the insects have been suffocated,	a sufficient quantity.

Make an electuary. (Wirtem.)

R.	Meloë,	one.
	Honey, in one pound of which eighty insects have been suffocated,	a sufficient quantity to make a pulp.
	Theriac,	forty grains.
	Oil of Meloës, by infusion,	six drops.
	Wood of Ebony,	a little.
	Rob of Elder,	a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (Niemann)

For one dose.

This formed a celebrated remedy for hydrophobia up to the period of 1782, when Frederic II. purchased the secret of it; from which time we believe it has not been employed. A specific can only live in the dark, and dies immediately when it is exposed to light.

Although meloës will not cure hydrophobia, yet they may be useful, by virtue of their acridity, for they are almost vesicant, as an external application; in Sweden, they are said to be used with success in the cure of rheumatic affections.

Fuld. prescribes a *Mel Vermium majalium;* it is prepared by digesting forty or fifty insects in a pound of honey.

Spielmann, under the title of *Oleum Scarabeorum*, gives a preparation considered nervine and resolvent; it is obtained by boiling, to the consumption of humidity, eight ounces of dusky beetles (*scarabées de fumier*) in sixteen ounces of oil of bay.

ANTI-LYSSIC POTION. (Augustin; Niemann)

R.	Meloës,	eight.
	Theriac,	half an ounce.
	Sub-carbonate of Ammonia,	two drams.
	Camphor,	one dram.
	Solution of Acetate of Ammonia,	eight ounces.

Mix.—The authority of Selle has not been sufficient to keep this remedy in credit.

MENTHA.—MINT.

Of the species of this genus of plants which are used in medicine, we shall quote the ten following:

1. *Mentha gentilis*, LINN.

SYNONIMES:—Menthe apparente, Baume des jardins, FR.

GALL.; BERGIUS; GUIBOURT; SPIELMANN.

A plant (*Didynamia Gymnospermia*, LINN.; *Labiatæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Œd. *Fl. Dan.* t. 736)

The herb (*Herba Menthæ balsaminæ*) is employed. It consists of a rather hairy stem, very branched, and furnished with oval, dentated, petiolated leaves. It has an agreeable odour, and an acrid and bitter taste.

2. *Mentha aquatica*, LINN.—Water Mint.

SYNONIMES:—Menthe aquatique, FR.; Wassermünze, GERM.; Cywerwena mata, BOHEM.; Hestermynte, DAN.; Yerba buena dos rios, SPAN.; Menta acquatica, ITAL.

AUSTR.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; WURCEB.; GUIBOURT; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

A plant of Europe. (*Fig.* Blackw. *Herb.* t. 32)

The herb (*Herba Menthæ aquaticæ* seu *rubræ* seu *Balsami palustris*) consists of glabrous stems, bearing glabrous, oval, dentated, petiolated leaves. It has a strong and not very agreeable odour, and a bitter and rather acrid taste.

3. *Mentha arvensis*, LINN.—Corn Mint.

SYNONIMES:—Menthe des Champs, Pouliot thym, FR.; Ackermünze, GERM.

GALL.

This is a common plant of Europe. (*Fig.* Œd. *Fl. Dan.* t. 512)

The herb (*Herba Menthæ equinæ* seu *sylvestris*) is employed. It consists of a square, feeble, branching stem, and of opposite, oval, pointed, obtusely dentated, petiolated, greyish leaves. It has a disagreeable odour, and a bitter and sub-acrid taste.

4. *Mentha Crispa*, LINN.—Curled Mint.

SYNONIMES:—Menthe crêpue, FR.; Krausemünze, Blumenkopfkrausemünze, GERM.; Kaderawa mata, Balssam zahradny, BOHEM.; Krusemyute, DAN.; Menta rizada, SPAN.; Kuizenmunt, DUT.; Menta crispa, ITAL.; Faka, JAP.; Fodor mentha, M.; Mienta kedzierzawa, POL.; Hortela vulgar, PORT.; Miata, RUSS.; Krusmynta, SWED.

AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; LUSIT.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

A plant of Europe. (*Fig.* Flore Medic. V. 232)

The herb (*Herba Menthæ crispæ*) is employed. It consists of tomentose stems, and of leaves wrinkled above, tomentose and white beneath, of an oval or rounded figure, and bordered with large unequal teeth. Its odour is strong, balsamic, peculiar, and not very agreeable; its taste is warm, aromatic, and bitterish.

5. *Mentha sativa*, LINN.—Spear Mint.

SYNONIMES: — Menthe cultivée, FR.; Zahme münze, Frauenmünze, GERM.; Nana, Hibbuk, ARAB.; Pudina, DUK.; and POL.; Menta Romana, ITAL.; Widdatillum, TAM.

DUBL.; HISP.; AINSLIE; PARIS.

A plant of Europe. (*Fig.* Œd. *Fl. Dan.* t. 794)

The herb (*Herba Menthæ verticillatæ* seu *crispæ verticillatæ*) is employed. It consists of a simple or slightly branching, glabrous stem, and of oval, acute, dentate, petiolated leaves. Its odour and taste, resemble those of the *M. Crispa.*

6. *Mentha rotundifolia*, LINN. — Round-leaved Mint.

SYNONIMES:—Menthe à feuilles rondes, Baume Sauvage, FR.; Mastranzo, SPAN.

HISP.; GALL.

A plant of Europe.

The herb (*Herba Menthæ sylvestris folio rotundiore*) is employed. It consists of a tomentose stem, and of sessile, oval or rounded leaves, wrinkled above, tomentose and whitish beneath, and toothed at the borders.

Its odour is strong and agreeable.

7. *Mentha piperita*, Linn.—Peppermint.

Synonimes:—Menthe poivrée, Fr.; Pfeffermünze, Germ.; Peprowa mata, Bohem.; Pebermynte, Dan.; Verhabuena de sapor de pimiénta, Span.; Peperminto, Dut.; Mienta pieprzna, Pol.; Hortela apimentada, Port.; Peparmynta, Swed.

Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Cast. Borus.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Bergius; Coxe; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Paris; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

This plant appears to belong originally to England, but it is now spread over the whole of Europe. (*Fig.* Flore Medic. V. 233)

The herb (*Herba Menthæ piperitæ* seu *piperitidis*) is employed. It consists of a branchy, rather hairy stem, and of petiolated, oval, acute or lanceolated, dentated leaves, glabrous and of a deep-green colour above.

It has an aromatic, penetrating, agreeable odour. Its taste is balsamic, pungent, and camphorous, and leaves a sensation of coldness in the mouth.

8. *Mentha sylvestris*, Linn.

Synonimes:—Menthe sauvage, Fr.

Gall.; Bergius; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A common plant of Europe. (*Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 354)

The herb (*Herba Menthæ sylvestris* seu *longifoliæ*) is employed. It is tomentose, and consists of a stem furnished with sessile, oblong, lanceolated, unequally toothed, whitish leaves. It has a strong and agreeable odour, and a bitter taste.

9. *Mentha viridis*, Linn.—Green Mint.

Synonimes: — Menthe verte, Baume verte, Fr.

Lond.; Amer.; Ferr.; Genev.; Sax.; Bergius; Coxe; Guibourt.

A plant of Europe. (*Fig.* Blackw. *Herb.* t. 290)

The flowering herb (*Herba et Flores Menthætri*) is employed. It consists of a glabrous stem, furnished with lanceolated, sessile, sparsely-toothed leaves, and terminated by a long spike of purple verticillated flowers.

Its odour is agreeable and aromatic.

10. *Mentha Pulegium*, Linn.—Pennyroyal Mint.

Synonimes:—Pouliot, Fr.; Poley, Dan.; Dut.; and Germ.; Poleg, Bohem.; Poleo, Span.; Puleggio, Ital.; Poly, Pol.; Poejo, Port.; Poleja, Swed.

Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Lusit.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

A plant of Europe. (*Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 490)

The herb (*Herba Pulegii*) is employed. It consists of a nearly cylindrical, pubescent, and very branching stem, bearing oval, obtuse, scarcely dentated leaves. Its odour is strongly penetrating; its taste is warm and is succeeded by a sensation of coolness.

All these plants are more or less stimulant; but the *M. piperita*, is the most active.—Dose, from a scruple to half a dram, of the powder.

CEPHALIC SPECIES.

Species cephalicæ seu *nervinæ externæ.* (Lipp.)

R.	Herb of Mentha Crispa,	of each, three ounces.
	——— Marjoram,	
	——— Origanum,	
	——— Wild Thyme,	
	Flowers of Chamomile,	of each, one ounce and a half.
	———Lavender,	
	Bay Berries,	
	Juniper Berries,	
	Caraway Seeds,	

Mix.

CONSERVE OF MINT.

Conserva Foliorum Menthæ. (Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Belg.; Fuld.; Genev.; Palat.; Lusit.; Ross.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R.	Fresh Leaves of Mint,	one part.
	White Sugar,	two parts.

Beat together, and preserve in a cool place. (Batav.; Belg.; Fuld.; Lusit.; Palat.; Ross; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Swediaur)

Amst.; and Genev. prescribe one part of mint and three parts of sugar.—Sard.—an equal part of each.

R. Fresh Herb of Mint, one part.
Sugar, two parts.

Bruise the herb, triturate the pulp with the sugar and heat in a water-bath till this is melted. (Van Mons)

R. Powdered Leaves of Mint, one dram.
White Sugar, five drams.
Water, two drams.

Mix. (Ant.)

These formulæ are for the *M. crispa, piperita,* and *viridis.*

AROMATIC APPLICATION. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Flowers of Chamomile, Mentha Crispa, Rue, Sweet Flag, of each, three ounces.
Camphor, six drams.

Make a gross powder, sprinkle it with hot brandy, and apply it to the head.

INFUSION OF MINT.

Infusum Menthæ. (Dubl.; Mil. Copen.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Ratier)

Infusum Menthæ simplex. (Dubl.)

R. Dried Leaves of Spearmint, two drams.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain six ounces of strained infusion.

R. Dried Herb of Peppermint or of Watermint, Liquorice, of each, half an ounce.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain two pounds of strained infusion. (Form. Hôp. Fr.)

R. Leaves of Mint, half an ounce.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Infuse. (Ratier)

Mil. Copen. prescribes one dram of mint and twelve ounces of water.

It is useful in cases where the stomach requires to be slightly stimulated.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF MINT. (Dubl.; Coxe; Niemann)

Infusum Menthæ compositum. (Dubl.)

R. Dried Leaves of Spearmint, two drams.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain six ounces of strained infusion. Digest for half an hour in a covered vessel. To the cold infusion add,

Refined Sugar, two drams.
Oil of Spearmint, three drops.
Compound Tincture of Cardamoms, half an ounce.

Mix intimately.

Niemann; and Coxe give the same formula.

SYRUP OF MINT.

Syrupus Menthæ seu *Menthæ crispæ.* (Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Hann.; Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.)

R. Fresh Leaves of Mentha Crispa, two ounces.
Water, two pounds.

Infuse, strain, and add

White Sugar, four pounds.

Make a syrup, and strain. (Hisp.; Sard.)

Hann. directs eight ounces of mint to be infused in three pounds of water, and four pounds of sugar to be dissolved in twenty ounces of the strained infusion.

R. Dried Leaves of Mentha Crispa, one ounce.
Distilled Water of Mentha Crispa, two pounds.

Digest for two hours in a water-bath, in a covered vessel; strain, filter, and add,

White Sugar, twice the quantity.

Dissolve. (Gall.)

Bruns.; and Wirtem. prescribe four ounces of mint, one pound of distilled water; two days' digestion in a water-bath, and sixteen ounces of sugar.

R. Juice of Mentha Crispa, depurated by repose, White Sugar, of each, three pounds.

Boil together. (Palat.)

Sard. prescribes simple syrup instead of sugar.

R. Dried Herb of Mint, half a pound.
Water, five pounds.

Macerate for twelve hours; then distil four ounces, and dissolve in them eight ounces of sugar. To the expressed and strained residue add,

White Sugar, two pounds four ounces.

Boil to the required consistence, and add the other syrup when cold. (Amst.)

R. Dried Flowering Tops of Mint, four ounces.
Water, three pounds.

Infuse for twelve hours in a covered vessel; express slightly, set aside, filter, and add,

White Sugar, four pounds.

Clarify, and evaporate to the proper consistence. To the cold syrup add another prepared without heat, with

Water of Mentha Crispa, one pound.
White Sugar, twenty ounces.

Preserve. (ANT.)

BATAV. directs four ounces of dried herb to be infused in four pounds of water for twenty-four hours; three ounces of liquor to be distilled, and six ounces of sugar to be dissolved in them; the residue to be then expressed, two pounds and a half of sugar added to the liquor, and boiled to a syrup: the preceding to be finally mixed with it when cold.

Dose, from half an ounce to two ounces.

SYRUP OF PEPPERMINT.

Syrupus Menthæ piperitidis seu *de Mentha piperita.* (BATAV.; BELG.; GALL.)

R. Dried Tops of Peppermint, one ounce.
Distilled Water of Peppermint, two pounds.

Digest for twenty-four hours in a water-bath, in a covered vessel; strain, filter, and add,

White Sugar, twice the quantity.

Dissolve in a water-bath, and strain through flannel when cold. (GALL.)

HENRI proposes to mix one part of infusion with three parts of simple syrup previously boiled *au boulet.*

R. Tops of Peppermint, four ounces.
Water, one pound and a half.

Digest for three days in a covered vessel; express, depurate by repose, strain, and add

Peppermint Water, one pound and a half.
White Sugar, three pounds.

Boil slowly to a syrup. (BELG.)

R. Dried Herb of Peppermint, four ounces.
Water, four pounds.

Digest for twenty-four hours in a covered vessel; then distil about three ounces of liquid, with which and

Sugar, two pounds and a half.

Make a syrup, and, when it is cold, mix it with the preceding. (BATAV.)

VINOUS SYRUP OF PEPPERMINT. (VAN MONS)

R. Vinous Peppermint Water, five parts.
White Sugar, nine parts.

Dissolve in a covered vessel with the heat of a water-bath.

TINCTURE OF PEPPERMINT.

Tinctura seu *Essentia Menthæ piperitæ.* (AMER.; ANT.; BRUNS.; COXE)

R. Herb of Peppermint, one part.
Alcohol (20 degrees), eight parts.

Digest for three days, and filter. (ANT.)

R. Flowering Tops of Peppermint, four ounces.
Rectified Spirit of Wine, two pounds.

Digest, express, and pour the tincture upon

Flowering Herb of Peppermint, two ounces.

Digest again, express, and filter. (BRUNS.)

R. Oil of Peppermint, two drams.
Alcohol, one pound.

Mix. (AMER.; COXE)

It is excitant.—Dose, one or two drams.

TINCTURE OF MENTHA CRISPA. (ANT.; VAN MONS)

R. Herb of Mentha Crispa, one part.
Alcohol (20 degrees), eight parts.

Digest for three days, and filter.

TINCTURE OF GREEN MINT.

Tinctura Menthæ viridis. (AMER.; COXE)

R. Oil of Green mint, two drams.
Alcohol, one pound.

Mix.

OIL OF MINT BY INFUSION. (BRUNS.; OLDEN.; SAX.; SARD.; WIRTEM.)

R. Herb of Mint, one part.
Olive Oil, eight parts.

Digest, and express. (SAX.)

R. Herb of Mint, one part.
Olive Oil, three parts.

Digest for four days in a warm place, and express; repeat the operation once or twice with fresh herb and filter. (OLDEN.)

SARD. prescribes one part of herb and two parts of oil.

R. Herb of Mint, } of each, one part.
Olive Oil, }

Boil to the consumption of the humidity, and express. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.)

It is stomachic, and carminative.

ESSENTIAL OIL OF MINT.

R. Fresh Herb of Mint, any quantity.

Spring Water,
a sufficient quantity

to prevent empyreuma. Distil, and collect the supernatant oil. (Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.)

The same process is required by Amer.; Amst.; Batav.; Belg.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Genev.; Lusit.; Ross.; Suec.; Brugnatelli; and Coxe.

Fuld.; and Lipp. prescribe one part of herb and three parts of water.—Ant.—three of herb and ten of water.—Gall.—five of herb and seven of water.—Dan.—one of herb and six of water.—Hisp.; Hann.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; and Sax.—one of herb and eight of water.—Bavar.—one of herb and nine of water.—Austr.—one of herb and twelve of water.—Swediaur—one of herb and four of water.

R. Herb of Mint, twenty-five parts.
Water, seventy-five parts.
Muriate of Soda, three parts.

Distil. (Bruns.; Palat.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Piderit)

R. Herb of Mint, any quantity.
Distilled Water of Mint,
a sufficient quantity.

Distil. (Herbip.)

There are required to be prepared, an *Oleum Menthæ Sativæ*, by Dubl.; an *Ol. M. viridis*, by Lond.; Amer.; Genev.; Coxe; and Swediaur; an *Ol. M. crispæ*, by Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Dan.; Fuld.; Hann.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Piderit; and Swediaur; an *Ol. M. piperitæ*, by Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Dan.; Gall.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Sard.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Piderit; and Swediaur; and lastly, an *Ol. Pulegii*, by Lond.; Dubl,; Amer.; Bruns.; Hann.; Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; and Coxe.

Dose, from two to six drops.

OLEOSACCHARUM OF PEPPERMINT. (Austr.; Dan.; Hann.; Olden.; Cast. Borus.; Borus.; Wirtem.; Planche)

R. White Sugar, one ounce.
Essential Oil of Peppermint,
eight drops.

Triturate together. (Dan.; Planche)

Hann.; Olden.; Cast. Borus.; and Borus. prescribe half an ounce of sugar, and twelve drops of oil.—Austr.—one dram of sugar and three grains of oil.—Wirtem.—one ounce of sugar and sixteen drops of oil.

TROCHISCS OF PEPPERMINT.

Rotulæ seu *Morsuli* seu *Trochisci Menthæ Piperitæ*. (Austr.; Bavar.; Gall.; Fuld.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Niemann)

R. White Sugar, } of each,
Mint Water, } two ounces.

Boil to the consistence of a soft electuary, and add to it an oleosaccharum prepared with

White Sugar, four ounces.
Essential Oil of Mint, half a dram.

Pour the mixture by drops upon a marble slab, and when the drops have solidified, expose them, placed on a sieve, to a moderate heat for several hours. (Gall.)

Lipp.; and Wirtem. prescribe fourteen drams and a half of sugar, half an ounce of mint water, and an oleosaccharum of one dram and a half of sugar and ten drops of oil.—Sax.—an arbitrary quantity of sugar, about one fourth of mint water, and such a quantity of oleosaccharum that a total mass of two pounds may contain about two drams of essential oil.—Olden.—half a pound of sugar, a sufficient quantity of mint water, and an oleosaccharum of half a dram of sugar and thirty drops of oil.—Austr.—one ounce of sugar, a sufficient quantity of mint water, and twenty-four grains of essential oil.

R. White Sugar, half a pound.
Distilled Water, one ounce.

Heat till a drop solidifies on being placed upon a cold body; then add to the mass when half cold,

Essential Oil of Mint, half a dram.

Make trochiscs. (Hass.)

Hann. prescribes four ounces of sugar, a sufficient quantity of water, and thirty-six drops of oil.—Bavar.—an equal part each, of sugar and of oleosaccharum, to be boiled together, with a little mint water.

R. Sugar, boiled *à la plume*, six ounces.
Powdered Herb of Peppermint,
six drams.

Mix. Add to the mass when half cold,

Oil of Peppermint, thirty drops.

Make thirty trochiscs. (Fuld.)

R. Sugar, one ounce.
Oil of Peppermint, six drops.
Mucilage of Tragacanth,
a sufficient quantity.

Make trochiscs. (Fuld.)

Ferr. prescribes half a dram of oil, six ounces of sugar, and a sufficient quantity of mucilage made with mint water.

R. Isinglass, one dram.
Water, three ounces.

Dissolve, and add,

Oleosaccharum of Peppermint, one pound.

Make trochiscs. (NIEMANN)

DISTILLED WATER OF MENTHA CRISPA. (AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; MIL. COPEN.; FENN.; FERR.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SARD.; SUEC.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; PIDERIT; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Fresh Herb of Mentha Crispa, one part.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Digest for twenty-four hours, and distil ten parts. (AMST.; BATAV.; BELG.; SWEDIAUR)

DAN.; OLDEN.; POL.; and BORUS. prescribe one part of herb, and a sufficient quantity of water; ten parts to be distilled. —HANN.—eight of herb, and a sufficient quantity of water; twenty-four to be distilled.—FENN.; and SUEC.—four of herb, and a sufficient quantity of water; six to be distilled.—LUSIT.—six of herb, and a sufficient quantity of water; eight to be distilled.—FERR.; and PALAT.—one of herb, and four of water; two to be distilled.—ANT.—one of herb, and five of water; four to be distilled.—HERBIP.; and BRUGNATELLI—one of herb, and six of water; two to be distilled.—HASS.; ROSS.; and PIDERIT—one of herb, and eight of water; four to be distilled.—AUSTR.—one of herb, and twelve of water; four to be distilled.—SAX. —one of herb, and fifteen of water; one to be distilled.—BAVAR.—one of herb, and sixteen of water; four to be distilled.

R. Herb of Mentha Crispa, one part.
Water, four parts.

Distil one half, and re-distil with fresh herb.

R. Fresh Herb of Mentha Crispa, ten parts.
Water, one hundred and sixty parts.
Proof Spirit, one half part.

Distil forty parts. (VAN MONS)

BRUNS. prescribes one part of herb, and four parts of white wine; one part and a half to be distilled.

DISTILLED WATER OF PEPPERMINT. (LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; GALL.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; HERBIP.; COXE; PIDERIT; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Herb of Peppermint, one pound and a half.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to prevent empyreuma Distil one gallon. (LOND.; DUBL.; AMER.)

EDINB. prescribes three pounds of the herb, and ten pounds to be distilled.

AMST.; BATAV.; BELG.; DAN.; and SWEDIAUR prescribe one part of fresh herb, and a sufficient quantity of water; to be macerated for twenty-four hours, and ten parts to be distilled. HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; and BORUS.—one of herb, and a sufficient quantity of water; seven to be distilled.—GENEV.—one of herb, and a sufficient quantity of water; six to be distilled.—FENN.; and SUEC.—two of herb, and a sufficient quantity of water; three to be distilled.—LUSIT.—three of herb, and a sufficient quantity of water; four to be distilled. —GALL.—one of herb, and four of water; two to be distilled.—ANT.—one of herb, and five of water; four to be distilled.—AUSTR.; BRUNS.; HERBIP.; and PIDERIT —one of herb, and six of water; two to be distilled.—HASS.; and ROSS.—one of herb, and eight of water; four to be distilled.—SAX.—one of herb, and fifteen of water; ten to be distilled.—BAVAR.—one of herb, and sixteen of water; eight to be distilled.

R. Fresh Herb of Peppermint, three parts.

Enclose it in a bag suspended in the middle of a cucurbit containing

Water, twelve parts,

in such a manner that it do not touch the liquid, and distil six parts. (FULD.; LIPP.)

R. Herb of Peppermint, ten parts.
Proof Spirit, one half part.
Water, one hundred and sixty parts.

Distil forty parts. (VAN MONS)

R. Oleosaccharum of Peppermint, one dram.
Distilled Water, eight ounces.

Triturate to dissolve. (CAST. BORUS.)

R. Essential Oil of Mint, one part.
Sugar, } of each,
Alcohol (22 degrees), } three parts.
Water, twelve hundred parts.

Mix. (GALL.)

Dose, from one ounce to four ounces.

DISTILLED WATER OF SPEAR MINT. (LOND.; AMER.; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR)

Aqua Menthæ viridis. (LOND.)

R. Herb of Spear Mint, one pound and a half.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to prevent empyreuma. Distil one gallon.

AMER.; and NIEMANN prescribe three pounds of herb, and a sufficient quantity of water; ten pounds to be distilled.—SWEDIAUR—one part of herb, and a sufficient quantity of water; ten parts to be distilled.

DISTILLED WATER OF PENNYROYAL MINT.

Aqua Pulegii. (LOND.; EDINB.; AMST.; AUSTR.; FERR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; PALAT.; SARD.; SAX.; HERBIP.; PIDERIT; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Herb of Pennyroyal, one pound and a half.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to prevent empyreuma. Distil one gallon. (LOND.)

EDINB. prescribes three pounds of herb, and the distillation of ten pounds of water.

HANN. prescribes two parts of herb, and a sufficient quantity of water; fourteen parts to be distilled.—AMST.; and SWEDIAUR—one of herb, and a sufficient quantity of water; ten to be distilled.—PALAT.—one of herb, and four of water; two to be distilled.—HERBIP.—one of herb, and six of water.—HASS.; and PIDERIT—one of herb, and eight of water; four to be distilled.—AUSTR.—one of herb, and twelve of water; four to be distilled.—SAX.—one of herb, and fifteen of water; two-thirds to be distilled.—GENEV.—one pound of herb, and a sufficient quantity of water; six pounds to be distilled.—FERR.—four pounds of herb, and sixteen of water; eight to be distilled.

R. Fresh Herb of Pennyroyal, one part.
Water, four parts.

Distil one half, and re-distil with fresh herb.

R. Fresh Herb of Pennyroyal, three parts.

Suspend it, in a bag, in the middle of a cucurbit containing

Water, twelve parts,

so that the bag may not touch the water. Distil six parts. (FULD.)

R. Fresh Herb of Pennyroyal, ten parts.
Proof Spirit, one half part.
Water, one hundred and sixty parts.

Distil forty parts. (VAN MONS)

SPIRIT OF MINT.

Spiritus Menthæ, Aqua Menthæ spirituosa seu *vinosa* seu *alcoholica.*

R. Oil of Mint, by weight, six scruples and a half.
Proof Spirit, four pints and a half.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to prevent empyreuma. Mix the spirit with the oil; then add the water, and distil slowly one gallon. (LOND.; DUBL.)

R. Fresh Herb of Mint, one part.
Alcohol (20 degrees), four parts.

Distil a spirit marking 28 degrees. (ANT.)

BELG. prscribes one part of herb and six parts of alcohol; a spirit marking 16 degrees to be distilled.—BRUNS.; PALAT.; and WIRTEM.—one of herb and four of alcohol; two to be distilled.—AMST.—two of herb and nine of alcohol; to be distilled.—LUSIT.—one and a half of herb and ten of alcohol; five to be distilled.—SWEDIAUR—one of herb and fourteen of alcohol; fifteen to be distilled.—BRUNS.—one pound ten ounces of herb and eight pounds of alcohol.—FERR.—one part and a half of herb and eight parts of alcohol; six to be distilled.

R. Fresh Herb of Mint, one part.
Alcohol (0.910), four parts and a half.
Water, six parts.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, and distil four parts. (ANT.)

COXE precribes one part and a half of herb, nine parts of proof spirit, and a sufficient quantity of water; nine parts to be distilled.—VAN MONS—one of herb, three of alcohol, and six of water; two and a half to be distilled.—HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; and BORUS.—one of herb, one and a half of alcohol, and a sufficient quantity of water; six to be distilled.—BAVAR.—one of herb, two and a half of alcohol, and sixteen of water; eight to be distilled.

R. Fresh Herb of Mint, one part.
Alcohol, four parts.

Digest for twenty-four hours, and then distil to dryness. Macerate with fresh herb, and distil a second time. (SARD.)

HERBIP. prescribes one pound and a half of herb, ten pounds of alcohol, and the product to be re-distilled from three ounces

of fresh herb.—SWEDIAUR—twelve parts of herb, six of alcohol, and two of water; six parts to be distilled, and the product to be re-distilled with two parts of water and twelve of fresh herb.

R. Fresh Herb of Mint, two pounds.
Alcohol, Water, } of each, an equal part,

and in sufficient quantity to obtain eight pounds of product. Add to this,

Water, White Sugar, } of each, two ounces.

Preserve. (HASS.; PIDERIT)

R. Flowering Herb of Mint, twelve parts.
Alcohol, thirty-six parts.
Distilled Water of Mint, twelve parts.

Infuse for four days, and distil thirty parts in a water-bath. (GALL.)

Ross. prescribes one half part of herb, four parts of alcohol, and one part of mint water; to be infused for twenty-four hours, and three parts to be distilled.

R. Mint Water, one pound.
Alcohol, one ounce.

Mix. (BRUGNATELLI)

LOND.; COXE; and SWEDIAUR require a *Spiritus Menthæ viridis;* AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BRUNS.; GALL.; LIPP.; LUSIT.; ROSS.; and SWEDIAUR, a *Sp. M. crispæ;* LOND.; DUBL.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BRUNS.; GALL.; HANN.; HASS.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; SARD.; HERBIP.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; PIDERIT; SWEDIAUR; and VAN MONS, a *Sp. M. Piperitæ;* and LOND.; SARD.; COXE; and VAN MONS, a *Sp. M. Pulegii.*

STOMACHIC LIQUOR.

Aqua Stomachica seu *Menthæ composita.* (WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Fresh Herb of Mentha Crispa, three ounces.
Galanga, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, } of each, one ounce.
Wine, eight pounds.

Distil one half. (WIRTEM.)

R. Fresh Herb of Mint, twenty-four ounces.
——— Wormwood, three ounces.
——— Sweet Basil, ——— Pennyroyal, } of each, two ounces.
——— Rosemary, Flowers of Lavender, } of each, two drams.
Cinnamon, half an ounce.
Cloves, Coriander, } of each, one dram.
Alcohol, sixteen ounces.
Mint Water, sixty ounces.

Distil nearly to dryness. (SPIELMANN)

Dose, from half an ounce to one ounce.

SACCHARINE SPIRIT OF MINT. (SAUNDERS; SAINTE-MARIE; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Spirit of Peppermint, seventy-four ounces.
Simple Syrup, twelve ounces.
Tincture of Peppermint, three drams.

Filter the mixture at the end of several days. (VAN MONS)

R. Mint Water, six ounces.
Spirit of Peppermint, Syrup of Peppermint, } of each, one ounce.
Oil of Mint, six drops.
Sugar, half an ounce.

Mix. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Mint Water, eight ounces.
Spirit of Mint, one ounce and a half.
Simple Syrup, half an ounce.

Mix. (SAUNDERS)

SWEDIAUR prescribes eight ounces of spear mint water, one ounce of tincture of mint, and one ounce of syrup of mint.

To be taken by spoonfuls.

STOMACHIC POTION. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Distilled Water of Mentha Crispa, four ounces.
——— Peppermint, Hordeated Cinnamon Water, Syrup of Poppies, } of each, one ounce.

Mix.

ANTI-SPASMODIC POTION.

Aqua ad tormina infantum. (SAINTE-MARIE; SPIELMANN)

R. Mint Water, Chamomile Water, } of each, two ounces.
Syrup of Red Poppies, ——— Chamomile, } of each, half an ounce.

Mix. (SPIELMANN)

R. Oil of Cinnamon, two drops.
——— Peppermint, three drops
Spirit of Peppermint, one ounce.
Syrup of Marshmallows, three ounces.
Peppermint Water, four ounces.

Mix. (SAINTE-MARIE)

To be taken by spoonfuls.

MERCURIALIS ANNUA, Linn.—ANNUAL MERCURY.

Synonimes:—Mercuriale annuelle, Jæhriges Bingelkraut, Germ.; Merkuryalis, neb pluna bazalicka, Bohem.; Bingelurt, Dan.; Jaarlyks bingelkruid Dut.; Mercorella, Ital.; Mercuryasez, Pol.; Bingelært, Swed.

Amst.; Ant.; Belg.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Genev.; Herbip.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann; Zarda.

This plant is common in Europe. (*Diœcia Enneandria*, Linn.; *Euphorbiaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 103, 104)

The herb (*Herba Mercurialis*) is employed. It consists of a branching, glabrous stem, bearing oval, lanceolated leaves, dentated on the borders, and of a pale-green colour. It is destitute of odour, and has a mucilaginous and rather saline taste.

It contains, according to Feneulle, a bitter, slightly purgative principle, chlorophylle, albumen, a fatty matter, a volatile oil, pectic acid, salts, &c.

purgative lavement. (Ratier)

R. Herb of Annual Mercury, half an ounce.
Water, one pound.

Boil, and strain.

decoction of annual mercury. (Sard.)

R. Senna, six drams.
Annual Mercury, one handful and a half.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain one pound and a half of strained decoction. Boil for half an hour, and add

Pectoral Honey, two ounces.

Mix.

honey of annual mercury.

Mel mercuriale seu *mercurialis annuæ*. (Ant.; Gall.; Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Spielmann; Van Mons)

R. Juice of Annual Mercury, } of each, an
Honey, } equal part.

Boil, removing the scum, to the consistence of syrup, and strain through flannel. (Gall.; Sard.)

Ant.; Palat.; and Wirtem. prescribe two parts of honey and three of juice.—Spielmann—three of juice and two of honey.—Van Mons—one of juice and one and a half of honey.

It used to be employed in lavements.—Dose, one or two ounces, in emollient decoction.

compound honey of annual mercury.

Syrupus mercurialis seu *prophylacticus* seu *longæ vitæ*. (Gall.; Wirtem.; Spielmann)

R. Juice of Annual Mercury, four pounds.
——— Borage, } of each,
——— Bugloss, } one pound.
Honey, six pounds.

Boil, removing the scum; then

R. Gentian, two ounces.
Root of Iris, three ounces.
White Wine, one pound and a half.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then express; mix this with the preceding liquor, boil slowly to the consistence of syrup, and strain.

Spielmann gives the same process, but prescribes eighty-six ounces of the juice of annual mercury, twenty-four of borage juice, twenty-four of bugloss juice, thirty-two of honey, four of gentian, eight of iris, and forty-eight of wine.—Gall.—four pounds of the juice of annual mercury, one pound each, of borage juice, and of bugloss juice, six pounds of honey, two ounces of gentian, four of iris, and two pounds of wine.

It is purgative, stomachic, and emmenagogue.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM CRYSTALLINUM, Linn.—ICEPLANT, DIAMOND FIG MARIGOLD.

Synonimes:—Glaciale, Cristalline, Fr.; Eiskraut, Mittagsblume, Eispflanze, Germ.; Isplant, Dan.; Hierba de la plata, Span.; Yskruid, Dut.; Erba cristallina, Ital.; Agclada, Port.; Isært, Swed.

Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Fuld.; Murray and Gmelin.

A plant of the Archipelago. (*Icosandria Pentagynia*, Linn.; *Ficöides*, Juss.; *Fig.* Dill. *Elth.* 231, t. 180, f. 221)

The herb is employed; it consists of a branching stem, and of small, undulated, oval, opposite or alternate leaves; the whole plant is covered with brilliant crystalline vesicles. It has a vapid and rather nauseous taste.

It is sedative and resolvent; and has been recommended in hooping cough and dysury. It has been extolled as a specific diuretic.—Dose, a tea spoonful every two hours, of the juice.

CONSERVE OF ICEPLANT.

Conserva Mesembryanthemi crystallini. (FULD.)

R. Fresh Herb of Iceplant, one part.
White Sugar, two parts.
Mix.

LOHOCH OF ICEPLANT. (NIEMANN; AUGUSTIN)

R. Juice of Iceplant, } of each,
Syrup of Oak Lichen, } one ounce.
Mix.—Dose, half a spoonful, six times a day, in hooping cough.

SYRUP OF ICEPLANT. (BAVAR.)

R. Fresh Juice of Iceplant, depurated by boiling, one part.
Sugar, one part and a half.
Make a syrup.

MESPILUS.

Two plants of this name are used in medicine:

1. *Mespilus Oxyacantha*, CAND. — Hawthorn.

SYNONIMES:—Aubepine, Epine blanche, FR.; Weissdorn, GERM.; Hagetorn, DAN.; Espina majuolo, SPAN.; Hangdorn, DUT.; Bianco spino, ITAL.; Boldak, POL.; Espinheiro alvar, PORT.; Hagtorn, SWED.

HISP.; GALL.; SPIELMANN.

A common shrub of Europe. (*Icosandria Digynia*, LINN.; *Rosaceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Austr. III. t. 292, f.)

The flowers (*Flores Oxyacanthæ* seu *Spinæ albæ*) are employed. They are white, large, and disposed in bunches. They have an agreeable odour, which becomes almost entirely dissipated by drying. Their taste is feebly styptic.

Infused in warm water, they form a domestic remedy for cough. No loss would be endured by their being banished from the materia medica.

2. *Mespilus Germanica*, LINN. — Dutch Medlar.

SYNONIMES:—Neflier d'Allemagne, FR.; Mispelbaum, GERM.; Mispeltrae, DAN.; Mispero, SPAN.; Mispelboom, DUT.; Niesplik, POL.; Nespereira, PORT.; Mespteltræd, SWED.

AMST.; HISP.; GALL.; WIRTEM.; BERGIUS; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

A tree originally of the mountains of Europe. (*Icosandria Pentagynia*, LINN.; *Rosaceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Nouv. Duh. IV. 38)

The fruit and seeds are employed.

The fruit *Medlar* (*Fructus Mespili*), is round, depressed, fleshy, umbilicated at the summit, comprising several cells, each of which contains a seed. Its taste is acerb and astringent, but becomes, by ripening, sweet, vinous, and agreeable.

The seed is oblong, osseous, and very hard.

The fruit is astringent, and the seed is reputed diuretic.

MOMORDICA.

Two species of this genus of plants are employed in medicine:

1. *Momordica balsamina*, LINN. — Balm-apple.

SYNONIMES:—Balsamine, Pomme de merveille, FR.; Balsamapfel, GERM.; Balsamæple, DAN.; Momordica, ITAL.; and SPAN.; Balsam appel, DUT.

BRUNS.; GALL.; FERR.; BRUGNATELLI; SPIELMANN.

A plant of the East Indies. (*Monœcia*

Monadelphia, LINN.; *Cucurbitaceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* ZORN, *Ic. pl.* t. 45)

The fruit (*Fructus Momordicæ* seu *Pomum Hierosolymitanum*) is employed. It is a sort of berry, of about the size of a pigeon's egg, and of an orange or scarlet colour.

It used formerly to be reputed vulnerary.

2. *Momordica Elaterium.*—LINN.—Elaterium, Squirting Cucumber.

SYNONIMES:—Elaterium, Concombre sauvage, FR.; Eselskürbis, Eselsgurke, Springgurke, GERM.; Strikawa anel plana tykwice, BOHEM.; Cohombrillo, amargo, SPAN.; Ezelskommers, DUT.

LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; GENEV.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PARIS; SAUNDERS; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

A plant of the middle of Europe. (*Fig.* ZORN, *Ic. pl.* t. 144)

The root and the fruit are employed.

The root (*Radix Cucumeris agrestis* seu *Asini* seu *Momordicæ Elaterii*) is about two or three inches in thickness, and one foot in length; it has a disagreeable odour, and a repugnant and burning taste.

The fruit is an oval, oblong berry, of a green colour; it is gathered when only half ripe.

This fruit contains, according to PARIS, a peculiar principle, *Elatin*, *Elaterin*, *Elaterinum*, which is the source of its activity.

It acts as a very violent drastic purgative.

It used formerly to be much employed in chronic dropsies, but is scarcely prescribed at the present day.

JUICE OF ELATERIUM.

Succus Elaterii. (HISP.; SARD.)

R. Fruit of Elaterium not yet ripe, any quantity.

Having removed the seeds, bruise the remainder in a stone mortar, then express the juice, set it aside, decant, and preserve the limpid part.

EXTRACT OF ELATERIUM.

Elaterium, Inspissamentum Cucumeris agrestis, Extractum Fructuus Momordicæ Elaterii. (LOND.; DUBL.; BRUNS.; HISP.; HANN.; SARD.; HERBIP.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Extractum Elaterii.

Slice ripe fruit of elaterium, express the juice very gently, and pass it through a very fine hair-sieve into a glass vessel; then set it apart for some hours, till the thicker part shall have subsided. Reject the supernatant thinner portion, and dry the other with a gentle heat. (LOND.)

Slice ripe fruit of elaterium, and strain the juice very lightly, letting it pass through a very fine hair-sieve into a glass vessel; then set it aside for some hours till the thicker part shall have subsided. Reject the supernatant liquor, and dry the fecula, placed in a folded linen cloth, with a moderate heat. (DUBL.)

R. Ripe Fruit of Elaterium, any quantity.

Cut round the insertion of the footstalks with the point of a knife, and then take out the seeds; bruise the pericarps in a stone mortar with a wooden pestle, adding a little water: strain the pulp through a sieve, and evaporate it over a slow fire to the consistence of an extract. (GALL.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

BRUNS. directs the deposition of the fecula to be hastened by digesting the expressed juice in a water-bath.

This used generally to be prescribed in combination with other hydragogues, in dropsies.—Dose, three or four grains.

FECULA OF ELATERIUM.

Fœcula Cucumeris agrestis. (GENEV.; VAN MONS)

R. Green Fruit of Elaterium, any quantity.

Bruise it in a stone mortar, with a wooden pestle, and express the juice; bruise the residue with a little water, and express again. Mix the two liquors, set aside, decant, and coagulate the fecula over the fire; then remove the vessel from the fire, strain, wash well the fecula, and, having dried it with a gentle heat, reduce it to powder.

HYDRAGOGUE PILLS. (SAUNDERS)

R. Extract of Elaterium, ten grains.
——— Gentian, three drams.

Make pills of four grains each.

COMPOUND PILLS OF ELATERIUM. (SUEC.)

R. Gum Ammoniac, two ounces.
Aloes, } of each, two drams.
Gamboge, }

Extract of Elaterium, half a dram.
Tincture of Wormwood, a sufficient quantity.

Make six hundred and fifteen pills.

OIL OF ELATERIUM.

Oleum Momordicæ. (Bruns.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Herbip.)

R. Ripe Fruit of Elaterium, one part.
Olive Oil, two parts.

Digest for two days in a water-bath, and express; then having let it cool, repeat the maceration. (Sard.)

Bruns.; and Wirtem. direct one part of the fruit and one part and a half of linseed oil to be digested in hot ashes; the mixture to be then boiled slowly for an hour to the consumption of the humidity; and the digestion and boiling to be repeated with a similar quantity of fresh fruit.—Herbip.—one part of fruit and two parts of olive oil to be boiled slowly together to the consumption of the humidity.

It is recommended to be applied to chapped nipples, to chilblains, and to painful piles.

COMPOUND OIL OF ELATERIUM.

Oleum Conyzæ compositum. (Hisp.)

R. Leaves of Erigeron viscosum, } of each, four ounces.
——— Spurge Laurel, }
——— Elaterium, }
——— Calamint, }
——— Rosemary, }

Leaves of Marjoram, } of each, four ounces.
——— Thyme, }
——— Rue, }
——— Bay, }
——— Savine, }
——— Sage, }
Root of Bryony, } of each, two ounces.
——— Arum, }
——— Elaterium, }
Olive Oil, ten pounds.

Macerate for four days; then boil slowly to the consumption of the humidity, and express.

HYDRAGOGUE MIXTURE.

Solutio Elaterii. (Augustin; Coxe; Hufeland)

R. Extract of Elaterium, one grain.
Nitric Æther, two ounces.
Tincture of Squill, } of each, half an ounce.
Oxymel of Colchicum, }
Simple Syrup, one ounce.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful, four or five times a day, in a little water. (Augustin; Ellis)

R. Extract of Elaterium, one grain.
Parsley Water, six ounces.
Nitric Æther, two drams.
Oxymel of Squill, } of each, half an ounce.
Syrup of Buckthorn, }
Rob of Juniper, one ounce.
Compound Tincture of Cinnamon, one dram.

Mix.—Dose, two spoonfuls every two or three hours. (Hufeland)

MONARDA PUNCTATA, Linn.—AMERICAN MOUNTAIN BALM.

Synonime:—Monarde ponctuée, Fr.

Amer.; Coxe.

A plant of North America. (*Diandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Labiatæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Pluk. *Alm. tab.* 24. fig. 1)

The herb is employed; it consists of a whitish, downy stem, and of acute, narrow leaves covered with numerous brilliant hairs.

It is probable that it acts as an excitant.

OIL OF AMERICAN MOUNTAIN BALM.

Oleum Monardæ æthereum. (Amer.; Coxe)

R. Herb of American Mountain Balm, any quantity.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to cover the herb. Distil.

MORINGA OLEIFERA, Lmk.—BEN; BEHN.

Synonime:—Ben ollifère, Fr.

Bruns.; Gall.; Fuld.; Lipp.; Wirtem.; Guibourt; Spielmann.

A tree of Malabar. (*Hexandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Leguminosæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. III. 63)

The root and seeds are employed.

The root (*Radix Moringæ*) is in pieces of various thicknesses, of a yellowish colour and resinous fracture, and of an aromatic taste and smell.

It is doubtful whether it should be attributed to this vegetable.

It is anthelmintic, but scarcely ever used.

The seed is called *Ben Nut* (*Nux Ben* seu *Been*; *Balsamus myrepsica*, *Glans unguentaria*). It is an ovoid nut, furnished with three membranous wings, and contains under a hard cartilaginous cuticle, a whitish oleaginous kernel.

OIL OF BEN.

Oleum Been seu *balatinum*. (Gall.; Fuld.; Lipp.; Brugnatelli)

R. Ben Nuts, blanched, any quantity.

Bruise them in a marble mortar with a wooden pestle; enclose the paste in a woollen bag, express without heat, and strain the oil. (Gall.; Fuld.; Brugnatelli)

Lipp. directs the bag containing the paste to be suspended over boiling water before submitting it to the press.

It is emollient, rubefacient, anti-spasmodic, and vermifuge, but is rarely used.

MORPHINA; MORPHEUM.—MORPHINE.

Gall.; Ferr.; Niemann.

1. *Sertuerner's Method.*

R. Extract of Opium, five hundred parts.
Water, a sufficient quantity, that the solution may mark eight degrees by the areometer. Then add to it
Solution of Ammonia (22 degrees), a sufficient quantity, or so much that it may remain in slight excess. Separate the gelatinous precipitate which forms, and then collect on a filter the crystals which collect at the bottom; dry them, and dissolve them in sulphuric acid (66 degrees) warm and previously diluted with eight parts of water: pour solution of ammonia into the liquor, collect the precipitate which forms, and wash it with alcohol (22 degrees); then dissolve it in boiling alcohol (36 degrees), strain the solution, and finally, set it aside to crystallize.

2. *Hottot's Method.*

R. Opium, any quantity.

Macerate it at several times, and then concentrate the liquors, mixed together, to two degrees of the areometer, add ammonia to the liquor in very slight excess, and separate the glutinous precipitate which forms; then filter, and again add solution of ammonia in excess: collect the precipitate upon a close cloth, wash it with alcohol (20 degrees), dry it, reduce it to powder, and finally treat it with alcohol (36 degrees) boiling, mixed with a small proportion of animal carbon. (Henri)

3. *Robiquet's Method.*

R. Pure Opium, sliced, three hundred parts.
Water, one thousand parts.

Macerate for five days, strain, and add

Pure Magnesia, fifteen parts.

Boil for ten minutes, and filter; wash the sediment with cold water, dry it, and macerate it at a moderate heat in

Alcohol (22 degrees), a sufficient quantity.

Wash again what remains with cold alcohol of the same strength, and let the residue be finally boiled for a few minutes in alcohol (32 degrees). Strain the liquor, collect the crystals which form on cooling, dissolve them in boiling alcohol (36 degrees), and set aside to re-crystallize. (Gall.; Ferr.; Niemann)

4. *Winkler's Method.*

R. Opium, three parts.
Vinegar, one part.
Distilled Water, eight parts.

After several days' digestion, separate the clear part, and wash the residue at several times with water acidulated with vinegar; then, having mixed these liquors together, add solution of ammonia to them; collect the precipitate upon a filter, and digest it for several days in alcoholized æther. Separate from the supernatant liquor the morphine, now freed from the matters which had been precipitated with it, dissolve it in boiling alcohol (36 degrees), and set the solution aside, that crystals may form.

Morphine is rarely employed, on account of its being scarcely soluble in water.

NARCOTIC POTION.

Potio narcotica. (Brera)

R. Morphine, half a grain.

Distilled Water, one ounce.
Syrup of Poppies, one dram.
Mix.—To be taken at bed-time.

SEDATIVE INJECTION.

Injectio leniens. (BRERA)

R. Oil of Almonds, } of each,
—— Lily, } half an ounce.
Morphine, two grains.

Mix.—It is employed to appease pains of the ear, and in gonorrhœa, and also to relieve the tenesmus sometimes accompanying piles.

R. Oil of Chamomile, } of each,
—— Poppy Seeds, } one ounce.
Yolk of Egg, one.
Morphine, two grains.

Mix.—It is employed in ear-ache-otalgia.

SULPHATE OF MORPHINE. (FERR.; HENRI; MAGENDIE)

R. Pure Morphine, four ounces.

Dissolve it in alcohol, or mix it with distilled water, and add carefully

Sulphuric Acid, diluted with its weight of Water, a sufficient quantity

to saturate the alkali. Filter, evaporate slowly, and set apart to crystallize.

Dose, from the fourth of a grain to one grain, in potion or pills.

SYRUP OF SULPHATE OF MORPHINE. (FERR.; FEE; MAGENDIE)

R. Sulphate of Morphine, four grains.

Dissolve it in a little water slightly acidulated with sulphuric acid, and add

Warm Simple Syrup, one pound.

Mix.—To be taken in the dose of a teaspoonful.

SEDATIVE PILLS.

Pilulæ deprimentes. (BRERA)

R. Sulphate of Morphine, one grain.
Olive Oil, a sufficient quantity

to dissolve the salt. Add

Ipecacuanha, three grains.
St. Ignatius' Bean, two grains.
Crumb of Bread, } of each,
Honey, } a sufficient quantity.

Make six pills.—Dose, one, every two hours.

SEDATIVE BOLUSES. (BRERA)

R. Sulphate of Morphine, two grains.
Oil of Almonds, a sufficient quantity

to dissolve the salt. Add

Sulphate of Iron, four grains.
Crumb of Bread, } of each,
Honey, } a sufficient quantity.

Make eight boluses.—Dose, one every two hours.

R. Sulphate of Morphine, one grain.
Ipecacuanha, three grains.
Oil of Almonds, twelve drops.
Extract of Aconite, six grains.
Liquorice Powder, } of each,
Honey, } a sufficient quantity.

Make six boluses.—Dose, one every three hours.

ACETATE OF MORPHINE.

Acetas Morphei seu *Morphinæ*. (FERR.; HENRI; MAGENDIE; NIEMANN)

R. Morphine, any quantity.

Mix it with distilled water, and add

Acetic Acid (10 degrees), a sufficient quantity

to saturate the alkali. Evaporate the solution to dryness.—Dose, from the fourth of a grain to one grain.

The preparations which will be found in the article on opium, in the paragraph of extraction by acetic acid, ought, strictly speaking, to be placed here, for it is the acetate of morphine, more or less impure, which forms their base.

SOLUTION OF ACETATE OF MORPHINE. (ELLIS)

R. Acetate of Morphine, sixteen grains.
Water, six drams.
Acetic Acid, two drams.

Mix.—Dose, from six to twenty-four drops.

SEDATIVE DROPS. (FERR.; BORIES; CADET DE GASSICOURT; ELLIS; HENRI; MAGENDIE; RATIER)

R. Acetate of Morphine, sixteen grains.
Acetic Acid, four drops.
Distilled Water, one ounce.
Alcohol, one dram.

Mix.—Dose, from six to twelve drops, in a sedative potion.

ANTI-CATARRHAL BOLUS. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN)

R. Cocoa Nut Oil, one dram.
Gum Tragacanth, } of each, half a dram.
Saffron, }
Honey, }

Anisated Balsam of Sulphur, } of each,
Extract of Liquorice, } eighteen grains.
——— White Henbane, six grains.
Acetate of Morphine, two grains.

Make thirty-six boluses.—Dose, one, every two or three hours.

SEDATIVE PILLS. (BRERA; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Acetate of Morphine, one grain.
Conserve of Orange Flowers, sixteen grains.

Make eight pills.—Dose, one or two, every six hours, in neuralgiæ and cancer. The dose may be gradually carried to three grains daily, carefully observing its effects. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Acetate of Morphine, one grain.
Digitalis, eight grains.
Crumb of Bread, } of each,
Honey, } a sufficient quantity.

Make six pills.—Dose, one, every two hours. (BRERA)

R. Acetate of Morphine, one grain.
Red Sulphuret of Antimony, two grains.
Extract of Aconite, four grains.
Liquorice Powder, } of each, a
Honey, } sufficient quantity.

Make eight pills.—Dose, one, every three hours. (BRERA)

EMMENAGOGUE PILLS.

Pilulæ leviter emmenagogæ deprimentes. (BRERA)

R. Acetate of Morphine, one grain.
Olive Oil, ten drops.

Dissolve, and add

Ipecacuanha, two grains.
Extract of Henbane, four grains.
Crumb of Bread, } of each,
Honey, } a sufficient quantity.

Make six pills.—Dose, one, every three hours; in amenorrhœa from uterine irritability.

SEDATIVE BOLUSES. (BRERA)

R. Acetate of Morphine, one grain.
Olive Oil, ten drops.

Dissolve, and add

Crumb of Bread, } of each,
Honey, } a sufficient quantity.

Make six boluses.—Dose, one, every two hours.

SEDATIVE POTION.

Haustus sedans narcoticus. (BRERA)

R. Infusion of Chamomile, five ounces.
Extract of Virous Lettuce, ten grains.
Sedative Drops, twenty drops.
Syrup of Marshmallows, half an ounce.

Mix.—To be taken gradually.

SYRUP OF ACETATE OF MORPHINE. (FERR.; BORIES; CADET DE GASSICOURT; FEE; HENRI; MAGENDIE)

R. Simple Syrup, one pound.
Acetate of Morphine, four grains.

Dissolve the salt in half a dram of water acidulated with a few drops of acetic acid; filter, and add the syrup warm.

To be taken by tea spoonfuls.

SEDATIVE MIXTURE.

R. Syrup of Acetate of Morphine, one ounce.
Infusion of Ground Ivy, four ounces.

Mix.

SEDATIVE EMULSION.

Emulsio sedativa simplex. (BRERA)

R. Almond Emulsion, eight ounces.
Syrup of Acetate of Morphine, one ounce.

Mix.—To be taken gradually.

CITRATE OF MORPHINE. (MAGENDIE; PARIS)

R. Pure Morphine, sixteen grains.
Crystallized Citric Acid, eight grains.

Dissolve both in

Distilled Water, one ounce.

Colour the solution with

Tincture of Cochineal, two drams.

Mix. (MAGENDIE)

PORTER prepared this salt by triturating four ounces of crude opium with two of crystallized citric acid, adding sixteen of water, and filtering the liquor after twenty-four hours' maceration. (PARIS)

This liquor has the same uses as the solution of the acetate of morphine.

MORUS NIGRA, Linn.—MULBERRY TREE.

Synonimes:—Mûrier noir, Fr.; Maulbeerbaum, Germ.; Marusse, Bohem.; Morbærtræ, Dan.; Moras, Span.; Mœrbezieboom, Dut.; Gelso, Ital.; Amoreira, Port.; Mulbærstræd, Swed.

Lond.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Hann.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann; Zarda.

A tree said to be originally of Persia, and cultivated in Europe. (*Monœcia Tetrandria*, Linn.; *Urticæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Nouv. Duh. IV. t. 22)

The fruit, mulberries (*Baccæ Mori*), is a species of berry, produced by the agglomeration and union of the calices of the female catkins, become succulent and fleshy, and each containing one seed. They are oval, oblong, tolerably large, of a blackish purple colour, and of a sweet taste.

JUICE OF MULBERRIES.

Succus Mororum. (Bruns.; Hisp; Gall.; Palat.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.)

R. Ripe Mulberries, any quantity.

Bruise them with the hands, and leave them in a cool place till a clear liquor appears on the surface of the mass; then express the juice, depurate it, and preserve it in long-necked bottles, under a stratum of oil.

ROB OF MULBERRIES.

Rob Mororum seu *Succus Mororum inspissatus.* (Ant.; Bruns.; Dan.; Lipp.; Lusit.; Palat.; Sard.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Fee; Niemann; Swediaur)

R. Ripe Mulberries, any quantity.

Bruise them in a stone mortar, and leave the mass in a cellar for two days, in a covered earthen vessel; then express strongly, set aside the juice in a cool place, strain through flannel, and evaporate it, constantly stirring, to the consistence of honey. (Lusit.; Niemann)

R. Depurated Juice of Mulberries, four parts.
White Sugar, one part.

Boil to the consistence of honey. (Bruns.; Dan.; Lipp.; Wirtem.; Swediaur)

Sard. prescribes five pounds of juice and one pound of despumated honey; or, two of juice and one of sugar.—Palat.—one of sugar and five of juice.—Austr.—one of sugar and nine of juice.—Sax.—one of sugar and sixteen of juice.—Fee—one of juice and two of sugar.

It is principally employed externally, as a detergent to aphthæ.

HONEY OF MULBERRIES.

Mel Fructuum Mororum. (Hisp.)

R. Juice of Mulberries, one pound.
Honey, two pounds.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil to the consistence of thick syrup, and strain.—Dose, one or two ounces.

SYRUP OF MULBERRIES.

Syrupus Mororum seu *de Moribus* seu *Mori nigræ.* (Lond.; Amst.; Ant.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Gall.; Genev.; Hann.; Olden.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Coxe; Swediaur; Van Mons)

Syrupus Mori. (Lond.; Coxe)

R. Strained Juice of Mulberries, one pint.
Refined Sugar, two pounds.

Make a syrup.

Bruns.; Dan.; Palat.; Wirtem.; and Herbip. prescribe ten ounces of juice and sixteen of sugar.—Ant.—four pounds of juice and six of sugar.—Hann.; and Borus.—twenty ounces of juice and three pounds of sugar.—Swediaur—sixteen ounces of juice and three pounds of sugar.—Olden.; and Pol.—twenty ounces of juice and three pounds of sugar.—Genev.—one pound and a half of juice and two pounds and a half of sugar.

R. Mulberries, before perfectly ripe, } of each,
White Sugar, } an equal part.

Mix, boil slowly for a short time, and strain through a silk-sieve. (Gall.)

Van Mons directs an equal part each, of mulberries and of sugar to be heated together without boiling, and the mass while hot to be placed on a sieve and slightly expressed; the liquor to be then strained through close flannel, and a sufficient quantity of sugar to be added to give it the consistence of syrup.

Magnes proposes the following process:

R. Mulberries, before perfectly ripe, } of each,
Blackberries, } an equal part.

Bruise them in a stone mortar, and put them into a silver pan with one-fiftieth of distilled water; boil for a few moments, strain through a hair-sieve, without expression, and set apart the juice for two or three days; then decant and pour it into bottles containing about one-tenth by weight, of the juice of very ripe mulberries. Having stopped the bottles, plunge them into a pan of water; heat for a quarter of an hour, and withdraw and set aside the bottles. Then

R. Of this depurated and filtered juice, one pound.
White Sugar, one pound ten ounces.

Dissolve slowly.

VAN MONS has also proposed to dissolve in a water-bath thirteen parts of sugar in eight of juice.

Dose, from one ounce to four ounces.

MOSCHUS.—MUSK.

SYNONIMES:—Musc, FR.; Bisam, GERM.; Mischk, ARAB.; DUK.; and PERS.; Rutta urula, CYNG.; Desmer, DAN.; Almizele, SPAN.; Kustowrie, HIND.; Muscus, DUT.; Moschio, ITAL.; Dedes, JAV.; Jebat, MAL.; Pizmo, POL.; Misca, PORT.; Casturi, SANS.; TAM.; and TEL.; Desman, Mysk, SWED.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; FULD.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; AINSLIE; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; PARIS; PIDERIT; SAUNDERS; SPIELMANN.

An almost solid, granular substance, of a blackish-brown colour, of a bitter and aromatic taste, and of a very strong peculiar odour. It is secreted by the inner surface of a pouch situated before the prepuce of the *Moschus moschiferus*, LINN., a ruminating mammiferous animal of Asia.

Musk contains, according to BLONDEAU and GUIBOURT, ammonia, elaïne, stearine, cholesterine, a volatile oil, gelatine, albumen, an intermediate acid, &c. It decomposes the nitrate of silver, sulphate of iron, deuto-chloruret of mercury, and the infusion of yellow cinchona.

It is a diffusable stimulant, and anti-spasmodic, and has been extolled in hysteria, epilepsy, hooping cough, hydrophobia, and tetanus. — Dose, from twenty to thirty grains.

ANTI-SPASMODIC POWDER.

Pulvis Moschi opiatus. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Musk, thirty-two grains.
Opium, four grains.
Sugar, one dram.

Divide into twelve parcels.—Dose, one, every hour or oftener.

APHRODISIAC POWDER. (PIERQUIN)

R. Cinnamon, half an ounce.
Ginger, Nutmeg, Long Pepper, of each, one dram.
Musk, one scruple.
White Sugar, four ounces.

Mix.

ANTI-SPASMODIC BOLUSES. (BORIES; CADET DE GASSICOURT; ELLIS; SAUNDERS; SAINTE-MARIE; SWEDIAUR)

R. Musk, from ten to fifteen grains.
Conserve of Orange Peel, half a dram.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Eight grains of camphor may be added. (SWEDIAUR)

SAUNDERS prescribes half a scruple of musk, half a dram of conserve, and simple syrup.

R. Musk, ten grains.
Red Sulphuret of Mercury, five grains.
Conserve of Orange Flowers, a sufficient quantity.

Make one or two boluses. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Musk, Nitrate of Potass, of each, six grains.
Camphor, four grains.
Conserve of Valerian, a sufficient quantity.

Make four boluses. (BORIES)

POWDER OF MUSK. (SARD.)

R. Musk, four grains.
Sugar of Milk, eight grains.

Mix.—For one dose.

COMPOUND POWDER OF MUSK.

Pulvis Moschi compositus seu *alexipharmicus sinicus* seu *anti-lyssicus Tunchinensis.* (Hass.; Ross.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Henri; Niemann; Augustin; Cadet de Gassicourt; Piderit; Spielmann; Van Mons)

R. Musk, sixteen grains.
Red Sulphuret of Mercury, twelve grains.

Mix. (Wirtem.; Niemann)—The Chinese take this dose in a spoonful of spirit, as a remedy against hydrophobia.

Spielmann prescribes one part of musk and two parts of sulphuret.—Piderit has modified this formula in the following manner:

R. Musk, sixteen grains.
Root of Valerian, one scruple.
Camphor, six grains.

Make a powder. (Hass.; Ross.; Wirtem.; Augustin; Cadet de Gassicourt; Henri; Niemann; Piderit)

Van Mons prescribes eight parts of musk, ten of valerian, and three of camphor.

R. Musk, one dram.
Oxide of Zinc, twenty-four grains.
Sugar, two drams.

Mix. (Herbip.)

R. Musk, fifteen grains.
Camphor, five grains.

Mix.—For a bolus. (Ellis)

R. Musk, Subcarbonate of Ammonia, of each, half a scruple.

Mix.—For a bolus. (Ellis)

PLASTER OF MUSK.

Emplastrum moschatum. (Augustin)

R. White Wax, Spermaceti, of each, half an ounce.
Camphor, half a dram.
Castor, Musk, of each, one scruple.
Oil of Cajeput, ten drops.

Melt together.—It is anti-odontalgic.

PILLS OF MUSK.

Pilulæ anti-hystericæ seu *emmenagogæ; Pilules contre la pourriture d'hôpital.* (Augustin; Brera; Niemann; Ratier; Sainte-Marie)

R. Musk, two drams.
Oxide of Zinc, one dram.

Make thirty pills. (Ratier)—They are useful in all nervous diseases.

R. Musk, half a grain.
Assafœtida, two grains.

Make one pill. (Ratier)

Augustin prescribes two drams of musk and six of assafœtida, to be made into pills of four grains each; the dose of which is from twenty to thirty, twice a day.

R. Musk, one grain.
Assafœtida, Gum Ammoniac, of each, two grains.
Powdered Valerian, eight grains.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Make two pills. (Ratier)

R. Musk, fifteen grains.
Nitrate of Potass, Assafœtida, of each, two scruples.
Extract of Cinchona, ——— Catechu, of each, two drams.

Make pills of six grains each. (Ratier)

R. Musk, eight grains.
Subcarbonate of Ammonia, five grains.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, a sufficient quantity.

Make a pilular mass. (Niemann)

From the recommendation of White, Lentin employed these pills, and with success, in arresting the progress of sphacelus. Dupuytren also employs the following, against hospital gangrene (*pourriture d'hôpital*):

R. Camphor, twenty-four grains.
Musk, eight grains.
Extract of Opium, two grains.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Make a pilular mass. (Ratier)

R. Musk, Ambergris, of each, one scruple.
Opium, three grains.
Peruvian Balsam, a sufficient quantity.

Make twenty-four pills. (Sainte-Marie)

Dose, two, three times a day.

R. Musk, half a scruple.
Camphor, one scruple.
Gum Ammoniac, two scruples.
Opium, four grains.

Make pills of four grains each. (Sainte-Marie)

Dose, three or four daily, in hysteria and hypochondria.

R. Musk, twenty-four grains.
Extract of Opium, twelve grains.
——— Valerian, twenty-four grains.

Make sixteen pills.

R. Musk, twelve grains.
Rob of Juniper, a sufficient quantity.

Make nine pills.—Dose, one every hour. (Brera)

R. Musk, eight grains.
Salt of Hartshorn, five grains.

Mucilage of Gum Arabic,
a sufficient quantity.

Make one pill. (Augustin)

R. Aqueous Extract of Myrrh, one dram.
——— Aloes, half a dram.
Camphor, ten grains.
Musk, twenty grains.
Peruvian Balsam, a sufficient quantity.

Make pills. (Pierquin)

Barthez prescribed them, as emmenagogue, in the dose of twenty-four grains daily, at thrice, with decoction of rue.

R. Calumba, half a dram.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one scruple.
Aqueous Extract of Opium,
two grains.
Extract of White Henbane, } of each,
Ambergris, } six grains.
Musk, four grains.
Oil of Mint, one scruple.
Syrup of Orange Flowers,
a sufficient quantity.

Make twenty-five pills. (Bories)

Dose, three, every two hours.

APHRODISIAC LOZENGES.

Tablettes de Vie. (Bories; Pierquin; Sainte-Marie)

R. Alkermes Confection, two drams.
Ambergris, } of each, one dram.
Musk, }
Sugar, one pound.

Make lozenges of one scruple each.—Dose, one, three times a day.

These lozenges may prove dangerous, particularly when they contain cantharides: but we cannot see why Sainte-Marie should designate as dangerous *les plaisirs de l'amour*; but to apply to the use what should be said of the abuse, is a fault which medical writers too frequently commit in their works.

MUSK BALLS.

Globuli moschati. (Bruns.; Fuld.; Lipp.; Palat.; Wirtem.; Spielmann)

R. White Sugar, six ounces.
Starch, two drams.
Florentine Iris, one dram.
Musk, two grains.
Mucilage of Tragacanth,
a sufficient quantity.

Make balls of various sizes, from that of a pea to that of a nut.

These were formerly used in the form of a suppository, to provoke alvine dejections.

MUSK TROCHISCS.

Trochisci Galliæ moschatæ seu *Aliptæ moschatæ.* (Wirtem.)

R. Ambergris, three drams.
Aloe Wood, five drams.
Musk, one dram.
White Sugar, one ounce.
Mucilage of Tragacanth,
a sufficient quantity.

Make trochiscs. They are added to other preparations which require to be flavoured.

R. Storax, four ounces.
Opium, } of each, one ounce.
Benzoin, }
Aloe Wood, six drams.
White Sugar, one ounce and a half.
Musk, one scruple.
Ambergris, one dram.
Mucilage of Tragacanth,
a sufficient quantity.

Make trochiscs.—They are now scarcely employed except for fumigations. They used formerly to be prescribed in asthma.

MOGUL TROCHISCS. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Sugar, three ounces and a half.
Gum Arabic, one ounce.
Hard Extract of Opium, seven drams.
Cloves, } of each,
Mace, } two drams and a half.
Nutmegs, }
Musk, five grains.
Rose Water, a sufficient quantity.

Make trochiscs of six grains each. They are excitant and stomachic.—Dose, two trochiscs, at bed-time.

GOA STONE. (Wirtem.)

R. White Coral, } of each, one ounce.
Red Coral, }
Oriental Bezoar, }
——— Pearls, } of each, half an ounce.
Prepared Hyacinth, }
Topaz, }
Sapphire, }
Rubies, }
Emeralds, } of each, two drams.
Musk, }
Ambergris, }
Gold Leaves, forty.
Hartshorn Jelly, a sufficient quantity

to make a paste, with which oval balls are to be formed, to be dried, and then polished.

This absurd preparation was imported from the Indies, and was for a considerable time kept secret by a couple of Jesuits.

It was formerly considered anti-spasmodic and anti-epileptic.—Dose, from half a scruple to half a dram.

MIXTURE OF MUSK.

Mixtura moschata seu *Moschi*, *Julapium Moschi* seu *moschatum*. (LOND.; AMER.; HISP.; HANN.; LUSIT.; AUGUSTIN; BRERA; BRUGNATELLI; CADET DE GASSICOURT; COXE; ELLIS; NIEMANN; PIERQUIN; RATIER; SAUNDERS; SWEDIAUR)

Mixtura Moschi. (LOND.)

R. Musk, Refined Sugar, Gum Arabic, of each, one dram.
Rose Water, six fluid ounces.

Triturate the musk with the sugar, then add the gum, and finally the rose water very gradually.

AMER.; LUSIT.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; ELLIS; and NIEMANN prescribe two scruples of musk, six ounces of rose water, and one dram each, of gum and of sugar.

R. Musk, twelve grains.
Sugar, two drams.
Water, two ounces.
Mix. (RATIER)

HANN. prescribes twelve grains of musk, one dram of sugar, and six ounces of rose water.

R. Musk, two scruples.
Gum Arabic, dissolved in water, one dram.
Compound Spirit of Juniper, one ounce.
Simple Syrup, three drams.
Spearmint Water, five ounces.
Mix. (SWEDIAUR)

SAUNDERS prescribes two scruples of musk, one dram of mucilage, half an ounce of compound spirit of juniper, three drams of syrup, and five ounces of pennyroyal water.

R. Camphor, half a dram.
Musk, twenty-five grains.
White Sugar, Mucilage of Tragacanth, of each, one dram.
Vinegar, half an ounce.
Lettuce Water, six ounces.
Syrup of Lemon, one ounce.
Mix. (PIERQUIN)

R. Musk, six grains.
Sugar, one dram.
Triturate, and add
Rose Water, Balm Water, of each, two ounces.
Syrup of Æther, one ounce.
Mix. (PIERQUIN)

R. Rose Water, six ounces.
Hordeated Cinnamon Water, Compound Water of Peony, of each, two ounces.
Syrup of Clove-pink, Orange-flower Water, one ounce.
Alkermes Confection, one dram.
Saffron, one scruple.
Musk, Ambergris, Subcarbonate of Ammonia, of each, two grains.
Essence of Cloves, one drop.
Mix. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN)

R. Orange Flowers, Cloves, Saffron, of each, one scruple.
Water, one pound.
Infuse for an hour, and add to the strained liquor
Musk, Ambergris, of each, two grains.
Subcarbonate of Ammonia, one grain.
Alkermes Confection, two drams.
Simple Syrup, one ounce and a half.
Mix. (HISP.)

R. Camphor, two drams.
Musk, one scruple.
Salt of Hartshorn, sixteen grains.
Syrup of Orange Peel, one ounce.
Lemon Water, three ounces.
Mix.—Dose, one spoonful, every hour. (BRERA)

R. Peppermint Water, Lemon Water, of each, two ounces.
Musk, eight grains.
HOFFMANN'S Liquor, Succinated Spirit of Ammonia, of each, half a dram.
SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, twenty drops.
Mix.—To be taken gradually. (BRERA)

R. Musk, twelve grains.
Peppermint Water, three ounces.
Syrup of Orange Peel, one ounce.
Mix.—Dose, one tea-spoonful every hour. (BRERA)

R. Balm Water, Cinnamon Water, of each, two ounces.
Camphor, one scruple.
Musk, Salt of Hartshorn, of each, fifteen grains.
Syrup of Narcotine, one ounce.
Mix.—To be taken gradually. (BRERA)

R. Musk, one scruple.
White Sugar, two drams.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, half an ounce.

Cinnamon Water, } of each,
Peppermint Water, } two ounces.
Aromatic Liquor, two drams.

Mix.—To be taken by spoonfuls. (Augustin)

R. Musk, one scruple.
Sugar, one dram.
Rose Water, eight ounces.
Sulphuric Æther, two drams.
Oil of Cajeput, twenty drops.

Mix.—To be taken by spoonfuls. (Augustin)

R. Musk, six grains.
Sugar, one dram.
Succinated Spirit of Ammonia, sixty drops.
Sydenham's Laudanum, twenty drops.
Elder-flower Water, five ounces.
Amygdaline Syrup, one ounce.

Mix.—A spoonful to be taken every hour. (Augustin)

ANTI-SPASMODIC LAVEMENT. (Ellis; Pierquin; Swediaur)

R. Musk, twelve grains.
Sugar, two scruples.
Gum Arabic, one scruple and a half.
Solution of Ammonia, thirty drops.
Linseed Water, four ounces.

Mix. (Ellis)

R. Infusion of Valerian, four ounces.
Musk, one dram.

Mix, and add, if required, forty or sixty drops of tincture of opium. (Pierquin; Swediaur)

VINOUS TINCTURE OF MUSK.

Tinctura Moschi vinosa. (Niemann)

R. Musk, in powder, one ounce.
Spanish Wine, six ounces.

Triturate the musk with one ounce of wine, till it becomes dissolved; then add the rest of it. Macerate for twenty-four hours in a well-stopped bottle, and filter.

It is anti-spasmodic.

TINCTURE OF MUSK.

Tinctura seu *Essentia Moschi* seu *moschata.* (Dubl.; Amer.; Mil. Copen.; Gall.; Hann.; Coxe; Niemann)

Tinctura Moschi. (Dubl.)

R. Musk, in powder, two drams.
Rectified Spirit, one pint.

Digest for seven days, and filter.

Amer.; Coxe; and Niemann give the same formula.—Mil. Copen.; and Gall. prescribe one part of musk, and four parts of alcohol (22 degrees). — Hann. — two drams of musk, and eight ounces of rectified spirit.

Dose, from thirty to sixty drops, several times a day.

ÆTHEREAL TINCTURE OF MUSK. (Gall.)

R. Musk, two drams.
Sulphuric Æther, (46 degrees) one ounce.

Macerate for two days, and decant.

CONDOM'S BALSAM.

Balsamum Lectorense; Baume de Leictour, de Vinceguère, or *de Condom.* (Spielmann)

R. Camphor, } of each, one dram.
Saffron, }
Musk, } of each, half a dram.
Amber, }
White Petroleum,
Oil of Lavender,
—— Turpentine, } of each, one ounce.
—— Juniper,
—— Cloves,
—— Mace, } of each,
—— Nutmeg, } two drams.
—— Benzoin, half an ounce.

Infuse, and pour off the liquid as it may be wanted.

It is anodyne, nervine, and balsamic.

CEPHALIC OLEOSACCHARUM.

Pulvis sternutatorius albus, Oleosaccharum cephalicum. (Wirtem.)

R. White Sugar, twelve ounces.
Ambergris, } of each,
Musk, } half a scruple.
Oil of Cinnamon, } of each,
—— Cloves, } fifteen drops.
—— Anise,
—— Rosemary, } of each,
—— Lavender, } half a dram.
—— Marjoram,
—— Rhodium Wood, } of each,
—— Amber, } one scruple.

Dissolve the ambergris in the oils, and the musk in a small quantity of oil of roses; then mix both with the sugar.

R. Oil of Marjoram, } of each,
—— Cloves, } three drops.
—— Rhodium Wood,
—— Cinnamon, two drops.

Oil of Lemon, } of each,
—— Fennel, } two drops.
—— Lavender, }
Musk, three grains.
White Sugar, three ounces and a half.
Mix.

It is employed as a sternutatory, and also in spasmodic affections and paralysis of the tongue.—Dose, from a scruple to half a dram.

MUSCARI AMBROSIACUM.—MUSK HYACINTH.

Synonimes :—Muscare odorant, Jacinth musquée, Fr.; Muscatenhyacinth, Germ.; Muskeerende hyacinth, Dut.

Austr.; Ferr.

This plant is originally of the Levant. (*Hexandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Asphodeleæ* Juss.; *Fig.* Kniph. *Bot. orig. cent.* 10. t. 52

The root is employed; it is thick. It taste is bitter, and it is considered emetic.

MYRICA GALE, Linn.—DUTCH MYRTLE.

Synonimes :—Galé odorant, Piment royal, Myrte bâtard, Fr.; Myrtenheide, Brabantische Post, Gerbemyrtenstrauch, Germ.; Pors, Dan.; and Swed.; Gagel, Dut.

Amst.; Bruns.; Gall.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A shrub of Europe. (*Diœcia Pentandria*, Linn.; *Amentaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Nouv. Duh II. t. 57)

The herb (*Herba Myrti Brabanticæ* se *Gales* seu *Chamæleagni*) is employed. I consists of reddish-brown branches, fur nished with oblong leaves, broadened an indented at their upper part, narrowed a their base, and supported upon short foot stalks. Its odour is strong, agreeable, an aromatic; and its taste aromatic, bitter and sub-astringent.

MYRISTICA AROMATICA Mur.—NUTMEG TREE.

An original tree of the Moluccas. (*Diœcia Monadelphia*, Linn.; *Myristiceæ*, Cand.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. VI. 242)

The seed and its arillus are employed.

The seed bears the name of *Nutmeg; Nux moschata* seu *Myristicæ*.

Synonimes :—Noix muscade, Fr.; Muskatennuss, Germ.; Jowzalteih, Arab.; Muskatowa kulka, Bohem.; Buwahpa, Bal.; Jayaphala, Be.; Jatipullum sadikka, Cyng.; Muskad, Dan.; Japhul, Duk.; Nuez de especia, Hisp.; Jaiphul, Hind.; Nooten, moskaat, Dut.; Noce moscada, Ital.; Wohpala, Jav.; Japhul, Mah.; Buahpala, Mal.; Noz moscada, Port.; Jatiphala, Sans.; Muskot, Swed.; Jadicai, Tam.; Jajikaia, Tel.; Gasori, Tern.

Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr. Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Genev. Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross. Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip. Ainslie; Bergius; Brugnatelli Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Paris; Piderit; Saunders Spielmann; Zarda.

This is oval, oblong, sub-rotund, covered with a reddish pellicle, whitish and dotted with brown points at the summit; its substance is white and oleaginous. It is contained in a hard, thin, brown or blackish shell, irregularly grooved. Its odour is very agreeable, and its taste warm and aromatic.

The arillus, or envelope between the nut and shell, is called *Mace*, or *Flowers of Nutmeg*; *Macis* seu *Flores Macis*.

Synonimes:—Macis, Fleurs de muscade, Fr.; Muskatenblüthen, Germ.; Talzuffur, Arab.; Bungapala, Bal.; Wassawasie, Cyng.; Jawatrie, Duk.; and Hind.; Macias, Span.; Kambang pala, Jav.; Bunga bua pala, Mal.; Bezbaz, Pers.; Flor de nozmoscada, Port.; Jatipatri, Sans.; Jadiputrie, Tam.; Japatri, Tel.

Edinb.; Dubl.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Ainslie; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Piderit; Saunders; Spielmann.

It is a laciniated, reticulated, thin, cartilaginous, semi-transparent membrane of a saffron-yellow colour, and of a taste and odour resembling those of nutmeg.

It is a very energetic stimulant, but is rather culinary than medicinal. — Dose, from ten grains to a scruple, of the powder.

Mace is much less active than nutmeg.

ANTI-SCROFULOUS POWDER.

Pulvis anti-hectico-scrofulosus seu *ex Baccis Lauri compositus* seu *Nucum moschatarum compositus.* (Niemann)

R. Nutmegs,
Torrified Bay Berries,
Calcined Hartshorn, } of each, one ounce.
Liquorice Root, three ounces.

Pulverize, and mix.—Dose, half a teaspoonful, twice a day, to children of one year; and one spoonful, to those of two to four years.

AROMATIC BOLUS. (Saunders)

R. Nutmeg, one scruple.
Diascordium, two scruples.
Syrup of Poppies, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.

SPIRIT OF NUTMEG.

Spiritus Nucis Moschatæ seu *Myristicæ aromaticæ.* (Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Lipp.; Coxe)

Spiritus Myristicæ, (Lond.)

Sp. Myristicæ moschatæ. (Edinb.)

Sp. Nucis Moschatæ. (Dubl.)

R. Nutmegs, bruised, two ounces.
Proof Spirit, one gallon.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to prevent empyreuma. Distil one gallon by a gentle heat. (Lond.; Dubl.)

Edinb. prescribes nine pounds of weaker alcohol, and nine pounds of spirit to be distilled.

Lipp. prescribes two ounces of nutmegs, four pounds each, of alcohol and of water; to be macerated for twenty-four hours, and four pounds distilled.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF NUTMEG. (Van Mons)

R. Nutmegs, two parts.
Lemon Peel,
Orange Peel,
Balm,
Mentha Crispa, } of each, one part.
Proof Spirit, sixty-four parts.
Water, one hundred and ninety-two parts.

Distil forty-eight parts.

SPIRITUOUS AROMATIC LIQUOR. (Fuld.)

R. Nutmegs,
Lesser Cardamoms,
Orange Peel,
Ginger,
Subcarbonate of Potass, } of each, one ounce.
Proof Spirit, six pounds.
Water, two pounds.

Digest for twenty-four hours, and distil four pounds in a water-bath.

It is stimulant, anti-spasmodic, carminative, and stomachic.—Dose, from forty to sixty drops.

SYRUP OF NUTMEG.

Syrupus Nucistæ. (Wirtem.)

R. Nutmegs, in powder, two ounces.
Burgundy Wine, one pound.

Digest for three days in a covered vessel; then express, and dissolve in the liquor,

White Sugar, sixteen ounces.

Mix.—It is carminative and stomachic.

TINCTURE OF MACE.

Tinctura seu *Essentia Macidis* seu *Macis.* (Bruns.; Hann.; Palat.; Sax.)

R. Mace, one part.
Rectified Spirit, ten parts.

Digest for eight days in a moderate heat; then express and filter. (Sax.)

Bruns. prescribes three parts of mace and sixteen of spirit.—Hann.—five ounces of mace and two pounds of spirit.

R. Mace, four ounces.
Solution of Subcarbonate of Potass, two ounces.

Digest to complete desiccation; then pour upon the residue,

Rectified Spirit, two pounds.

Digest for a sufficient time, and distil in

a sand-bath; cohobate several times, and never distil to dryness. Finally pour the product upon,

Mace, any quantity.

After some time, filter. (PALAT.)

It is excitant, stomachic, uterine, and anti-colical.—Dose, thirty drops or more.

EXPRESSED OIL OF NUTMEG.

Oleum Nucistæ seu *Nucis moschatæ*, *Oleum æthereo-pinguæ Nucleorum Myristicæ moschatæ*, *Oleum* seu *Balsamum Nucistæ expressum.*

1. *That which is obtained in commerce.*

LOND.; DUBL.; DAN.; OLDEN.; WIRTEM.

2. *Prepared expressly.*

AUSTR.; BAVAR.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; HASS.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; BORUS.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI; PIDERIT; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS.

R. Nutmegs, rasped, any quantity.

Reduce to a soft paste by trituration in a heated marble mortar, enclose this paste in a hair-bag, press it between two heated tin plates, melt the oil and strain it through linen. (HISP.; FERR.; VAN MONS)

R. Nutmegs, any quantity.

Bruise them in a warm stone mortar, and expose them, in a hair bag, to the vapour of boiling water; then submit it to the press between two heated tin plates, and melt the oil over the fire. (BAVAR.; BRUNS.; DAN.; FULD.; HASS.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; BORUS.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI; PIDERIT; SWEDIAUR)

R. Nutmegs, any quantity.

Bruise them in a mortar; then, having worked the mass upon a heated slab, boil it in water till the oil becomes separated, and remove it from the surface when it has become concrete by cold. (GALL.)

It is stimulant and stomachic.—Dose, one or two grains, to children; one scruple and a half, to adults.

ESSENTIAL OIL OF MACE.

Oleum Macidis æthereum, *Ætheroleum Macidis.* (BAVAR.; BRUNS.; DAN.; FULD.; HANN.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; VAN MONS)

R. Mace, any quantity.

Water, a sufficient quantity.

Infuse, and distil. (Ross.)

SAX.; and HERBIP. prescribe one part of mace and four parts of water.—DAN.; and FULD.—one of mace and six of water.—HANN.; PALAT.; and BORUS.—one of mace and eight of water.—BAVAR.—one of mace and nine of water.—VAN MONS—one of mace and ten of water.—PALAT.; and WIRTEM.—two pounds of mace, sixteen pounds of water, and four ounces of muriate of soda.

Dose, from four to twelve drops.

OLEOSACCHARUM OF MACE. (BRUNS.; PALAT.; and WIRTEM.)

R. Essential Oil of Mace, sixteen drops.
White Sugar, one ounce.

Triturate together.

BALSAM OF NUTMEG.

Balsamum Nucistæ. (BRUNS.; SAX.; WIRTEM.)

R. Expressed Oil of Nutmeg, two drams.
Essential Oil of Nutmeg, two scruples.

Triturate together.

It is stomachic, cephalic, and nervine.

ANTI-DIARRHŒIC MIXTURE. (PIERQUIN)

R. Balsam of Nutmeg, one dram.
Theriac, two drams.
Oil of Cumin, six drops.

Mix.—To be applied to the umbilical region.

STIMULANT LINIMENT. (NIEMANN)

R. Essential Oil of Nutmeg, } of each,
——— Cloves, } half a dram.
Spirit of Juniper, two ounces.

Mix.

AROMATIC SPARADRAP.

Sparadrap ad Corpus conditum involvendum. (SPIELMANN)

R. White Wax,
one hundred and twenty-eight ounces.

Melt it, and when nearly cold, add to it

Expressed Oil of Nutmeg,
eight ounces.

Essential Oil of Lemon, } of each,
——— Neroli, } four
——— Lavender, } ounces.
——— Thyme, }

Ambergris, fifteen grains.
Musk, eight grains.
Civet, four grains.

Mix, and spread the mass upon strips of linen.

MYROBALANUS.

Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Wirtem.; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

This name is given to four kinds of fruit.

1. *Myrobalani bellericæ.*

Synonimes:—Myrobalans bellirics, Fr.; Bellirische Myrobalanen, Germ.; Beleyluj, Arab.; Bullu, Cyng.; Bulla, Duk.; Mirobalanos belliricos, Span.; Beheyra, Hind.; Beleyleh, Pers.; Bahira, Sans.; Tanikai, Tam.

These are oval, nearly globular drupes, of the size of an olive, of a deep greyish-yellow colour, indistinctly quinquilateral, enclosing an osseous, thick, pentagonal, irregular stone, broad and obtuse at the base, and acuminated at the summit.

They are derived from the *Myrobalanus bellirica*, Gærtn. (*Decandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Myrobolaneæ*, Juss.), a tree of the East Indies. (*Fig.* Roxb. *Corom.* t. 198)

2. *Myrobalani chebulæ.*

Synonimes:—Myrobolans chebules, Fr.; Grosse Schwarzbraune Myrobalanen, Germ.; Helelije Kabuli, Arab.; Aralu, Cyng.; Huldah, Duk.; Mirobalanos quebulos, Span.; Har, Hara, Hind.; Helileh Kelan, Pers.; Haritaka, Sans.; Kadukai, Tam.; Curakai, Tel.

These are oval, long drupes, narrowed at each extremity, of a blackish-brown colour, marked externally by six angles, produced by five sides alternating with five grooves; it contains, under a hard fragile pulp of a resinous appearance, an osseous pentagonal shell, enclosing an oval, long, acuminated seed.

When less ripe, dried before their maturity, and probably punctured by some insect, they constitute the *Mylobolani indicæ* seu *nigræ*. (*Myrobalans indiques ou noir*, Fr.; *Indianische Myrobalanen*, Germ.; *Myrobalanos indicos*, Span.) These are drupes of the size of a filbert, of a deep black colour, hard, compact, and scarcely presenting the vestige of a stone, in the place of which there is generally only a small cavity. Their taste is bitter and astringent.

These fruits proceed from the *Myrobolanus chebula*, Gærtn., a tree of the East Indies. (*Fig.* Lmk., *Enc. Meth.* t. 849, f. 4)

3. *Myrobalani citrinæ* seu *flavæ.*

Synonimes:—Myrobolans citrins, Fr.; Gelbe Myrobalanen, Germ.; Mirobalanos citrinos, Span.

They are long, oval, sub-pyriform drupes, of a pale yellow colour, with variable angles, and wrinkled between the angles. They very much resemble the preceding internally, and are very probably only a variety of them.

They come from the *Myrobolanus citrina*, Gærtn., a tree of the East Indies. (*Fig.* Lmk. *Enc. Meth.* t. 849)

4. *Myrobalani emblicæ.*

Synonimes:—Myrobolans emblics, Fr.; Aschfarbene myrobalanen, Germ.; Hac min-san, Cay-boung-ngat, Cochin.; Awasadanelli, Aunla, Cyng.; Mirobalanos emblicos, Span.; Anola, Amlej, Aunwerd, Aongra, Hind.; Amleh, Pers.; Amalaka, Sans.; Nelli kai, Tam.; Wusoherikaia, Tel.

These are capsules formed of berries, with three lobes, rounded, of the size of a large nut-gall, of a blackish-grey colour, with six valves raised exteriorly at the sides, and containing internally, a fleshy pulp with whitish and angular seeds. They have a sour and astringent taste.

They are derived from the *Phyllanthus emblica* (*Monœcia Triandria*, Linn.; *Euphorbiaceæ*, Juss.), a tree of Malabar. (*Fig.* Rheed. *Malab.* I. 31)

All these fruits, disused at the present day, were formerly given as purgatives, in the dose of from half a dram to half an ounce, of the powder.

MYRTUS COMMUNIS, Linn.—MYRTLE.

Synonimes:—Myrte commun, Fr.; and Germ.; Arajan, Span.; Myrtus, Dut.; Myrto, Ital.; Marta, Port.

Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Lusit.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A shrub of the south of Europe. (*Icosandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Myrtææ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 169)

The leaves and fruit are employed.

The leaves (*Folia Myrti* seu *Bæticæ sylvestris*) are oval or lanceolated, smooth, of a fine green colour, sprinkled with semi-transparent glands. They develope, particularly when rubbed, an agreeable odour; their taste is bitter, aromatic, and rather styptic.

The fruits are globular berries, of a blackish-blue colour, of an aromatic odour, and astringent and bitter taste.

It is astringent, but is seldom employed.

OIL OF MYRTLE.

Oleum Myrtinum. (Hisp.; Sard.)

R. Myrtle Berries, bruised, two pounds.
——— Leaves, chopped, two handfuls.
Olive Oil, four pounds.
Vinegar, one pound.

Boil to the consumption of the humidity, and strain. (Sard.)

R. Leaves and Flowers of Myrtle, one part
Olive Oil, three parts

Digest for three or four days; then boil to the consumption of the humidity, and strain with expression.

SYRUP OF MYRTLE.

Syrupus de Myrto. (Gall.; Sard.)

R. Myrtle Flowers, one ounce
Distilled Water of Myrtle, two pounds

Digest in a water-bath for two hours, in a covered vessel; then add to the strained and filtered liquor,

White Sugar, twice the quantity

Dissolve in a water-bath. (Gall.)

Sard. directs an equal part each, of depurated juice and of simple syrup, to be boiled together *à la grande plume*, boiling slowly, and stirring constantly with a wooden spatula.

NAPHTHA.

Bruns.; Dan.; Gall.; Ferr.: Sax.; Wirtem.; Guibourt.

A fluid bitumen, colourless or of a pale yellow, diaphanous, slightly unctuous to the touch; it diffuses a strong but not disagreeable odour; it is much lighter than water, and is exceedingly combustible, burning with a bluish flame, and producing a very thick smoke.

It is stimulant.

NARCISSUS PSEUDO-NARCISSUS, Linn.—COMMON DAFFODIL NARCISSUS; WILD NARCISSUS.

Synonimes:—Narcisse sauvage, Narcisse des près, Faux Narcisse, Fr.; Gemeine Narcisse, Germ.; Gaal Narcisse, Dan.; Narcisso silvestre, Span.; Geele Narcis, Dut.; Narcisso giallo, Ital.; Pæsklilja, Swed.

Ferr.; Gall.

A common plant of Europe. (*Hexandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Narcissæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Red. *Lil.* Vol. III. 158)

The bulb and flowers are employed.

The bulb is viscous, and has a feebly acrid taste.

The flowers are yellow.

The bulb is purgative and emetic; dose, two drams.—The flowers are anti-spasmodic; dose, twenty-four grains.

EXTRACT OF WILD NARCISSUS.

Extractum Narcissi pratensis. (Gall. Van Mons)

R. Fresh Flowers of Wild Narcissus, one pound
Water, two pounds

Infuse without heat for twelve hours and strain without expression; pour upon the residue the same quantity of hot water and strain again. Clarify the mixed infusions with white of egg, and evaporate to the consistence of extract. (Van Mons)

Van Mons also directs one part of dried flowers to be digested in eight parts of warm water, and the clarified liquor to be evaporated.—Gall.—one pound of flowe

to be macerated in four pounds of water for twenty-four hours, and the operation to be repeated with the residue and fresh water; the mixed infusions to be then evaporated.

It is stimulant, nauseant, expectorant, and anti-spasmodic, and has been recommended in hooping cough, and spasmodic affections.—Dose, from four to twenty grains, according to age.

VINEGAR OF WILD NARCISSUS.

Acetum Pseudo-narcissi. (VAN MONS)

R. Fresh Flowers of Wild Narcissus, one part.
Vinegar, eight parts.

Infuse in a moderate temperature for several hours; then express, and filter.

It is used in preparing the following.

OXYMEL OF WILD NARCISSUS.

Oxymel Narcissi pratensis. (VAN MONS)

R. Vinegar of Wild Narcissus, one part.
Honey, four parts.

Dissolve without heat.

It is nauseant, expectorant, and sedative; it is recommended in hooping cough and spasmodic asthma.—Dose, one or two tea spoonfuls, three or four times a day.

NARCOTINA.—NARCOTINE.

HENRI.

R. Residue of Opium exhausted by water, any quantity.

Dry, pulverize, and digest, without heat, with hydrochloric acid (4 degrees), or with pyro-acetic acid (4 or 5 degrees); express and filter the liquor, and add to it an excess of ammonia: wash the precipitate with cold water, and digest it in boiling alcohol (36 degrees); then having set apart the solution to crystallize, purify the crystals by means of animal carbon.

It is stupefactive, debilitating, and poisonous, according to ORFILA; powerfully excitant in large doses, according to MAGENDIE; and narcotic, according to BRERA.

NARCOTIC INJECTION. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Decoction of Virous Lettuce, one pound.
Extract of Belladonna, one dram and a half.
Narcotine, six grains.

Mix.—It is recommended in painful affections of the urethra and vagina.

BOLUSES OF NARCOTINE.

Boli e Narcotina. (BRERA)

R. Narcotine, two grains.
Oil of Almonds, six drops.
Crumb of Bread, } of each,
Honey, } a sufficient quantity.

Make eight boluses.—Dose, one, every three hours.

SEDATIVE MIXTURE.

Mixtura incitans et sedans. (BRERA)

R. Pure Narcotine, one dram.
Lemon Water, three ounces.

Mix.—Dose, one spoonful.

NEPETA CATARIA, LINN.—CAT MINT.

SYNONIMES:—Cataire, Herb aux chats, FR.; Katzenmünze, GERM.; Poleg, Natkowe korenje, Marulka polnj, BOHEM.; Katteurt, DAN.; Gatera, SPAN.; Katten kruid, DUT.; Gattara, ITAL.; Mielka kotcza, POL.; Neveda dos gados, PORT.; Kattmynta, SWED.

ANT.; BATAV.; BRUNS.; GALL.; FERR.; GENEV.; WIRTEM.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

A plant common throughout Europe. (*Didynamia Gymnospermia*, LINN.; *Labiatæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Bull. *Herb.* t. 287)

The herb (*Herba Nepetæ* seu *Catariæ* seu *Menthæ Catariæ*) is employed. It consists of a square, pubescent, whitish stem, and of cordiform, petiolated, serrated leaves, whitish underneath. It has an aromatic odour, and an acrid and bitter taste.

It is excitant, stomachic, incisive, carminative, emmenagogue, and nervine.

NEPHRETICUS LAPIS.—NEPHRITIC STONE.

SYNONIMES: — Pièrre nephretique, Jade nephrite ou oriental, FR.; Griesslein, GERM.; Piedracananor, Piedra nefritica, SPAN.

HISP.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN.

A stone of a green colour and greasy aspect.

It used formerly to be worn as an amulet as a preservative from epilepsy.

NERIUM OLEANDER, LINN.—COMMON ROSEBAY.

SYNONIMES :—Laurier Rose, FR.; Rosensorbeer, GERM.

GALL.; FERR.

This shrub is said to be originally from the East, but it is naturalized in the South of Europe. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, LINN; *Apocyneæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Blackw. *Herb.* t. 331)

The leaves (*Folia Nerii* seu *Rhododaphnis* seu *Rosaginis*) are employed. They are long, lanceolated, pointed, rigid, coriaceous, and of a deep green colour. They have a bitterish taste.

They are reputed narcotic. The infusion is used in tetters; and the powder, incorporated with lard, applied in itch.

NICOTIANA.—TOBACCO.

Two species of this genus of plants are used in medicine:

1. *Nicotiana Tabacum*, LINN.—Tobacco.

SYNONIMES :—Tabac ordinaire, FR.; Toback, Tobak, DAN.; GERM.; and SWED.; Bujjerbhang, ARAB.; Tambroco, BAL.; and JAP.; Petmne, BOHEM.; Youly, CARAMB.; Sang-yeu, CHIN.; Dunkola, CYNG.; Tumbaku, DUK.; and HIND.; Tabaco, HISP.; and PORT.; Tabak, DUT.; and POL.; Tabaco, ITAL.; Tambracu, MAL.; Quanryell, MEX.; Dhumrapatra, SANS.; Poghei elley, TAM.; Tamer, TART.; Poghako, TEL.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; AINSLIE; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PARIS; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

This plant is originally of South America, but is cultivated in Europe. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Solaneæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. VI. 336)

The leaves (*Herba Tabaci* seu *Nicotianæ*) are employed. They are very large, sessile, slightly decurrent at the base, oval, lanceolated, pointed, very entire, and nearly glabrous; they are green when fresh, but become brown after desiccation. Their odour is strong and disagreeable, and their taste, acrid, nauseous, and stupefying.

They contain, according to VAUQUELIN, a peculiar crystalline principle, *Nicotianine*, *Nicotine*, *Nicotianum*, which HERMBSTAEDT has succeeded in isolating.

2. *Nicotiana rustica*, LINN.

SYNONIME :—Tabac Rustique, FR.

GALL.

An original plant of America. (*Fig.* Blackw. *Herb.* t. 437)

The leaves (*Folia Nicotianæ rusticæ* seu *minoris*) are employed. They are oval, entire, obtuse, and sub-cordiform. They also contain nicotianine.

Tobacco is violently irritant, and poisonous in a large dose, occasioning vomiting, sanguinolent alvine dejections, vertigo and somnolency, acceleration of the pulse, diaphoresis, and diuresis. Besides its being in ordinary use as an errhine and masticatory, it is administered in chronic catarrhs and dropsy; employed in the form of lavement, it is useful to destroy ascarides, and also to induce a salutary irritation in the

rectum in cases of asphyxia and apoplexy: it is also useful externally, in tinea and itch.

Dose, from half a grain to five grains, of the powder.

ERRHINE POWDER. (HASS.; PIDERIT)

R. Tobacco, Leaves of Marjoram, Flowers of Lavender, } of each, one ounce.

Make a fine powder.

CEPHALIC POWDER. (BORIES)

R. Tobacco, half an ounce.
Marjoram, Lily of the Valley, Syrian Herb Mastic, } of each, half a dram.
Horse Chesnut, one dram.

Pulverize, and mix.

PILLS OF TOBACCO. (SUEC.; AUGUSTIN; VAN MONS)

R. Extract of Tobacco, one dram.
——— Liquorice, one ounce.
Vinegar of Squill, a sufficient quantity.

Make one hundred and eighty pills. (SWED.)

VAN MONS prescribes an equal part each, of tobacco and of liquorice-powder, with vinegar of squill.

R. Extract of Tobacco, one part.
——— Liquorice, six parts.
Liquorice Powder, two parts.

Make a pilular mass. (VAN MONS)

R. Virginian Tobacco, Conserve of Roses, } of each, one dram.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, a sufficient quantity.

Make sixty pills.—Dose, from one to three, two or three times a day.

These pills are reputed diuretic, and are said to be serviceable in dropsy.

EXTRACT OF TOBACCO.

Extractum Tabaci seu *Nicotianæ*. (FENN.; FULD.; SAX.; SUEC.; HERBIP.; VAN MONS)

R. Fresh Leaves of Tobacco, any quantity.

Bruise them in a stone mortar, express the juice, and immediately evaporate it in a water-bath to the required consistence. (HERBIP.)

R. Fresh Leaves of Tobacco, any quantity.

Bruise them in a mortar, and express the juice; evaporate it, without removing the scum, till the addition of one fourth of powdered dry leaves of tobacco is sufficient to give it the consistence of an extract.

R. Leaves of Tobacco, Cold Water, } of each, one part.

Macerate for twelve hours, and add

Boiling Water, four parts.

Strain when cold, clarify with white of egg, and set the liquor upon the fire; when it begins to thicken, strain it through a sieve, and finally evaporate it to the proper consistence, constantly stirring. (SAX.; VAN MONS)

R. Leaves of Tobacco, one part.
Water, two parts.

Boil a little over a slow fire, and strain with expression; boil the residue with fresh water, and strain again. Mix the decoctions, and evaporate in a water-bath. (SUEC.)

FULD. directs one pound of tobacco to be boiled in eight pounds of water, the decoction to be expressed, and the residue to be macerated in cold water, and again expressed: the mixed liquors to be then evaporated.

Dose, from three to six grains.

MITIGATED EXTRACT OF TOBACCO. (BRUNS.; HANN.; LIPP.; WIRTEM.; VAN MONS)

R. Leaves of Tobacco, any quantity.

Deprive them completely of all taste by repeated infusions in cold water; then pour upon them twice their weight of boiling water: express when cold, clarify the liquor with white of egg, and evaporate. (VAN MONS)

BRUNS.; LIPP.; and WIRTEM. direct one pound of leaves, deprived of their acridity, to be infused and then boiled in ten pounds of water till reduced to five.

It is stimulant, and is recommended in asthma.—Dose, one grain, three or four times a day.

DECOCTION OF TOBACCO.

Decoctum Tabaci seu *Nicotianæ*. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Dried Leaves of Tobacco, from two to four drams.
Boiling Water, one pound.

Boil for a few minutes; then digest for an hour, and strain.

It is employed in lavements, in ileus, obstinate constipation, and in cases of ascarides. It is also recommended by JUSTAMOND, in the form of lotion, in tinea; but it should be used with great caution, or it may occasion nausea and emesis.

ANTI-PSORIC LIQUOR. (FERR.)

R. Dried Leaves of Tobacco, two pounds.
Water, fifteen pounds.

Boil for an hour, and add

Subcarbonate of Soda, four ounces.

Strain at the end of twenty-four hours.—Dose, four ounces for each friction.

INFUSION OF TOBACCO.

Infusum Tabaci seu *Nicotianæ Tabaci.* (LOND.; DUBL.; AMER.; COXE; NIEMANN)

R. Leaves of Tobacco, one dram.
Boiling Water, one pint.

Macerate for an hour in a lightly covered vessel, and strain.

R. Leaves of Tobacco, two drams.
Boiling Water, four ounces.

Infuse in a water-bath for four hours; express, and add

Alcohol, one ounce.

Mix. (NIEMANN)

It is stimulant, and is extolled in asthma and hydrothorax.—Dose, from twenty to forty drops.

FOWLER recommended an infusion of one ounce of Virginian tobacco in one pound of boiling water; to be digested in a water-bath for an hour, and two ounces of alcohol added to every fourteen ounces of the expressed liquor. He prescribed from sixty to one hundred drops of this liquor to adults, in asthma and dysury.—MARRYAT recommends another infusion, for tinea, prepared with two ounces of tobacco and sixteen of spring water; adding one dram of solution of potass to the strained liquor. The hair is to be removed and the ulcers fomented with this lotion, the head, at the same time, being anointed morning and evening with a mixture of one ounce of resin cerate and two drams of proto-chloruret of mercury.

SYRUP OF TOBACCO.

Syrupus de Nicotiana. (BRUNS.; FULD.; LIPP.; WIRTEM.; BORIES; NIEMANN; PIERQUIN; SPIELMANN)

R. Juice of Tobacco Leaves, two pounds.
Hydromel, one pound and a half.
Oxymel, four ounces.

Digest for two or three days in a water-bath, in a warm place; pour off the clear liquor, set aside for twenty-four hours, and after the depuration, add,

White Sugar, three pounds.

Make a syrup. (WIRTEM.)

BRUNS. gives the same process, but prescribes a decoction made with six ounces of tobacco and six pounds of water, to be boiled down to two.

NIEMANN; and SPIELMANN prescribe forty-eight ounces of tobacco juice, four of oxymel, twelve of hydromel, and forty-eight of sugar.—BRERA; and PIERQUIN—three ounces of juice, four of oxymel, one of hydromel, and two of sugar.

R. Dried Leaves of Tobacco, half an ounce.
Water, six ounces.

Boil for an hour, and reject the decoction. Then add to the residue,

Root of Liquorice, one ounce.
Boiling Water, twelve ounces.

Boil for some time, till reduced to about three-fourths; express, and add to the liquor,

Despumated Honey, eight ounces.

Boil to the consistence of syrup. (FULD.; LIPP.)

IRRITANT LAVEMENT. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; ELLIS; NIEMANN; RATIER)

R. Leaves of Tobacco, one dram.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain eight ounces of decoction. (ELLIS; NIEMANN)

R. Leaves of Tobacco, one ounce.
Water, two pounds.

Boil, and add when strained,

Tartarized Antimony, twelve grains.

Dissolve. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; RATIER)

STIMULANT FOMENTATION.

Lotio Nicotianæ. (AUGUSTIN; RATIER)

R. Leaves of Tobacco, two ounces.
Water, one pound.

Boil and strain.—MARRYAT; and NIEMANN extol this liquor in tinea.

DIURETIC DROPS.

Guttulæ diureticæ. (HAMB.)

R. Leaves of Tobacco, one dram.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain one ounce of infusion; add to the strained liquor

Vinous Cinnamon Water, half an ounce.

Mix.

EMETIC CATAPLASM. (ELLIS)

R. Leaves of Tobacco, one ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to make a cataplasm, to be applied to the region of the stomach, when an emetic cannot be administered by the mouth.

WINE OF TOBACCO.

Vinum Tabaci seu *Nicotianæ* seu *Nicotianæ Tabaci.* (EDINB.; AMER.; LUSIT.; AUGUSTIN; COXE; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Leaves of Tobacco, one part.
Spanish White Wine, twelve parts.

Macerate for several days, and filter.

VAN MONS prescribes also two drams of tobacco and thirty ounces of wine.

It is powerfully stimulant and is recommended in dropsy.—Dose, from five to thirty drops.

TINCTURE OF TOBACCO. (AUGUSTIN; HUFELAND)

R. Leaves of Tobacco, two ounces.
Alcohol, one pound.

Infuse for three days, and strain. (HUFELAND)

AUGUSTIN prescribes one ounce of tobacco, and one pound of proof spirit.

It is diuretic.—Dose, from fifty to ninety drops, thrice a day.

DIURETIC MIXTURE.

Mixtura Nicotianæ diuretica. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Oxymel of Colchicum, ——— Squill, Tincture of Tobacco, Nitric Æther, of each, an equal part.

Mix.—Dose, a tea-spoonful, four times a day, in dropsy.

VINEGAR OF TOBACCO.

Acetum Nicotianæ. (HERBIP.)

R. Dried Leaves of Tobacco, one ounce.
Cloves, six.
Vinegar, one pound.

Digest for four days, in a moderate heat, and strain.

OXYMEL OF TOBACCO.

Oxymel Tabaci. (HERBIP.)

R. Vinegar of Tobacco, one part.
Honey, two parts.

Boil slowly to the consistence of syrup.

OIL OF TOBACCO. (GALL.; WIRTEM.)

R. Fresh Leaves of Tobacco, one pound.
Olive Oil, sixteen ounces.

Boil to the consumption of the humidity, and express. (WIRTEM.)

GALL. directs one pound of tobacco to be digested in two pounds of olive oil, in warm ashes for twenty-four hours, and the oil to be expressed; the maceration to be repeated with fresh leaves; then to boil slightly, and express.

It is recommended in itch, chilblains, paralysis, and indolent tumours.

TOBACCO LINIMENT.

Linimentum Tabaci. (AMER.; COXE)

R. Leaves of Tobacco, one ounce.
Lard, one pound.

Boil till the leaves become crisp, and strain.

TOBACCO OINTMENT.

Onguent anti-scrofuleux. (BRUNS.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; AUGUSTIN; PIERQUIN; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Leaves of Tobacco, three pounds.
Juice of Tobacco, nine ounces.
Lard, one pound and a half.

Macerate for twelve hours; then boil slowly to the consumption of the humidity: strain and add,

Resin, three ounces.
Yellow Wax, one ounce and a half.
Round Birthwort, in powder, three ounces.

Mix. (BRUNS.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; PIERQUIN; SPIELMANN)

AUGUSTIN prescribes three ounces of the juice of tobacco, three of yellow wax, one ounce and a half of resin, one of turpentine, and a sufficient quantity of oil of myrrh.

R. Empyreumatic Oil of Tobacco, one part.
Resin, two parts.
Green Fecula of Tobacco, four parts.
Lard, twelve parts.

Dissolve the fecula in the lard over a slow fire, then add the resin, and at the moment of its becoming cold, incorporate the oil. (VAN MONS)

R. Green Fecula of Tobacco, one part.
Lard, five parts.

Dissolve. (VAN MONS)

It is recommended in scrofula, itch, tinea, and atonic ulcers.

DETERGENT OINTMENT.

Unguentum mundificans Poterii. (SPIELMANN)

R. Leaves of Tobacco, six handfuls.
Butter, twenty-four ounces.
Turpentine, four ounces.

Macerate for eight days; then add to the expressed liquid.

Gum Ammoniac, Galbanum, } of each, two ounces.
Sulphuret of Antimony, Red Sulphuret of Mercury, } of each, three drams.
Myrrh, Olibanum, } of each, two drams.

Mix.—It is recommended in the cure of fistulous ulcers.

TOBACCO CERATE.

Ceratum Tabacinum. (NIEMANN)

R. Juice of Tobacco, Yellow Wax, } of each, three ounces.
Resin, one ounce and a half.
Oil of Myrrh, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—It is recommended by CONSBRUCH in herpetic affections where there is neither inflammation nor pain.

TOBACCO PLASTER.

Emplastrum de Nicotiana. (SPIELMANN)

R. Leaves of Tobacco, four ounces.
Olive Oil, twelve ounces.
Red Wine, five ounces.

Boil to the consumption of the humidity, express, and add,

Yellow Wax, Resin, } of each, twelve ounces.

When liquified, add,

Powdered Tacamahac, ——— Elemi, ——— Myrrh, ——— Aloes, } of each, one ounce.
Essential Oil of Tobacco, two ounces.

Mix.—TRILLER says that this plaster, applied to the abdomen, acts as a purgative.

ANTI-PSORIC OINTMENT. (FERR.)

R. Sulphur, Tobacco, } of each, two ounces.
White Hellebore, one ounce.
Syrian Herb Mastic, Rose-bay, } of each, half an ounce.
Muriate of Soda, five drams.
Rose Ointment, one pound.

Mix.

NIGELLA.

Three species of this genus of plants are met with in pharmacopœias :

1. *Nigella arvensis*, LINN.

SYNONIME :—*Nigelle des champs*, FR.

GENEV.

A common plant of Europe. (*Polyandria Pentaginia*, LINN. ; *Ranunculaceæ*, JUSS. ; *Fig.* Blackw. *Herb.* t. 126)

The seed is employed ; it is black, acrid, and aromatic.

2. *Nigella Damascena*, LINN.

SYNONIMES :—Nigelle de Damas, Barbiche, Barbe de Capucin, FR.

FERR. ; BRUGNATELLI.

A plant of the South of Europe. (*Fig.* Blackw. *Herb.* p. 558)

The seed is employed ; it is small, angular, black, and has a strong and aromatic odour.

3. *Nigella sativa*, LINN. — Small Garden Fennel Flower, Devil in a bush.

SYNONIMES : — Nigelle des jardins, Faux Cumin, FR. ; Zahmer shwarzkümmel, GERM. ; Czerny neb zahradnj kmjn, BOHEM. ; Hangernes kornrose, DAN. ; Neguilla sativa, SPAN. ; Veldrigelle, DUT. ; Nigella Romana, ITAL. ; Nigella ordinaria PORT. ; Swart kumin, SWED.

BRUNS. ; HISP. ; GALL. ; FERR. ; LIPP. ; SUEC. ; WIRTEM. ; HERBIP. ; BERGIUS ; BRUGNATELLI ; MURRAY and GMELIN ; SPIELMANN ; ZARDA.

A plant originally of the Levant, and common in the south of Europe. (*Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 119)

The seed (*Semen Nigellæ* seu *Melanthii* seu *Cumini nigri*) is employed. It is small, oval or long, nearly triangular, obtuse at one end, rather compressed, wrinkled obliquely, black without, and greenish-white within. It has a strong and disagreeable smell, and an acrid and aromatic taste.

It is slightly stimulant, but is rather culinary than medicinal.

NITROGENIUM.—NITROGEN, AZOTE.

SYNONIMES :— *Gaz azoticum.*—Azote, Alcaligène, Nitrogène, FR.

FERR.; BRUGNATELLI; SWEDIAUR.

R. Fresh Fibrine of Blood, washed, one ounce.

Put it in a matrass, and pour upon it Diluted Nitric Acid, two ounces.

Adapt a bent tube, apply heat, and receive the gas in a hydro-pneumatic apparatus. (BRUGNATELLI; SWEDIAUR)

FERR. directs sulphuret of iron to be put under a bell glass, and, after some time, the gas to be received.

It has been recommended by some to be inspired in chronic diseases of the lungs.

OXYGENATED NITROGEN.

Gaz azoticum oxygenatum; Gaz oxided'azote. (BRUGNATELLI; SWEDIAUR)

R. Nitrate of Ammonia, in powder, six ounces.

Put it into a matrass to which is adapted a tube having a bladder at its extremity. Apply the flame of a spirit lamp to the bottom of the matrass, and receive the gas till white or red vapours appear.

This gas produces, when inspired, a kind of temporary delirium, with great propensity to muscular motion, from which latter property it has been recommended to be employed in paralysis.

NOSTOCHIUM COMMUNE, VAUCH.

SYNONIMES :—Nostoc, Nostoch commun, Crachat de lune, Salive de Coucou, FR.

BRUNS.

An alga which appears on the ground in wet weather. It does not appear to have any root. (*Fig.* Œd. *Fl. Dan.* t. 885. f. 1)

It is composed of a frond, at first globular, then irregular, folded, undulated, lobed, and vesiculous. It is of an olive-green colour, but blackens as it becomes dry.

It is emollient.

NUX VOMICA.

SYNONIMES :—Noix vomique, FR.; Brechnuss, Kræhenange, GERM.; Khanekulkeb, ARAB.; Ma-tsin, CHIN.; Kodakaddurualta, CYNG.; Brænknœde, DAN.; Kuchla, DUK.; and HIND.; Nuez vomica, SPAN.; Breekroeten, DUT.; Noce vomica., ITAL.; Noz vomica, PORT.; Culaka, Kutaka, Veschamustirijum, SANS.; Rœfkaka, SWED.; Yettil cottay, TAM.; Muscadi, Mustighenza, TEL.

DUBL.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FULD.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; WURCEB.; AINSLIE; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PARIS; SPIELMANN.

This is a flattish, button-shaped seed, of about half an inch in diameter and one or two lines thick, umbilicated in the centre, and of a horny consistence. Its colour is grey, and it is silky on the surface; it is inodorous, but has an acrid, bitter, and rather nauseous taste.

It comes from the *Strychnos Nux vomica*, LINN.; a tree of the East Indies. (*Pentandria Monogynia* LINN.; *Apocyneæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. V. 249)

According to PELLETIER and CAVENTOU, it contains strychnine and igasuric acid. Brucine has also been found in it.

It is one of the most powerful stimulants and poisons, exciting spasmodic and tetanic contraction. It is administered in palsy, in the dose of from four to fifteen grains.

POWDER OF NUX VOMICA.

Pulvis Nucis vomicæ. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Nux Vomica, three grains.
Gum Arabic, } of each,
White Sugar, } half a scruple.

Mix.—Hufeland extols this powder in dysentery.—The dose to be given thrice a day.

STIMULANT PILLS.

Pilulæ nervosum et musculare systema vellicantes. (Brera; Ellis)

R. Nux Vomica, half a dram.
Conserve of Roses, a sufficient quantity.

Make ten pills.—Dose, one, twice or thrice a day. (Ellis)

R. Nux Vomica, from one to six grains.
White Sugar, half a scruple.
Rob of Elder, a sufficient quantity.

Make six pills.—Dose, one, every two hours. (Brera)

They are prescribed in paralysis, epilepsy, chorea, hypochondria, hysteria, &c.

AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF NUX VOMICA.

Extractum Nucis vomicæ aquosum. (Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Hass.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Swediaur)

R. Nux Vomica, rasped, one pound.
Boiling Water, eight pounds.

Digest for twenty-four hours; then boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain: boil the residue for a quarter of an hour in four pounds of water, and strain again. Mix the two liquors, set aside, decant, and evaporate. (Ant.)

Bavar.; Hass.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Niemann; and Swediaur give nearly the same process, requiring the nux vomica to be repeatedly boiled till the water ceases to acquire any bitterness; the decoctions to be then mixed together and evaporated.

Dose, from two to twenty grains, twice or thrice a day, augmenting it very gradually, in paralysis.

ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT OF NUX VOMICA.

Extractum Nucis vomicæ alcoholicum (Dubl.; Belg.; Gall.; Ferr.; Hann.; Sax.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Magendie; Pierquin; Van Mons)

Extractum Nucis Vomicæ. (Dubl.)

R. Nux Vomica, rasped, eight ounces.
Proof Spirit, two pints.

Digest for three days in a close vessel; then strain with strong expression; add to the residuum one pint and a half of proof spirit; digest for three days, and express again. Mix the tinctures, distil till reduced to one fourth, and evaporate the residue, constantly stirring, to the proper consistence, with a medium heat obtained from steam. The process should be conducted so as to prevent as much as possible the contact of the air.

The softer extract should be sprinkled with rectified spirit.

Gall.; and Ferr. direct one part of nux vomica to be digested in four parts of alcohol (22 degrees) for twenty-four hours in a covered vessel, and the expressed residue to be digested in three parts of alcohol (12 degrees); the expressed tinctures to be then distilled to three fourths and the remainder to be evaporated in a water-bath to the proper consistence.

R. Nux Vomica, rasped, any quantity.
Alcohol (22 degrees), a sufficient quantity.

Digest, renewing the alcohol from time to time till it ceases to acquire either colour or taste. Mix and filter the tinctures, reduce them one fifth by distillation, and evaporate the residue in a water-bath. (Belg.; Gall.; Hann.; Sax.; Pierquin; Van Mons)

R. Nux Vomica, rasped, any quantity.

Exhaust it by alcohol (40 degrees) at the lowest possible temperature; then slowly evaporate the tincture to the proper consistence. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Magendie)

It is recommended in every species of paralysis.—Dose, one or two grains, in pills, increasing it, by one grain, every day till the desired effect is produced. The dose has in this way been carried to twenty-four or thirty grains daily before tetanic symptoms have supervened; but four or six grains are sufficient in the greater number of cases. This applies to the extract prepared with alcohol at 40 degrees, for that prepared with a weaker spirit, is not so strong, containing a great proportion of gummy matter.

HARD EXTRACT OF NUX VOMICA. (Magendie)

R. Alcoholic Tincture of Nux Vomica, any quantity.

Filter it, and evaporate it in dishes.

The tincture employed should be as concentrated as possible, and prepared with alcohol at 36 degrees.

Dose, from one grain to ten grains progressively.

ANTHELMINTIC PILLS. (NIEMANN)

R. Gum Ammoniac, Soap, Resin of Jalap, } of each, one scruple.
Alcoholic Extract of Nux Vomica, half a scruple.
Essence of Amber, a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of one grain each.—Dose, twelve in the course of a week.

EXCITANT PILLS. (BORIES)

R. Alcoholic Extract of Nux Vomica, Conserve of Lime Tree Flowers, } of each, half a dram.

Make pills of two grains each.—Dose, one every morning, fasting; encreasing one every week.

NIEMANN has successfully employed, in spasmodic cardialgia, [a very rare disease, EDIT.] pills of one grain, made with one part of extract and five parts of assafœtida.

SOLUTION OF EXTRACT OF NUX VOMICA.

Emulsio cum Nuce vomica. (AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN)

R. Extract of Nux Vomica, ten grains.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, one ounce.
Spring Water, six ounces.

Mix.—It is extolled by HUFELAND, in dysentery.—Dose, two spoonfuls every two hours.—One ounce of syrup may be added.

ANTI-GONORRHŒIC MIXTURE.

Decoctum Cucumerum cum Extracto Nucis vomicæ. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Extract of Nux Vomica, half a dram.
Decoction of Cucumber, six ounces.
Linseed Oil, triturated with Yolk of Egg, one ounce.
Honey, half an ounce.

Mix.—Dose, two spoonfuls every two hours.—It is recommended by HANDEL, as an excellent remedy in every stage of gonorrhœa.

TINCTURE OF NUX VOMICA.

Tinctura Strychnos seu *Nucis vomicæ* seu *Nucum vomicarum.* (GALL.; FERR.; LIPP.; SAX.; BORIES; ELLIS; HUFELAND; MAGENDIE; NIEMANN; PIERQUIN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Nux Vomica, rasped, one part.
Diluted Alcohol, eight parts.

Infuse without heat for three days; then having digested in a water-bath for six hours, express, and filter. (NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

SWEDIAUR prescribes one ounce and a half of nux vomica and two pounds of alcohol (0.935).—SAX.—one part of nux vomica and five parts of proof spirit.—NIEMANN, after WIEL—one of nux vomica and four of rectified spirit.—GALL.; and LIPP.—one of nux vomica and four of alcohol (22 degrees).—HUFELAND—one of nux vomica and six of alcohol.

R. Hard Extract of Nux Vomica, three grains.
Alcohol (36 degrees), one ounce.

Dissolve. (FERR.; BORIES; ELLIS; HENRI; MAGENDIE; PIERQUIN)

This tincture was originally known under the title of *Gouttes uterines de la reine d'Espagne.*—That which VAN MONS gives is prescribed in the dose of from forty to eighty drops, and that of MAGENDIE also by drops. The indications are the same as for the alcoholic extract. It is also used externally, in liniments, in cases of paralysis and partial atrophies.

BITTER DROPS. (RATIER)

R. Spirit of Wormwood, two pounds.
Nux Vomica, one pound.
Solution of Subcarbonate of Potass, half an ounce.
Soot, one dram.

Infuse for fifteen days in a water-bath; express, and filter.—Dose, from one drop to eight drops or more, in a glassful of bitter infusion; in flatulent colic.

NYMPHÆA.—WATER LILY.

Two species of this genus of plants are used in medicine:

1. *Nymphæa alba,* LINN.—White Water Lily.

SYNONIMES:—Nénuphar blanc, FR.; Weisse Seerose, Seeblume, Wasserlilie, Wasserrose, Haarwurz, GERM.; Seeblomster, DAN.; Nenufar blanco, SPAN.; Witte plompen, DUT.; Nenufaro bianco, ITAL.; Wodna lilia, POL.; Nymphæa branca, PORT.; Sjæblad, SWED.

BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; GENEV. WIRTEM.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI,

Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

This plant is common throughout Europe. (*Polyandria Polygynia*, Linn.; *Nymphaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. V. 247)

The root and flowers are employed.

The root (*Radix Nymphææ albæ* seu *Nenupharis* seu *Nenufaris*) is very long, cylindrical, thick, nodose, fleshy, and of a spongy texture. It is brown without, and yellowish-white within; its taste is bitterish and rather styptic.

The flowers have an agreeable odour which is removed by desiccation. They contain much insipid mucilage.

The root contains a great deal of starch, and is very nutritious. The flowers are classed among the sedatives.

2. *Nymphæa lutea*, Linn.—Yellow Water Lily.

Synonime:—Nénuphar jaune, Fr.

Gall.

A plant of Europe. (*Fig.* Blackw. *Herb.* t. 491)

The root resembles the preceding. The flowers are yellow.

COLD PEARL SPECIES.

Species diamargaritæ frigidæ. (Wirtem.)

R. Oriental Pearls, six drams.
White Coral,
Red Coral,
Flowers of Borage,
——— White Water Lily,
——— Red Roses, } of each, two drams.
Kermes Grains,
Aloe Wood,
White Sanders,
Yellow Sanders,

Make a powder.—It used formerly to be recommended in phthisis and inconvalescence after malignant fevers.—Dose, from one to two scruples.

COLD SPECIES OF PRECIOUS STONES.

Species de Gemmis frigidæ. (Wirtem.)

R. Prepared Ivory, one ounce.
——— Oriental Pearls, six drams.
White Coral, } of each, half an ounce.
Red Coral, }
Hyacinth,
Emerald,
Sapphire,
Garnet,
White Sanders, } of each, three drams.
Yellow Sanders,
Red Sanders,
Flowers of Borage,
——— Bugloss,
——— Water Lily, } of each, two drams.
——— Roses, three drams.
Gold Leaves, twenty.

Mix, and make a powder.—It used to be formerly administered in phthisis, to diminish nocturnal sweats.—Dose, from a scruple to half a dram.

CONSERVE OF WATER LILY. (Sard.)

R. Petals of Water Lily, bruised and reduced to a pulp with a little sugar, one part.
Sugar, three parts.

Apply heat, and mix.

DISTILLED WATER OF WATER LILY. (Gall.; Palat.; Sard.)

R. Flowers of Water Lily, one part.
Water, four parts.

Infuse for six hours, and distil one half.

INFUSION OF WATER LILY.

Infusum Florum Nymphæ. (Sard.)

R. Fresh Flowers of Water Lily, two pounds.
Boiling Water, eight pounds.

Digest for eight hours, and express slightly; repeat the operation twice more with fresh flowers.

SYRUP OF WATER LILY.

Syrupus Nymphææ seu *de Floribus Nymphææ albæ.* (Hisp.; Gall.)

R. Fresh Petals of White Water Lily, one pound.
Boiling Water, four pounds.

Infuse for a quarter of an hour, and strain with slight expression; add to the liquor

White Sugar, six pounds.

Make a syrup. (Hisp.)

Gall. directs four pounds of petals to be infused for twelve hours in eight of water; the liquor to be slightly expressed, set apart for a few hours, and then decanted; double the quantity of white sugar to be then added, and a syrup with the heat of a water-bath.

ANTI-SPASMODIC POTION. (Pierquin)

R. Almond Emulsion, four ounces.
Syrup of Water Lily, half an ounce.
——— Amber, two drams.

Mix.

OCYMUM.—BASIL.

Two species of this genus of plants are spoken of in pharmacopœias:

1. *Ocymum basilicum*, LINN.—Sweet Basil.

SYNONIMES:—Basilic commun, Grand Basilic, FR.; Basilienkraut, Kœnigskraut, Herrnkraut, GERM.; Basilic, DAN.; Subzekebinge, DUK.; Albahaca, SPAN.; Kali tulsi, HIND.; Balsemkruid, DUT.; Basilico, ITAL.; Debanschab, PERS.; Bazylico, POL.; Alsavaca, PORT.; Manjirika, SANS.; Basilika, SWED.; Tirnut patchie verie, TAM.; Vepudipatsa vittilu, TEL.

AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FULD.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN.

A plant originally from the East. (*Didynamia Gymnospermia*, LINN.; *Labiatæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 26)

The herb, flowers, and seeds are employed.

The herb (*Herba Basilici majoris* seu *citrati* seu *Ocymi vulgatioris* seu *medii* seu *magni*) consists of a slightly hairy stem, and of petiolated, oval, lanceolated leaves, somewhat ciliated on the borders, and sparsely notched. It has a very agreeable odour and an aromatic taste.

The flowers are white, and are disposed in whirls.

The seeds are small, oblong, and black. They have an aromatic odour, but no taste.

It is stimulant.—Dose, two drams and a half, infused in two pounds of boiling water.

2. *Ocymum minimum*, LINN.

SYNONIME;—Basilic à petites feuilles, FR. BAVAR.

A plant of the East Indies, cultivated in Europe. (*Fig.* Schk. *Bot. Hand.* t. 166)

The herb (*Herba Basilici minimi*) is employed. It consists of a branching stem, and of numerous acute, obtuse, or round leaves, rather thick, green or reddish, of a strong and agreeable odour, and of a very aromatic taste.

ESSENTIAL OIL OF SWEET BASIL.

R. Flowering Herb of Sweet Basil, five parts.
Water, seven parts.
Distil, and separate the oil.

The distilled water is now frequently employed, in the dose of one or two ounces.

ŒSYPUS.—YELK OF WOOL.

SYNONIMES:—Suint, FR.; Hisopo humedo, SPAN.

An oleagino-extractive substance of a fetid odour, with which the wool of sheep is impregnated.

It contains, according to VAUQUELIN, a fat animal matter and carbonate of lime, with a little acetate and hydro-chlorate of potass.

It enters into several plasters.—HISP. directs it to be purified by boiling it in water in sufficient quantity to obtain a thick liquid, which is to be strained through a silk-sieve, and then evaporated to the consistence of soft extract.

OLEUM CAJEPUTI.—CAJEPUT OIL.

SYNONIMES:—*Oleum Cajuputi* seu *Cajaputi* seu *Cajeput.*—Huile de Cajeput, FR.; Cajaputœl, GERM.; Cajaput olie, DAN.; kyaputi ka tail, DUK.; Cajaputa, MAH.; Kayu putich, MAL.; Kayaputi tayilam, TAM.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; AINSLIE

BERGIUS; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN.

A transparent fluid oil, of a green colour, lighter than water, and of a strong, aromatic, and rather agreeable odour.

It is obtained by distilling the leaves of the *Melaleuca Cajaputi*, MAT., a tree of the East Indies. (*Polyadelphia Polyandria*, LINN.; *Myrtaceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Rumph. *Amb.* II. p. 72. t. 6. and tab. 17. f. 1)

It has hitherto been attributed, and erroneously according to AINSLIE, to the *Melaleuca leucodendron*, LINN. It appears, however, that several species of this genus, if not all, yield a similar oil.

It is excitant, nervine and diuretic.—Dose, from two to twelve drops, on sugar.

OLEOSACCHARUM OF CAJEPUT. (SWEDIAUR)

R. White Sugar, one dram.
Cajeput Oil, two drops.
Triturate together.

STIMULANT DROPS.

Liquor Olei animalis et Cajeputi. (AUGUSTIN)

R. DIPPEL'S Animal Oil, one dram.
Cajeput Oil, half a dram.
Mix.—Dose, five, ten, or fifteen drops.

STIMULANT EMULSION.

Emulsio Cajeputi. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Thick Mucilage of Gum Arabic, three drams.
Cajeput Oil, one dram.
Water, four ounces.
Mix.

OLEUM OLIVARUM.—OLIVE OIL.

SYNONIMES:—Huile d'olive, FR.; Baumœl, Olivenœl, GERM.; Bomolie, DAN.; Aceyte comun, SPAN.; Olyfoly, DUT.; Azeite, PORT.; Bomolja, SWED.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; BORUS; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WURCEB.; BERGIUS; COXE; MURRAY and GMELIN; PARIS; SAUNDERS; SPIELMANN.

A fluid, fixed oil, nearly transparent, of a yellowish or greenish colour, inodorous, and of a bland taste. It is the lightest of all fixed oils, and is the most esteemed for alimentary uses. Its green colour is owing to the presence of chlorophylle, its yellow, to a vegetable principle, the presence of which is manifested after exposure to the air; its odour is derived from another peculiar principle.

It is obtained by expressing, boiling, or fermenting the fruit of the olive tree, *Olea Europœa*, LINN., a tree of the south of Europe. (*Diandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Jasmineæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 319) It appears to be originally from Asia Minor.

OILY POTION. (RATIER)

R. Gum potion, four ounces.
Olive Oil, half an ounce.
Mix.—For one dose.

OILY EMULSION.

Emulsio oleosa. (WURCEB.)

R. Olive Oil, one ounce.
Yolk of Egg, one.
Water, seven ounces.
Mix.

OILY LAVEMENT.

Clysma oleosum. (BRERA; SWEDIAUR)

R. Emollient Decoction, nine ounces.
Olive Oil, three ounces.
Honey, one ounce.
Mix.—Half an ounce of sulphate or of muriate of soda may be added. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Decoction of Barley, } of each,
Olive Oil, } four ounces.
Mix. (BRERA)

BRICK OIL.

Oleum Laterum seu *de Lateribus* seu *Philosophorum* seu *Olivarum empyreumaticum.* (BRUNS.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.)

R. Bruised Brick, any quantity.

Impregnate it with olive oil, and distil from a glass retort, with the gradually raised heat of a sand-bath; separate the oil from the liquor which passes over with it, and rectify it by re-distilling it with ashes.

It is stimulant, and was formerly reputed resolvent and antiseptic. It used also to be applied as a detergent to ulcers.

OLEUM PALMÆ.—PALM OIL.

SYNONIMES:—*Palmæ Sebaceum.*—Huile de Palme, FR.

EDINB.; AMST.; BRUNS.; GALL.; SUEC.; BERGIUS; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

A concrete oil, having the consistence of butter, of a golden-yellow colour, an agreeable violaceous odour, and very bland taste.

It is derived from the *Cocos butyracea*, LINN.; a tree of South America and of Africa (Pis. *Ind. res nat. et med.* p. 215), or, according to JACQUIN, of the *Elais Guineensis* (*Fig.* Jacq. *Stirp. Amer.* 360. t. 257)

It is not distinguished by any peculiar property from the other fixed oils, and it is now nearly disused.

OLIBANUM.

SYNONIMES:—Frankincense; *Thus*, *Thus verum*, *Gummi Olibani*; *κέδρος*.—Oliban, Encens, FR.; Weihrauch, GERM.; Luban, ARAB.; and MAL.; Kadidlo, BOHEM.; Virok, DAN.; Avul cundur, DUK.; Inciense, SPAN.; Kundir zuchir, HIND., Wierook, DUT.; Incenso, ITAL.; and PORT.; Kadzidlo biale, POL.; Wirach, SWED.; Labuniya, SYR.; Paringhi Sambrani, TAM.

LOND.; DUBL.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; AINSLIE; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PARIS; PIDERIT; SAUNDERS; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

A gum-resin in oblong, irregular tears of the size of a pea and larger, isolated, agglomerated, or geminated, bearing in the latter cases the names of *Male Olibanum* and *Female Olibanum*, from their fancied resemblance to nipples and to testicles.

Olibanum is dry, fragile, semi-transparent, of a pale-yellow colour with an outer stratum of farinous powder. It softens in the mouth, and adheres to the teeth. Its odour is balsamic, particularly when burnt, and its taste is rather warm and bitter. The finest pieces are called *Olibanum electum*, and the impure, *Olibanum in sortis*.

We are not certain what plant furnishes this substance. It does not come from the *Juniperus lycia*, *J. phœnicea*, or *J. thurifera*, as many authors have supposed. COLBROOK says that it is the *Libanus thurifera*, a tree of the mountains of India. (*Decandria Monogynia*, LINN., *Terebenthaceæ*, JUSS.). Others think it is a species of *Amyris*.

It is stimulant, and is esteemed diuretic and vulnerary.—Dose, half a dram.

It is more frequently employed in fumigations than administered internally.

COMPOUND POWDER OF OLIBANUM. (NIEMANN)

R. Olibanum, Orange Peel, } of each, ten grains.
Oak Bark, five grains.

Pulverize and mix.—HEBERDEN extolled this in leucorrhœa.—Dose, one powder, every three hours, in concert with decoction of oak bark as drink and also in enemata.

The oak bark in this case is evidently the principal agent.

FUMIGATORY SPECIES.

Species Fumales pro Suffimento. (FULD.)

R. Olibanum, Juniper, } of each, four ounces.
Amber, Cascarilla, } of each, one ounce.
Flowers of Tansey, two ounces.

Mix.—Recommended in asthenic rheumatism.

BALSAMIC PILLS. (AUGUSTIN; SAUNDERS)

R. Extract of Cascarilla, two drams.

R. Extract of Liquorice, Olibanum, } of each, five drams.
Saffron, four scruples.
Peruvian Balsam, one scruple.

Make pills of two grains each. (Augustin)

R. Olibanum, Gum Arabic, Extract of Liquorice, } of each, two drams.
Peruvian Balsam, a sufficient quantity.

Make four pills. (Saunders)

Dose, from four to eight, twice a day; in asthenic hæmoptysis.—They are recommended by Reil.

STIMULANT DRAUGHT.

Haustus ex Olibano. (Saunders; Swediaur)

R. Olibanum, White Sugar, } of each, half a dram.
Water, ten drams.
Tincture of Orange Peel, two drams.

Mix. (Saunders)

R. Olibanum, half a dram.
Honey, a sufficient quantity.
Simple Alexiteric Water, one ounce and a half.
Spirituous Water of Jamaica Pepper, Syrup of Tolu, } of each, two drams.

Mix. (Swediaur)

To be taken twice a day in leucorrhœa.

ONISCUS ASELLUS, Linn.—WOOD-LOUSE, SLATER, MILLEPEDE.

Synonimes:—Cloporte, Fr.; Kellerwurm, Kelleresel, Germ.; Shuk ketrold, Dan.; Galminha Eucarrucha, Span.; Pissebedden, Dut.; Centogambo, Porcelletto, Ital.; Stonog, Pol.; Centopea, Port.; Græsugga, Swed.

Amst.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Ainslie; Guibourt; Spielmann.

A crustaceous insect very common every where. (*Isopodes Cloportides*, Lat.; *Fig.* Paaz. *Faun. Germ.* fasc. IX. 21) It is smooth, and ash coloured, with yellowish and black spots.

Wood-lice are reputed deobstruent and diuretic. They were formerly much esteemed in dropsy and asthma.—Dose, of the expressed juice, half an ounce. Fuld. requires those in *muris non sub trabibus collecti.*

CONSERVE OF WOOD-LICE.

Conserva Millepedum. (Fuld.; Lipp.; Wirtem.; Niemann)

R. Living Wood-lice, one pound.
White Sugar, two pounds and a half.

Triturate together. (Lipp.; Wirtem.; Niemann)

Fuld. prescribes one part of wood-lice and two parts of sugar.

Dose, one or two drams.

BROTH OF WOOD-LICE.

Jus Millepedum. (Augustin)

R. Wood-lice, one dram.
Aromatic Liquor, half an ounce.
Broth, nine ounces.

It is diuretic.

INFUSION OF WOOD-LICE.

Infusum Millepedum. (Sard.)

R. Living Wood-lice, bruised, six drams.
Water, three ounces.
Alcohol, one ounce.

Macerate for an hour, and express strongly.

SYRUP OF WOOD-LICE. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Sugar, twelve ounces.
Root of Asparagus, ——— Liquorice, Raisins, Leaves of Pellitory of the Wall, Manna, } of each, two drams.

Make a syrup. Then

R. Juice of Borage, ——— Bugloss, } of each, two ounces.
Bruised Wood-lice, one ounce and a half.

Mix, filter, and add to four ounces of the liquor,

Sugar, half a pound.

Dissolve in a water-bath, and mix the syrup with the preceding.

It is recommended in hooping cough and in catarrhal cough.

DIURETIC WINE. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; SAINTE-MARIE; SPIELMANN)

R. Living Wood-lice, bruised, one ounce.
Acidulous White Wine, six ounces.

Triturate gradually together, and express. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; SAINTE-MARIE)

SPIELMANN prescribes one ounce of wood-lice, one of sugar, and four ounces of wine.

DIURETIC LIQUOR. (PIERQUIN)

R. Wood-lice, from thirty to forty.
Alkekenge Berries, from twenty to thirty.
Juniper Berries, six.

Bruise then in a stone mortar, and add gradually,

White Wine, a sufficient quantity.

Express.

TINCTURE OF WOOD-LICE. (BRUNS.)

R. Dried Wood-lice, half an ounce.
Rectified Spirit, six ounces.

Digest, express, and filter.

ONOPORDON ACANTHIUM, LINN.—COTTON THISTLE.

SYNONIMES: — Chardon aux Anes, FR.; Breite Wegdistel, GERM.; Witte Wegdistel, DUT.

BRUNS.; GALL.; HASS.; ROSS.; WIRTEM.; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN; PIDERIT.

A common plant of Europe. (*Syngenesia Polygamia Æqualis*, LINN.; *Synantheræ*, CASS. *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 359)

The herb (*Herba Cardui tomentosi* seu *Acanthii vulgaris* seu *Spinæ albæ*) is employed. It consists of sessile, oval, long, dentated spinous leaves. It is destitute of smell, but has a bitter taste.

Its juice is esteemed useful in cancer of the face. The lint which is applied should be dipped in it.

EXTRACT OF COTTON THISTLE.

Extractum Cardui tomentosi. (FULD.; LIPP.)

R. Herb of Cotton Thistle, any quantity.

Bruise in a wooden or stone mortar, enclose the pulp in a linen bag, express the juice, and evaporate it, when depurated, in a water-bath to the consistence of an extract.

Dose, from ten to twenty grains.

ONOSMA ECHIOIDES, LINN.—YELLOW ALKANET.

SYNONIMES:—Orcanette jaune, FR.; Natterkopfartige Lotwurzel, GERM.; Wolowy gazyk Cerweny, BOHEM.

GALL.; BRUGNATELLI; ZARDA.

A plant of the south of Europe. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Borragineæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Jacq. *Austr.* t. 295)

The root is employed; the bark of which contains a yellow colouring principle.

It is slightly astringent.

OPHIOGLOSSUM VULGATUM, LINN.—ADDERSTONGUE.

SYNONIMES: — Ophioglosse, Langue de Serpent, FR.; Schlangenzunge, GERM.; Slangetunge, DAN.; Lingua de Sierpe, SPAN.; Natertong, DUT.; Lingua di serpente, ITAL.; Lingua de serpente, PORT.; Læke tunga, SWED.

GALL.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN.

This plant is found all over Europe. (*Cryptogamia*, LINN.; *Filices*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Œd. *Fl. Dan.* t. 147)

The herb (*Herba Ophioglossi* seu *Echioglossi* seu *Linguæ serpentariæ*) is employed. It consists of amplexicaul, oval, obtuse, very entire, glabrous fronds, without nervures. It is without odour, and has a mucilaginous and sweetish taste.

It was esteemed vulnerary.

OPHIORRHIZA MUNGOS, Linn.—INDIAN SNAKE-ROOT.

Synonimes :—Mungos, Fr.; Indische Schlangenwurz, Germ.; Mendi, Wal eka-Weriya, Cyng.; Slangerod, Dan.; Raiz de Serpiente, Span.; Ostindische schlangenwortel, Dut.; Radice di serpe, Ital.; Kajo ular, Jav.; Colubrina, Port.; Ormrot, Swed.

Bruns.; Hisp.; Wirtem.; Ainslie; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A plant of the Indies. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Gentianeæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Plenk. *Pl. med.* t. 90)

The root (*Radix Mungos* seu *Serpentum*) is employed. It is simple, contorted, and channelled; the bark is wrinkled and porous, inodorous, and very bitter.

It used formerly to be esteemed a specific against the bites of venemous animals, and consequently as alexipharmic.

OPIUM.

Synonimes :—*Opium thebaicum, Meconium.*—Opium, Fr.; and Pol.; Mohnsaft, Germ.; Ufiun, Arab.; and Mal.; Hapium, Bali.; Abim, Cyng.; Afim, Duk.; Opio, Span.; Ital.; and Port.; Ufim, Hind.; Turk Heulzop, Dut.; Apium, Jav.; Caruppa, Mal.; Schirik haskasch, Pers.; Apaynum, Sans.; Apini, Tam.; and Tel.; Madjun, Turk.

Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Cast. Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Sard.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Ainslie; Bergius; Coxe; Murray and Gmelin; Paris; Piderit; Saunders; Spielmann.

Opium is the concrete juice that has flowed from incisions made in the capsule of the poppy before it is ripe. There are two kinds of it known in commerce, the Turkish and the Indian. They are easily distinguished from each other; the former is in cakes of a flat form, homogeneous, dry, compact, and heavy; opaque, of a deep brown colour, and, when broken, shewing a bright fracture; it has a nauseous, bitter, and pungent taste, and a very unpleasant odour peculiar to itself. The latter is much less consistent, it is always ductile, and sometimes is met with as soft as pitch; its colour is darker, its taste more nauseous but less bitter, and its odour is slightly empyreumatic. This is not so much esteemed as the former, and, of course, it is considerably cheaper.

Although many able chemists have made the composition of opium the subject of their researches for some years past, it appears that this is not yet perfectly known. It is very probable that there are several new principles in it which remain to be discovered. The most important of them that we are already acquainted with, are *Narcotine*, and an alkali discovered by Sertuerner, *Morphine*, which is found combined with an acid, equally peculiar to opium called *Meconic Acid*.

The *modus operandi* of opium has long been a source of dispute; by some it is represented to be a powerful stimulant, by others, a direct sedative that never stimulates at all. The fact is, that in a certain dose, variable according to idiosyncracy, it acts as an excitant; in a stronger dose, as a sedative; and, in a still stronger, as a poison. But whether it acts by producing simple revulsion, or by a direct action on the nervous system, remains yet a problem. The Persians, Turks, Syrians, Chinese, and Malays, who take great quantities of it at once, are affected in the same manner as we find the drinkers of ardent spirits are.

Opium, being in many instances adulterated with foreign substances, several pharmacopœias, Lond.; Dubl.; Gall.; Amst.

and SWEDIAUR direct it to be purified.—LOND.; AMST.; and GALL. direct it to be softened with boiling water, the mass to be strained through linen, and then evaporated to the required consistence.—DUBL.; and SWEDIAUR direct it to be dissolved in proof spirit, the solution to be filtered, the spirit to be distilled off, and the residue evaporated to a proper consistence. The Crude Opium, *Opium crudum*, having undergone this operation, is then called Purified Opium, *Opium depuratum* seu *colatum*.

I. *Preparations which contain only a part of the constituent principles of Opium, with or without the menstruum employed to extract it.*

A.

Extraction by Distillation.

WATER OF OPIUM.

Aqua Opii. (SAX.; NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Crude Opium, one part.
Water, two parts.

Distil one half of the liquid. (SAX.; NIEMANN)

VAN MONS directs six parts to be distilled from a mixture of one part of opium and twelve parts of water.—VAN MONS also directs opium to be dissolved in six parts of water, and distilled to dryness.

It is not yet known what the chemical composition of this distilled water is, but it is conjectured to contain what is called the virous principle of opium, and is said by some authors to possess powerful narcotic virtues; but it is probably not of much value.

Dose, from two to six drams, with simple syrup.

B.

Extraction by Acetic Acid.

VINEGAR OF OPIUM.

Acetum Opii. (DUBL.)

R. Turkish Opium, four ounces.
Distilled Vinegar, one pound.

Triturate the opium to a pulp with part of the vinegar; then add the remainder, and macerate in a stopped bottle for seven days, frequently shaking. Pour off the clear liquor and filter it.

ACETOSE TINCTURE OF OPIUM.

Acetum Opii. (VAN MONS)

R. Opium, sliced, one part.
Rectified Spirit, six parts.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, in a water-bath, then add,

White Wine Vinegar, six parts.

Put it in a cool place and let it macerate for several days; then express and filter.

BLACK DROP.

Essence noire Anglaise. (AMER.; COXE; FEE; NIEMANN; PARIS; VAN MONS)

R. Opium, half a pound.
White Wine Vinegar, three pounds.
Nutmegs, bruised, one ounce and a half.
Saffron, half an ounce.

Boil till it has acquired a proper consistence, and add,

White Sugar, four ounces.
Yeast of Beer, one ounce.

Having digested it for seven weeks, expose it to the air till it becomes of the consistence of syrup; then strain and put it into bottles with the addition of a little sugar. (AMER.; COXE; FEE; NIEMANN)

VAN MONS directs six parts of opium to be mixed with three of white sugar, one part and a half of nutmegs, one of saffron, and forty-eight parts of verjuice; one part of yeast of beer to be then added, and the whole put into a shallow open vessel and left exposed to the action of a dry air till the supernatant liquor shall have acquired the consistence of a syrup: it is then to be decanted and preserved.

This preparation probably owes its activity to the acetate of morphine which is formed during the operation.

We find a preparation somewhat similar to this in the formulary of the republic of Genoa (1791) under the name of *Ethiops Vegetal.* It is directed there to take any quantity of opium, *crucibulo vitreato immittatur: sub agitatione adspergatur pluries vinum album; refrigefactum et pulveratum comburatur, simulque denuo humectatur vino; ad dimidium pondus reductum, addatur acetum acerrimum, dein siccatur massa.* In this preparation morphine would be separated from the opium, and would unite with the acetic acid.

ACETOSE EXTRACT OF OPIUM. (PIERQUIN)

R. Opium, sliced, one ounce.
Distilled Vinegar, one pound.

Digest for forty-eight hours, in a sand-bath, shaking it from time to time; then decant, filter, and evaporate to a pilular consistence.

LALOUETTE'S LAUDANUM. (PIERQUIN)

R. Acetose Extract of Opium, two drams.
Spanish Wine, ten ounces.
Proof Spirit, two ounces.

One dram of the solution, contains four grains of the extract.

SYLVIUS' MIXTURE. (PIERQUIN)

R. Opium, two grains.
Distilled Vinegar, half an ounce.
Plantain Water, six ounces.
Syrup of Poppies, one ounce.

Mix.—It is recommended in hæmoptysis with spasm.—Dose, one spoonful.

ANTI-ODONTALGIC GARGLE. (NIEMANN)

R. Root of Sneezewort, two drams.
Muriate of Ammonia, one dram.
Opium, two grains.
Distilled Water of Sage, } of each,
Vinegar, } two ounces.

Digest for an hour in a water-bath, and strain.—It is proposed by MAYR.

SEDATIVE APPLICATION. (BORIES)

R. Leaves of Henbane, } of each,
Petals of Red Poppies, } one ounce.
Opium, dissolved in a sufficient quantity of Vinegar, six grains.

Bruise together to form a paste.

It is recommended to be applied to the forehead in cases of violent pains of the head.

C.

Extraction by Wine.

VINOUS TINCTURE OF OPIUM.

Tinctura Opii vinosa seu *simplex* seu *thebaica genuina.* (AMST.; DAN.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; SUEC.; PIDERIT; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Opium, one part.
Spanish Wine, twelve parts.

Digest for three days, and filter. (DAN.)

VAN MONS prescribes Madeira wine and one month's infusion.—HASS.; PIDERIT; and SWEDIAUR—one of opium, eight of Spanish wine, and one or two days' digestion at a moderate heat.—SUEC.—one of opium, six of white wine, and eight days' maceration without heat.

R. Opium, one part.
Malaga Wine, eight parts.
Alcohol (0.907), two parts.

Digest for two days, and strain. (AMST.; BELG.; HANN.)

LIPP. prescribes two ounces of opium, four of proof spirit, and one pound of white wine.

OPIACEOUS WINE. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

R. Tincture of Opium, ten grains.
Red Wine, one ounce.

Mix.

SEDATIVE FOMENTATION. (PIERQUIN)

R. Opium, one ounce.
Red or White Wine, one pound and a half.

Boil down to one half.—It is a useful application in gout, rheumatism, and colic. It is to be applied by means of flannel.

VINOUS EXTRACT OF OPIUM.

Extractum Opii vinosum, Laudanum opiatum. (GALL.; HASS.; PIDERIT; VAN MONS)

R. Opium, any quantity.
White Wine, a sufficient quantity.

Digest in a water-bath, express strongly, set aside, decant, and evaporate in a water-bath. (GALL.)

HASS.; and PIDERIT fix the quantity of wine to twelve times the weight of the opium.

R. Opium, finely sliced, one part.
Madeira Wine, six parts.

Macerate without heat for several days, and express; repeat the maceration with an equal quantity of wine: then mix the strained liquors, and evaporate slowly, constantly stirring. (VAN MONS)

This contains more narcotine and resin than the aqueous extract, and it also contains all the elements of the wine except the alcohol, which renders it still worse; for the quantity of these matters varying according to the kind of wine, and being always unknown, it is impossible to ascertain the exact quantity of opium which enters into a given dose of the extract.

VINOUS SYRUP OF OPIUM. (POL.; BORUS.; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Opium, one part.
Madeira Wine, twelve parts.

Infuse for two days, in a moderate heat; then express strongly, and add

White Sugar, twenty parts.

Dissolve in a very gentle heat, and mix the syrup with

Simple Syrup, one hundred and sixty parts.

Preserve. (VAN MONS)

R. Extract of Opium, twenty-five grains.
Malaga Wine, one ounce.
Dissolve, and add
Syrup of Liquorice, twenty-four ounces.
Preserve. (Borus.)

Pol. prescribes syrup of marshmallows instead of that of liquorice.—Swediaur—simple syrup.

AROMATIC VINOUS TINCTURE OF OPIUM.

Vinum Opii. (Lond.; Edinb.; Amer.; Brugnatelli; Coxe)

R. Extract of Opium, one ounce.
Cinnamon, bruised, } of each,
Cloves, bruised, } one dram.
Proof Spirit, six fluid ounces.
Water, ten fluid ounces.
Macerate for eight days, and filter. (Lond.; Coxe)

R. Opium, one ounce.
Cinnamon, bruised, } of each,
Cloves, bruised, } one dram.
Weaker Alcohol, six ounces.
Water, ten ounces.
Macerate for seven days, and filter. (Edinb.)

Amer. prescribes two ounces of opium.—Bruns.—two ounces of opium, one dram each, of cinnamon and of cloves, and one pound of wine.

R. Extract of Opium, in powder, two ounces.
Cinnamon Water, ten ounces.
Alcohol, two ounces.
White Wine, four ounces.
Digest for six days, occasionally shaking the vessel, and filter. (Brugnatelli)

CROCATED VINOUS TINCTURE OF OPIUM.

Laudanum liquidum seu *crocatum* seu *compositum.* (Fuld.; Ross.; Sax.)

R. Opium, in powder, one part.
Saffron, one half part,
Spanish Wine, nine parts.
Macerate for three days, in a moderate heat, and strain.—One dram contains about ten grains of opium.

ESSENCE OF POPPY.

Vinum Opii crocatum, Elixir Papaveris. (Fenn.; Suec.; Van Mons)

R. Opium, } of each, five drams.
Saffron, }
Extract of Liquorice, one ounce and a half.
Madeira Wine, thirty ounces.
Digest without heat; decant, and filter. (Van Mons)

Fenn. prescribes five scruples of opium, the same of saffron, half an ounce of extract of liquorice, and ten ounces of Spanish wine.—Suec.—five scruples each, of extract of liquorice, of saffron, and of opium, and ten ounces of wine.

SYDENHAM'S LAUDANUM.

Tinctura laudanum seu *anodyna, Laudanum liquidum Sydenhami* seu *compositum, Vinum crocato-opiatum* seu *Opii compositum, Tinctura Opii crocata* seu *vinosa Opii Sydenhami, Vinum Opii aromaticum* seu *paregoricum.* (Amst.; Batav.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Hann.; Lipp.; Pol.; Sard.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Opium, one ounce.
Saffron, half an ounce.
Cinnamon, one dram.
Malaga Wine, nine ounces.
Digest for three days, and strain. (Lipp.)

One dram contains about ten grains of opium.

R. Opium, two ounces.
Saffron, one ounce.
Cinnamon, two drams.
Alcohol, three ounces.
Spanish Wine, one pound.
Digest for several days, express, and filter. (Ferr.)

R. Opium, sliced, two ounces.
Saffron, one ounce.
Cinnamon, } of each, one dram.
Cloves, }
Malaga Wine, one pound.
Digest in a moderate heat for fifteen days, occasionally shaking the bottle; then express strongly, and filter. (Amst.; Batav.; Bavar.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Palat.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Spielmann; Swediaur)

Dan. prescribes but half an ounce of saffron.—Hann.; Pol.; and Borus. prescribe six drams of it; in other respects their formula is the same.

Sard. prescribes half an ounce of opium, two drams of saffron, half a dram each, of cinnamon and of cloves, and four ounces and a half of Madeira wine.

This last formula contains a greater proportion of opium than the others, twenty drops or fifteen grains of which contain one grain of opium.

R. Cinnamon, } of each, one part.
Cloves, }
Saffron, eight parts.
Madeira Wine, one hundred and ninety-two parts.

Infuse for twenty-four hours in a warm water-bath; then infuse, without heat, in the expressed liquor

Opium, sixteen parts.

Decant at the end of ten or fifteen days, without having shaken the vessel during the infusion, and filter. (Van Mons)

R. Saffron, half an ounce.
Cinnamon, Cloves, } of each, one dram.
Spanish Wine, eight ounces.

Digest for three days, with occasional agitation; then dissolve in the strained liquor

Depurated Opium, one ounce.

And filter after twenty-four hours' digestion. Pour upon the residue

Spanish Wine, four ounces.

Digest, express strongly, and filter; then mix this with the preceding. (Ant.; Belg.)

Every one knows the celebrity which this preparation has obtained. It is curious to observe what the inventor thought of it. These are the words of Sydenham: *Hanc nostram preparationem laudani officinarum solido anteferendam virtutibus quidem non obcenseo, sed formam saltem commodiorem et majorem dosis certitudinem eidem antepono.* All the inventors of new preparations have not had the modesty of this English physician [*modeste bonne foi du medecin Anglais*].

ANODYNE CATAPLASM. (Ratier)

R. Linseed Meal, Barley Meal, } of each, one pound.
Decoction of Poppy Heads, a sufficient quantity.

Boil to the required consistence, and add to the cataplasm,

Sydenham's Laudanum, one or two drams.

Mix.—It is recommended in phlegmasiæ accompanied by acute pain.

ANTI-CANCEROUS CATAPLASM.

Cataplasma ad Cancerum. (Fuld.; Van Mons)

R. Pulp of Carrots, twenty-four parts.
Green Fecula of Hemlock, four parts.
Sydenham's Laudanum, one part.

Beat together in a mortar. (Van Mons)

R. Rob of Carrot, one pound.
Powdered Hemlock, two ounces.
Sydenham's Laudanum, three drams.

Mix well. (Fuld.)

It is recommended to correct the fetor and allay the pain of ulcerated cancer.

SEDATIVE LAVEMENT. (Ph. Syph.)

R. Sydenham's Laudanum, from forty to sixty drops.
Olive or Linseed Oil, four ounces.

Mix by agitation.

OPIATE LINIMENT. (Disp. Cha. Paris; Ratier)

R. Sydenham's Laudanum, one part.
Olive Oil, eight parts.

Mix.

Disp. Cha. Paris prescribes one part of laudanum and sixteen parts of oil of almonds.

OPIATE CERATE. (Ratier)

R. Sydenham's Laudanum, one ounce.
Galen's Cerate, one pound.

Mix.

OPIATE OINTMENT. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Sydenham's Laudanum, from two to four drams.
Galen's Cerate, two ounces.
Wheat Flour, a sufficient quantity to thicken the mixture.

This ointment is applied on fine linen to burns.—A very concentrated aqueous infusion of opium would be better to be employed than the laudanum.

NARCOTIC LINIMENT. (Ratier)

R. Sydenham's Laudanum, one part.
Balsamum Tranquillum, thirty-two parts.

Mix well.

R. Sydenham's Laudanum, one part.
Balsamum Tranquillum, four parts.
Fioraventi's Balsam, eight parts.

Mix.

ANTI-HÆMORRHOIDAL LINIMENT. (Pierquin; Sainte-Marie)

R. Sydenham's Laudanum, four drams.
Unguentum Populeum, two ounces.
Yolks of Eggs, two.

Triturate together. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Unguentum Populeum, half an ounce.
Opium, dissolved in White Wine, fifteen grains.
Prepared Oyster Shells, half a dram.
Yolk of Egg, one.
Oil of Lily, a sufficient quantity.

Mix well. (Pierquin)

It is recommended to be applied to painful piles.

ANTI-OPHTHALMIC OINTMENT. (PIERQUIN; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, one dram.
White of Eggs, two.
Rose Water, } of each,
Plaintain Water, } a sufficient quantity.
Shake well together.

CAMPHORATED OPIATE LINIMENT. (RATIER)

R. SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, half an ounce.
Camphor, two drams.
Oil of Almonds, two ounces.
Mix.

ANODYNE LINIMENT. (FULD.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN)

R. SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, } of each,
Camphor, } one part.
Ointment of Marshmallows, sixteen parts.
Triturate together.

ANTI-SPASMODIC LINIMENT. (HAMB.)

R. SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, } of each,
Tincture of Cantharides, } two drams.
Camphor, one dram.
Oil of Henbane, one ounce.
Mix.

SAPONACEOUS OPIATE LINIMENT. (FULD.; RATIER)

R. SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, one or two drams.
White Soap, half an ounce.
Olive Oil, four ounces.
Mix. (RATIER)

R. Balsam of Soap, two ounces.
SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, one dram.
Mix. (FULD.)

It is recommended as being at the same time sedative and resolvent.

SEDATIVE PECTORAL PILLS. (PIERQUIN)

R. SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, twenty drops.
Gum Ammoniac, one scruple.
Make four pills.—Dose, two or more.

NARCOTIC PILLS. (PIERQUIN)

R. Sugar Candy, one ounce.
Cinnamon, two drams.
Pepper, } of each,
SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, } one dram.
Coriander, two scruples.
Saffron, half a dram.
Musk, half a scruple.
Syrup of Poppies, a sufficient quantity.
Mix.—Dose, from half a scruple to half a dram.—They are reputed sedative and sudorific.

SEDATIVE POTION. (BORIES; PIERQUIN; RATIER)

R. SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, twelve drops.
Water, one ounce.
Syrup, two drams.
Mix.—For one dose. (RATIER)

R. Gum Julep, four ounces.
SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, half a dram.
Mix. (RATIER)

R. Syrup of Lemon, one ounce.
SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, fifteen or twenty drops.
Aqueous Tincture of Ipecacuanha, one or two spoonfuls.
Orange-flower Water, two ounces.
Mix. (BORIES; PIERQUIN)

SEDATIVE LAVEMENT. (PH. SYPH.)

R. Starch, one dram and a half.
Add gradually, with constant trituration,
Boiling Water, half a pound.
Boil slightly, and add to the strained liquor
SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, one dram.
Mix.

SEDATIVE INJECTION. (RATIER)

R. SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, one dram.
Decoction of Linseed, one pound.
Mix.

ANODYNE MIXTURE. (GENEV.; BORIES; PIERQUIN; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, two scruples.
Cinnamon Water, six ounces.
Mix. (PIERQUIN; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, one dram.
Hordeated Cinnamon Water, six ounces.
Syrup of Poppies, one ounce.
Mix. (BORIES)

BARTHEZ prescribed it in spasmodic cardialgia.—Dose, one spoonful before meals.

R. SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, eighteen drops.
Aperient Powder, three grains.
Spring Water, one ounce.
Syrup of Lemon, one dram.
Mix. (GENEV.)

OPIATE MIXTURE. (SAUNDERS)

R. SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, half a dram.

Peppermint Water, six ounces.
Simple Syrup, one ounce.

Mix.—To be taken by spoonfuls.

PAREGORIC POTION. (SAUNDERS)

R. SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, twelve drops.
Water of Red Poppies, one ounce.
Syrup of Poppies, one ounce and a half.

Mix.—To be taken at two or three times.

ASTRINGENT TONIC POTION.

Haustus tonicus adstringens. (BRERA)

R. Calumba, two drams.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain eight ounces of infusion. Add to the strained liquor

SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, half a dram.
Sulphuric Æther, twenty drops.

Mix.—To be taken gradually; in dyspepsia.

R. Cascarilla, Calumba, } of each, two drams.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain seven ounces of strained infusion. Add to this

SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, Sulphuric Æther, } of each, twenty drops.

Mix.—To be taken gradually; in chronic diarrhœa.

ANTI-HÆMORRHAGIC POTION. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, fifteen drops.
Tincture of Cinnamon, four drams.
Syrup of Comfrey, two ounces.
Water, four ounces.

Mix.—It is recommended in uterine hæmorrhage arising from debility.—Dose, a spoonful every quarter of an hour, every hour, or every two hours, according to the case.

HYPAROTIC POTION. (PIERQUIN)

R. SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, five drops.
Syrup of Water Lily, Lime-flower Water, Orange-flower Water, } of each, two ounces.

Mix.—To be taken at twice.

SEDATIVE POTION.

Aqua aromatica cum Opio. (AUGUSTIN; PIERQUIN)

R. SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, twelve drops.
Syrup of Poppies, one ounce.
Lettuce Water, one ounce and a half.
Orange-flower Water, half an ounce.

Mix.—To be taken at twice. (PIERQUIN)

R. Cinnamon Water, one ounce.
Balm Water, two ounces.
Tincture of Castor, twenty drops.
SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, ten drops.
Syrup of Opium, half an ounce.

Mix.—To be taken by spoonfuls. (AUGUSTIN)

CARMINATIVE POTION. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, ten drops.
Cinnamon Water, one ounce.
Almond Emulsion, six ounces.

Mix.—It is recommended by DE HAEN in flatulent colic.—Dose, a spoonful every quarter of an hour.

SEDATIVE LOHOCH. (RATIER)

R. SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, from fifteen to thirty drops.
Orange-flower Water, two drams.
Simple Lohoch, five ounces.

Mix.—To be taken in divided doses, or in one dose.

COUGH LINCTUS. (SAUNDERS)

R. SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, half a dram.
Oil of Almonds, one ounce.
Yolk of Egg, two drams.

Triturate together, in a glass mortar, and add

Syrup of Marshmallows, three ounces.

Mix.—To be taken by spoonfuls.

PECTORAL POTION.

Mixtura sedativo-narcotica pectoralis. (BRERA)

R. Almond Emulsion, six ounces.
SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, fifteen drops.
Syrup of Poppies, Marshmallows, } of each, one ounce.

Mix.—To be taken gradually, in hooping cough.

NARCOTIC EMULSION. (PIERQUIN)

R. Four Major Cold Seeds, one ounce.

Bruise them, and add gradually

Spring Water, six ounces.

Add to the emulsion

Syrup of Poppies, from four to six drams.
SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, from ten to twelve drops.

Mix.—To be taken in the evening.

ANTI-PERIODIC POTION. (AUGUSTIN; PIERQUIN)

R. SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, } of each,
Sulphuric Æther, } twelve drops.
Orange-flower Water, } of each,
Lime-flower Water, } half an ounce.

Mix.—We are told that this potion will prevent the coming on of a paroxysm in intermittent fever. (PIERQUIN)

R. SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, fifteen drops.
Tincture of Ipecacuanha, forty drops.
Solution of Acetate of Ammonia, half an ounce.
Rose Water, one ounce.
White Sugar, two drams.

Mix.—Dose, a tea spoonful.—WHYTT extolled it in periodical pains of the head, occasioned by disordered digestion, or the suppression of some hæmorrhage.

ANTI-LETHARGIC MIXTURE. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN)

R. SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, half dram.
Sulphuric Æther, six drams.
Peppermint Water, six ounces.

Mix.—A tea spoonful to be taken every quarter of an hour.

Under the name of *Mixtura opiato-ætherea*, AUGUSTIN gives the following preparation; it is recommended by VAN GESSNER in strangulated hernia:

R. SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, twenty drops.
HOFFMANN'S Liquor, one dram.
Mint Water, four ounces.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful every five or six minutes till the spasms go off.

SEDATIVE MIXTURE. (VAN MONS)

R. SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, half a dram.
Sulphuric Æther, two drams.
Peppermint Water, six ounces.
Compound Bryony Water, two ounces.
Syrup of Poppies, one ounce.

Mix.—Dose, from half a spoonful to one spoonful, every hour.

SEDATIVE POTION. (RATIER)

R. SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, } of each,
Sulphuric Æther, } fifteen drops.
Orange-flower Water, three ounces.
Infusion of Lime Flowers, five ounces.
Syrup of Maidenhair, two ounces.

Mix.—To be taken by spoonfuls.

ANTI-DYSENTERIC POTION.

Mixtura opiato-anti-dysenterica. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Peppermint Water. three ounces.
Sulphuric Æther, sixteen drops.
SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, thirty drops.
Oil of Chamomile, six drops.
White Sugar, two drams.
Gum Arabic, one dram.
Extract of Cascarilla, one scruple.
Catechu, six grains.
Powdered Cinnamon, half a dram.

Mix.—Dose, one spoonful, every hour.—It is extolled by BUCKING.

D.

Extraction by Alcohol.

ALCOHOLIC TINCTURE OF OPIUM.

Tinctura Opii seu *sedativa* seu *Opii simplex* seu *thebaica* seu *Opii spirituosa*, *Laudanum liquidum*, *Alcohol cum Opio.* (LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; ANT.; BRUNS.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; LUSIT.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; COXE; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Tinctura Opii.

R. Hard Opium, in powder, two ounces and a half.
Proof Spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain. (LOND.)

R. Purified Hard Opium, in powder, ten drams.
Proof Spirit, one pint.

Digest for seven days, and strain. (DUBL.)

Tinctura Opii sive *thebaica*, vulgo *Laudanum liquidum.* (EDINB.)

R. Opium, two ounces.
Weaker Alcohol, two pounds.

Macerate for seven days, and filter.

R. Aqueous Extract of Opium, one part.
Alcohol (22 degrees), twelve parts.

Dissolve in a well-stopped bottle, and strain. (GALL.)

FORM. HÔP. FR. prescribes one of opium, and eleven of alcohol.—DAN.; and MIL. COPEN.—one of opium, and forty-eight of alcohol.—BRUNS.; and VAN MONS—one of opium, and eight of alcohol.—AMER.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; and SWEDIAUR—the same as EDINB.

R. Purified Opium, one dram.
Alcohol, one pound.
Water, two pounds.

Dissolve, and filter. (LUSIT.)

Cast. Borus. prescribes half an ounce of opium, and three ounces each, of alcohol and of water.—Ferr.—ten drams of hard extract of opium, ten ounces of alcohol, and six of water.

R. Purified Opium, one ounce.
Alcohol (15 degrees), eight ounces.

Triturate in a stone mortar, and digest for twenty-four hours, occasionally shaking the vessel; then decant the clear liquor, and pour four ounces of alcohol (15 degrees) upon the residue; after two days' digestion, strain. Then mix and filter the two liquors. (Ant.)

ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT OF OPIUM. (Ant.; Batav.; Belg.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Lusit.)

R. Opium, any quantity.
Alcohol (25 degrees), a sufficient quantity

to dissolve it. Filter the liquor, and precipitate it by pouring into it a sufficient quantity of distilled water; then filter again, and evaporate over a slow fire to the consistence of extract. (Ant.)

R. Opium, one pound.
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity

to dissolve it. Digest it over a slow fire, in a close vessel, frequently stirring; then filter, and distil the tincture till it assumes the consistence of extract. (Lusit.)

R. Opium, two ounces.
Alcohol, four ounces.

Digest for two days in a moderate heat; then express and filter: triturate the residue with four ounces of water, and express. Filter the liquor, mix, and evaporate to the consistence of extract. (Batav.)

R. Opium, sliced, one part.
Water, two parts.

Infuse for twelve hours in a covered vessel, occasionally stirring, and express strongly; infuse the residue in one part of water, and then in one part of alcohol (12 degrees): set aside, strain, and evaporate the two mixed liquors to the consistence of an extract. (Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.)

This extract is seldom prescribed now; it contains more narcotine and more resin than that prepared with cold water

CHRESTIEN'S ANTI-SPASMODIC TINCTURE. (Bories; Pierquin)

R. Opium, forty-eight grains.
Alcohol (20 degrees), four ounces.

Macerate for three or four days.

It is recommended in amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, spasmodic strangury, hysteria, nervous colic, rheumatism, cardialgia, and intermittent fevers. As an embrocation, in the quantity of an ounce at each application, twice or thrice a day.

It is sometimes used unstrained and sometimes strained.

ROUSSEAU'S LAUDANUM.

Laudanum opiatum Rousseau, Solutio Opii alcoholisata; Vin opiacé préparé par la fermentation. (Ant.; Gall.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Van Mons)

R. Honey, twelve ounces.
Warm Water, three pounds.

Dissolve the honey, and put the liquor in a warm place; when it begins to ferment, add to it

Opium, four ounces,

previously dissolved in

Water, twelve ounces.

Leave the mixture to ferment for one month in a temperature of 24 degrees R.; then, having strained and filtered the liquor, evaporate it till only ten ounces remain: then strain again, add four ounces and a half of alcohol (20 degrees), and preserve. (Gall.; Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Extract of Opium, one part.
Spirit from Hydromel, eight parts.

Mix, and filter after several days' repose. (Van Mons)

Rousseau's laudanum is thicker than Sydenham's. Twenty drops or twenty-two grains contain three grains of opium. The same remark may be applied to this preparation as will be found applied to the extracts of opium prepared after the methods of Deyeux and of Langelot, excepting, however, the formula by Van Mons, which is merely a simple tincture of opium. But his formula is even objectionable on account of the indeterminate and variable strength of the spirit which he prescribes. It deserves, therefore, to be rejected, as well also as the preparation which it is intended to supersede.

SEDATIVE CATAPLASM. (Swediaur)

R. Emollient Cataplasm, a sufficient quantity.
Tincture of Opium, one or two ounces.

Mix well.

SEDATIVE INJECTION. (Swediaur)

R. Tincture of Opium, fifty drops.
Distilled Water, four ounces.

Mix.—It is recommended in certain cases of chronic gonorrhœa.

SEDATIVE SOLUTION. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Aqueous Extract of Opium, one dram.
Distilled Water, four drams.
Alcohol, half a dram.

Mix with trituration.—SWEDIAUR erroneously compares this preparation to the English black drop, which contains, as has been seen, the acetate of morphine.

ANODYNE LAVEMENT. (ELLIS; SAUNDERS; SWEDIAUR)

R. Tincture of Opium, forty drops.
Infusion of Linseed, six ounces.

Mix.—Two ounces of olive oil may be added. (SAUNDERS)

ELLIS prescribes one dram of tincture, and six ounces of infusion of linseed.

R. Starch, one dram and a half.
Boiling Water, six ounces.
Tincture of Opium, one dram.

Mix. (SWEDIAUR)

OPIATE GARGLE. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; AUGUSTIN)

R. Tincture of Opium, one part.
Decoction of Marshmallows, two hundred parts.

Mix. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

AUGUSTIN prescribes one dram of tincture, and ten ounces of water.

VOGEL has extolled the efficacy of this gargle in laryngitis.

ANTI-SPASMODIC LAVEMENT. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Tincture of Opium, five or ten drops.
Infusion of Valerian, three ounces.

Mix.—For children.

ALCOHOLIC SYRUP OF OPIUM. (SUEC.)

R. Tincture of Opium, sixteen drops.
Simple Syrup, one ounce.

Mix.

OPIATE GARGLE. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

R. Tincture of Opium, one part.
Syrup of Honey, twenty parts.

Mix.

ANODYNE COLLYRIUM. (GALL.)

R. ROUSSEAU'S Laudanum, six drops.
Gum Arabic, half an ounce.
Rose Water, two ounces.

Mix.

OPIATE LINIMENT. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

R. Tincture of Opium, four parts.
Olive Oil, thirty parts.

Mix.

EXCITANT LINIMENT. (ELLIS)

R. Rectified Oil of Amber, two drams.
Olive Oil, half an ounce.
Tincture of Opium, two drams.
Proof Spirit, two ounces.

Mix.—To be rubbed between the shoulders in hooping cough.

SEDATIVE OINTMENT.

Unguentum emolliens et sedans. (BRERA.)

R. Spermaceti Ointment, two ounces
Tincture of Opium, one dram.

Mix.—To be applied morning and evening, to hæmorrhoidal tumours.

SEDATIVE FOMENTATION. (NIEMANN)

R. Tincture of Opium, one part.
Rectified Oil of Amber, two parts.

Mix.—It has been found useful in tic doloreux.

SEDATIVE POTION. (BRERA; ELLIS)

R. Tincture of Opium, from fifteen to twenty-five drops.
Syrup of Poppies, two drams.
Spirit of Cinnamon, one dram.
Water, one ounce and a half.

Mix. (ELLIS)

R. HOFFMANN'S Liquor, three drams.
Tincture of Opium, eighty drops.
Cinnamon Water, six ounces

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful every hour. (ELLIS)

R. Sulphuric Æther, two drams.
Sugar, } of each,
Gum Arabic, } one dram and a half.
Tincture of Opium, sixty drops.
Cinnamon Water, two ounces.

Mix.—Dose, a tea-spoonful. (ELLIS)

R. Infusion of Roses, six ounces.
Tincture of Opium, twenty drops.
Syrup of Orange Peel, one ounce.

Mix.—To be taken at four times, one dose every three hours; in passive hæmoptysis with cough. (BRERA)

ABSORBENT POTION. (ELLIS)

R. Prepared Chalk, three drams.
Sugar, } of each,
Gum Arabic, } one dram and a half.
Tincture of Opium, sixty drops.
——— Kino, two drams.
Mint Water, six ounces.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful every two hours, in diarrhœa.

ASTRINGENT POTION. (BRERA)

R. Simarouba Bark, half an ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain eight ounces of decoction. Add when strained

Almond Emulsion, two ounces.
Tincture of Opium, twenty drops.

Mix.—To be taken at small doses, in atonic diarrhœa.

R. Simarouba Bark, half an ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity,

to obtain eight ounces of decoction. Add to the strained liquor

Tincture of Opium, one scruple.
Alcohol, one ounce.
Cinnamon Water, half an ounce.

Mix.—To be taken gradually, in cases where it is supposed that atony is accompanied by torpidity.

R. Hemp Seed, one ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity,

to obtain a pound of strained liquor. Add

Extract of Leopards-bane, one dram.
Catechu, one scruple.
Syrup of Orange Peel, } of each
——— Marshmallows, } one ounce.

Mix.—To be taken gradually, in hæmaturia and in other involuntary discharges.

R. Simarouba Bark, half an ounce.
Quassia Wood, two drams.
Water, a sufficient quantity,

to obtain eight ounces of strained liquor, after half an hour's boiling. Add

Extract of Gentian, one dram.
Tincture of Opium, half a dram.

Mix.—Dose, four spoonfuls, every two hours; in atonic diarrhœa and dysentery.

AROMATIC ALCOHOLIC TINCTURE OF OPIUM.

Tinctura Opii simplex seu *sedativa* seu *hypnotica* seu *thebaica*, *Alcohol Opii dilutum*. (Batav.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Genev.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Suec.; Herbip.; Swediaur)

R. Opium, sliced, one part.
Cinnamon Water, } of each,
Alcohol, } three parts.

Strain when dissolved. (Pol.; Borus.; Sax.)

Each dram of this tincture contains about ten grains of opium.

Fenn.; and Genev. prescribe one part of opium, and five parts each of cinnamon water and of alcohol.—Bavar.—one of opium, two of cinnamon water, and four of alcohol.—Suec.—one of opium, four of cinnamon water, and six of alcohol.

Swediaur gives two formulæ;—one dram of opium, ten ounces of alcohol, and five of cinnamon water;—two ounces of opium, ten of cinnamon water, and six of alcohol. The former contains one grain of opium in half an ounce of tincture; and the latter, about four grains in half a dram.

R. Purified Opium, half a dram.
Concentrated Alcohol, ten ounces.
Chamomile Water, twenty ounces.

Digest, and filter. (Herbip.)

R. Opium, one part.
Chamomile Water, six parts.
Vinous Cinnamon Water, two parts.

Digest for three days, and filter.

OPIATE MIXTURE. (Saunders)

R. Crude Opium, one grain.
Cinnamon Water, one ounce.
Vinous Cinnamon Water, two ounces.

Mix.

ANODYNE ESSENCE.

Essentia anodyna officinalis. (Palat.; Wirtem.; Spielmann; Van Mons)

R. Aqueous Extract of Opium, one ounce.
Vinous Cinnamon Water, nine ounces.

Digest, and filter.—Dose, five, ten, fifteen, or twenty drops.—One scruple contains two grains of opium.

ECCARD'S TINCTURE.

Tinctura Opii Eccardi. (Hamb.; Hann.; Olden.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Niemann; Van Mons)

R. Opium, two ounces.
Cloves, one dram.
Cinnamon Water, eight ounces.
Proof Spirit, four ounces.

Digest six days in a warm place; then express and filter.

One dram contains ten grains of opium.

AROMATIC SEDATIVE MIXTURE. (Swediaur)

R. Peppermint Water, five ounces.
Spirit of Nutmeg, one ounce.
Aromatic Electuary, two drams.
Aromatic Tincture of Opium, from one to two drams.
White Sugar, three drams.

Mix.—In cardialgia.—Dose, three spoonfuls every half hour or hour.

SEDATIVE DRAUGHT. (Swediaur)

R. Aromatic Tincture of Opium, twenty drops.
Water of Mentha Crispa, one ounce.
Orange-flower Water, two drams.

Mix.—To be taken at bed time.

ANTI-CATHARTIC MIXTURE. (Van Mons)

R. Gum Arabic, three drams.
Syrup of Poppies, one ounce and a half.

Chamomile Water, six ounces.
Cinnamon Water, one ounce.
Aromatic Tincture of Opium, one scruple.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful every quarter of an hour.

COMPOUND ALCOHOLIC TINCTURE OF OPIUM.

Tinctura vinosa Opii anti-colicâ. (Hisp.)

R. Opium, two ounces.
Root of Zedoary, one ounce.
——— Carline Thistle, } of each, half
——— Galanga, } an ounce.
——— Sweet Flag,
Dried Orange Peel,
——— Lemon Peel, } of each,
Seeds of Anise, two drams.
——— Caraway,
Flowers of Chamomile,
Mace, one dram.
Cloves,
Bay Berries, } of each, half a dram.
Juniper,
Alcohol, three pounds.

Macerate for eight days, and filter.—Dose, two scruples.

LUDWIG'S ANODYNE ESSENCE.

Essentia anodyna Ludovici. (Wirtem.)

R. Aqueous Extract of Opium, one ounce.
Apoplectic Liquor, eight ounces.

Mix.—Dose, from seven to fifteen drops.—one dram contains six grains and a half of opium.

CROCATED ALCOHOLIC TINCTURE OF OPIUM.

Tinctura alcoholica Opii. (Hisp.)

R. Opium, two ounces.
Saffron, half an ounce.
Cinnamon, two drams.
Alcohol, } of each, twelve ounces.
Water, }

Digest for eight days, and filter.

This very much resembles Sydenham's laudanum.—One scruple contains two grains of opium.

CHRESTIEN'S ANTI-SPASMODIC TINCTURE. (Bories)

R. Crude Opium, one dram.
Camphor, four drams.
Proof Spirit, one pound.

Macerate for three or four days, and filter.

This is extolled as an external application in rheumatic affections, intermittent fevers complicated with rheumatism, retention of urine, amenorrhœa, &c.—In the latter case, it is to be rubbed upon the fore and inner part of the thighs.

CAMPHORATED SEDATIVE LINIMENT. (Swediaur)

R. Aromatic Tincture of Opium, one or two drams.
Camphor, one dram.
Liniment of Soap, one ounce and a half.

Mix.—It is recommended in frictions and fomentations, in colic.

ANODYNE LINIMENT. (Augustin; Saunders)

R. Liniment of Soap, two ounces.
Tincture of Opium, half an ounce.

Mix. (Saunders)

Augustin prescribes an equal part of each.

It is useful in the same cases as the preceding. Lind says that he has several times cured intermittent fevers by the application of this liniment.

CAMPHORATED OPIATE LINIMENT. (Form. Hôp. Fr.)

R. Tincture of Opium, two parts.
Camphor, one part.
Olive Oil, fifteen parts.

Mix.

DUMAS' ANTI-SPASMODIC TINCTURE. (Pierquin)

R. Opium, forty grains.
Camphor, } of each, half a dram.
Amber, }
Alcohol, six ounces.

Mix.—To be rubbed upon the spinal column, the thighs, and legs.

AMMONIACAL AND CAMPHORATED ALCOHOLIC TINCTURE OF OPIUM.

Tinctura Opii ammoniacalis seu *volatilis anodyna, Spiritus ammoniacatus.* (Lusit.; Augustin; Van Mons)

R. Camphor, saturated with alcohol, one part.
Opium, in powder, two parts.
Spirit of Ammonia, twenty-four parts.

Macerate for several days; and filter. (Van Mons)

Lusit. prescribes one dram of opium, two scruples of camphor, four ounces of aromatic spirit of ammonia, and one pound of alcohol.

R. Proof Spirit, one ounce.
Spirit of Ammonia, half an ounce.
Opium, two scruples.
Camphor, one scruple.

Digest for three days, and strain. (Augustin)

It is recommended in hysteria and con-

vulsive disorders.—Dose, from half a dram to two drams, in syrup.—VICAT recommended it in cephalalgia, odontalgia, and low spirits; being rubbed upon the hands and then held before the nose.

WARNER'S LAUDANUM.

Laudanum liquidum Warneri, Tinctura Opii ammoniacata. (DAN.; VAN MONS)

R. Opium, Soap, } of each, six drams
Nutmeg, one dram.
Camphor, two drams.
Saffron, four grains.
Spirit of Ammonia, nine ounces.

Digest for ten days, occasionally shaking the vessel, and decant. (DAN.)

One dram contains five grains and a half of opium.

R. Opium, one ounce and a half.
Nutmegs, two drams.
Saffron, two scruples.
Spirit of Ammonia, eighteen ounces.

Macerate, and add,

White Soap, one ounce and a half.
Camphor, half an ounce.

Filter the tincture as it may be wanted. (VAN MONS)

TINCTURE OF SOAP AND OF OPIUM.

Linimentum saponis compositum seu *camphoratum, Balsamum* seu *Linimentum anodynum, Tinctura* seu *Linimentum Saponis et Opii, Tinctura alcoholica Opii saponacea, Balsamum thebaicum.* (EDINB.; AMER.; HISP.; GENEV.; HERBIP.; AUGUSTIN; COXE; NIEMANN; PIERQUIN; RATIER; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

Tinctura Saponis et Opii, vulgo *Linimentum anodynum.* (EDINB.)

R. Hard Soap, sliced, four ounces.
Opium, one ounce.
Camphor, two ounces.
Oil of Rosemary, half an ounce.
Alcohol, two pounds.

Digest the soap and opium in the alcohol for three days; then strain the tincture, and add to it the camphor and oil, frequently shaking.

COXE; and NIEMANN give the same formula.—AMER. prescribes twelve ounces of soap, two drams of oil of rosemary, and eight pounds of alcohol.

R. Opium, one dram.
Spanish Soap, five ounces.
Alcohol, twenty-four ounces.

Digest for three days, and dissolve in the strained liquor,

Camphor, two ounces.
Oil of Rosemary, half an ounce.

Preserve. (SPIELMANN)

HERBIP. prescribes two drams of opium, one ounce of soap, three drams of camphor, half a dram of the oil, and nine ounces of alcohol.—GENEV.—one ounce of opium, five ounces of soap, two ounces of camphor, half an ounce of oil of rosemary, and one pound and a half of alcohol.—AUGUSTIN—one dram of opium, one ounce of soap, half a dram of camphor, one dram of oil of rosemary, and a sufficient quantity of alcohol to dissolve the whole.

R. Opium, half an ounce.
Camphor, six drams.
White Soap, half an ounce.
Saffron, one dram.
Alcohol, one pound and a half.

Digest for eight days, and strain. (HISP.; and PIERQUIN)

R. Saffron, one part.
Alcohol, forty-two parts.

Digest in a warm water-bath, and add,

Opium, sliced, two parts.

Digest again, and add,

White Soap, scraped, four parts.

When the solution is completed, express and filter. (VAN MONS).

R. Opium, one ounce.
Spirit of Rosemary, twenty-four ounces.

Macerate for a few days, express, and filter; dissolve in the strained liquor,

Camphor, three drams.
Marrow Soap, six ounces.

Set aside, and decant. (VAN MONS)

R. Opium, one dram.
Hard White Soap, half an ounce.
Alcohol, four ounces.

Digest for three days, strain, and add,

Camphor, two drams.

Shake well together. (RATIER)

Dose, thirty, forty, or fifty drops, in wine.—It is also employed externally, in rheumatism.—This preparation differs only from the liniment of soap, by the presence of opium.

SOMNIFEROUS BALSAM. (WIRTEM.)

R. Unguentum Populeum, Expressed Oil of Nutmeg, } of each, one ounce.
Opium, dissolved in alcohol, one dram.
Oil of Rhodium, sixteen drops.

Mix.

CAMPHORATED ALCOHOLIC TINCTURE OF OPIUM AND OF BENZOIC ACID.

Tinctura Opii benzoica seu *Camphoræ composita* seu *Opii camphorata* seu *sedativa camphorata, Elixir paregorica.* (Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Batav.; Dan.; Hann.; Lipp.; Borus.; Sax.; Suec.; Bories; Brugnatelli; Cadet de Gassicourt; Coxe; Fee; Pierquin; Swediaur; Van Mons)

Tinctura Camphoræ composita. (Lond.)

R. Camphor, two scruples.
Hard Opium, powdered, } of each,
Benzoic Acid, } one dram.
Proof Spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

Tinctura Opii camphorata, vulgo *Elixir paregoricum Anglorum.* (Edinb.)

R. Camphor, two scruples.
Hard Purified Opium, in powder, } of each,
Benzoic Acid, } one dram.
Proof Spirit, two pounds and a half.

Digest for seven days, and filter.

Tinctura Opii camphorata, sive *Elixir Paregoricum.* (Dubl.)

R. Hard Purified Opium, in powder, } of each,
Benzoic Acid, } one dram.
Camphor, two scruples.
Oil of Anise, one dram.
Proof Spirit, two pints.

Digest for ten days, and strain.

Coxe; Fee; and Pierquin give the same formula as Lond.—Hann.; Lipp.; Borus.; Bories; Brugnatelli; Niemann; Pierquin; and Swediaur give the same as Dubl.—Dan.; Suec.; and Van Mons prescribe half a dram of oil of anise.—Cadet de Gassicourt prescribes one dram of opium, one dram of benzoic acid, twenty-six grains of camphor, two scruples of the oil, and twenty-three ounces of alcohol (24 degrees).

R. Opium,
Benzoic Acid,
Camphor,
Oil of Anise, } of each, one half part.
Alcohol, ninety-six parts.

Digest, and strain. (Sax.)

R. Opium,
Benzoic Acid,
Oil of Anise, } of each, one dram.
Extract of Liquorice, half an ounce.
Despumated Honey, two ounces.
Camphor, two scruples.
Alcohol (0.930), two pounds.

Digest for ten days, and strain. (Amer.; Coxe; Niemann)

In mentioning the additions which encumber this formula, Coxe asks, and with reason: *Cui bono?*

It is extolled in asthma.—Dose, from twenty to one hundred drops to adults, and from five to twenty to children.

ALCOHOLIC TINCTURE OF OPIUM AND OF BENZOATE OF AMMONIA.

Tinctura Opii ammoniata, olim *Elixir paregoricum.* (Edinb.)

R. Opium, two drams.
Saffron, } of each,
Benzoic Acid, } three drams.
Oil of Anise, half a dram.
Spirit of Ammonia, sixteen ounces.

Digest for seven days, and filter.

Cadet de Gassicourt; Coxe; Fee; Henri; and Pierquin give the same formula.

R. Saffron, six drams.
Spirit of Ammonia, thirty-two ounces.

Infuse for two days without heat, and add,

Opium, sliced, half an ounce.

Infuse again; and, at the end of several days, add,

Benzoic Acid, six drams.
Oil of Anise, one dram.

Express and filter. (Van Mons)

R. Saffron, five drams.
Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia, four ounces.

Digest for two days; then strain and add to the tincture,

Benzoic Acid, five scruples.
Opium, two drams.

Digest for two days; strain and filter. Pour upon the residue,

Compound Spirit of Ammonia, two ounces.

Digest for twenty-four hours, strain, and mix with the tincture the matter remaining on the filter: strain again at the expiration

of twelve hours. Mix the two tinctures, and add

Oil of Anise, thirty-two drops.

Preserve. (Ant.; Belg.)

R. Hard Opium, two drams.
Benzoic Acid, half an ounce.
Spirit of Ammonia, one pound.

Digest for five hours, and filter. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Pierquin)

It is principally recommended in asthma and hooping cough.—Dose, from thirty to forty drops, in a proper vehicle.

LETTSOM'S SUDORIFIC ELIXIR.

Elixir sudoriferum, Tinctura Opii benzoica composita. (Augustin)

R. Ipecacuanha, } of each,
Balsam of Tolu, } half an ounce.
Benzoic Acid, }
Opium, } of each, two drams.
Saffron, }
Camphor, four scruples.
Oil of Anise, one dram.
Alcohol, two pounds.

Digest, and strain.—Dose, from five to thirty drops, augmenting progressively; in hooping cough.

ANTI-PODAGRIC EPITHEM. (Bories)

R. Hungary Water, eight ounces.
Spirit of Ammonia, half an ounce.
Camphor, two drams.
Opium, half a dram.
Venice Soap, one ounce and a half.

Mix.—It is to be applied hot by means of fine linen, and to be renewed every hour.

ANTIMONIATED SEDATIVE TINCTURE.

Tinctura stibiata. (Augustin)

R. Solution of Succinate of Ammonia, } of each,
Paregoric Elixir, } two drams.
Sydenham's Laudanum, } of each,
Antimonial Wine, } one dram.

Mix.—Dose, from twenty to forty drops every two hours, in hooping cough. It is extolled by Jahn.

LEMORT'S ANTI-ASTHMATIC LIQUOR. (Van Mons)

R. Benzoic Acid, }
Opium, } of each, one dram.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one ounce.
Honey, }
Liquorice, } of each, four ounces.
Oil of Anise, half a dram.
Camphor, two scruples.
Proof Spirit, thirty-four ounces.

Digest in the spirit, first the saffron, then the opium, and then the liquorice; then add the subcarbonate, and express at the end of several days: dissolve successively in the tincture, the acid, oil, camphor, and honey. Set apart, pass through a sieve, and then let the tincture stand till it becomes perfectly transparent.

SEDATIVE ÆTHERIAL LINIMENT. (Van Mons)

R. Aromatic Tincture of Opium, six drams.
Sulphuric Æther, two drams.

Mix.—It is recommended in ischury, and in spasmodic and rheumatic affections.

SEDATIVE MIXTURE. (Swediaur)

R. Water, six ounces.
Aromatic Tincture of Opium, } of each,
Sulphuric Æther, } one dram.
Simple Syrup, one ounce.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful every hour or two hours.

ANODYNE ACID MIXTURE. (Fuld.; Hamb.)

R. Tincture of Opium, two scruples.
Sulphuric Acid, one scruple.
Distilled Water, six ounces.
Syrup of Violet, one ounce.

Mix. (Fuld.)

R. Tincture of Orange, half an ounce.
Sulphuric Acid, one dram.
Tincture of Opium, half a dram.

Mix. (Hann.)

VERMIFUGE TINCTURE.

Tinctura fœtida pyro-oleosa. (Augustin)

R. Assafœtida, one dram.
Opium, }
Subcarbonate of Ammonia, } of each, two drams.
Tincture of Castor, two ounces.

Mix.—Rosenstein recommends it in cases of tænia.—Dose, from thirty to forty drops, in wine or brandy.

E.

Extraction by Water.

AQUEOUS INFUSION OF OPIUM. (Ratier; Planche)

R. Opium, one ounce.
Distilled Water, eight ounces.
Alcohol (36 degrees), half an ounce.

Infuse the opium in the water for two or three days, at the ordinary temperature, and in a dark place; then filter, add the alcohol, and preserve in well-stopped phials.

Chaussier substitutes this infusion for

Sydenham's Laudanum.—Dose, from sixteen to twenty-four or thirty drops; as an external application, from fifty to eighty drops in two ounces of infusion of mallow-flowers.

AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF OPIUM.

Extractum Opii seu *Opii gummosum* seu *aquosum* seu *thebaicum*, *Laudanum opiatum* seu *simplex*, *Opium colatum* seu *depuratum*. (Lond.; Dubl.; Austr.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Hann.; Lipp.; Olden.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Saunders; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

Extractum Opii. (Lond.)

R. Opium, sliced, sixteen ounces.
Water, one gallon.

Pour a little of the water upon the opium, and macerate for twelve hours that it may become soft; then add the remainder of the water, triturating together till the whole is well mixed, and set apart the mixture that the impurities may subside. Finally, strain and evaporate the liquor to the proper consistence.

Extractum Opii aquosum. (Dubl.; Coxe)

R. Opium, two ounces.
Boiling Water, one pint.

Triturate the opium with the water for ten minutes, and after a short time pour off the liquor; rub the residue with an equal quantity of boiling water for the same space of time, and pour off the liquor again; then repeat this operation a third time. Mix together the decanted liquors, and expose the mixture for two days to the air in a broad open vessel. Finally, strain it through linen, and evaporate slowly.

R. Opium, in powder, any quantity.

Triturate it with a little cold water till this acquires a brown colour; then set aside, and decant: repeat the operation till the water ceases to become coloured. Mix the liquors together, and evaporate in a water-bath to the consistence of an extract. (Ferr.; Fuld.; Lipp.)

R. Opium, any quantity.

Knead it under a stream of cold water till this ceases to dissolve any more of it; then strain the liquor, clarify it with white of egg, evaporate it over a brisk fire, and when the liquor begins to thicken, strain and evaporate to the required consistence. (Belg.)

R. Opium, sliced, one part.
Cold Water, four parts.

Digest in a stove for two days, occasionally shaking the vessel; then strain, and set aside the liquor for two days; filter to separate the pellicle, of a virous odour, which is formed, and evaporate slowly to one half: place it again for two days in a stove, then filter again to remove the second pellicle, and finally evaporate to the consistence of an extract. (Gall.)

R. Opium, one part.
Cold Water, three parts.

Macerate for three days, without agitation, and decant; pour two parts of water upon the residue, and decant again after a short time: having repeated this operation a third time, strain the mixed liquors; clarify with white of egg, and finally evaporate, boiling slowly, and decanting in proportion as precipitate is formed. (Van Mons)

R. Opium, any quantity.
Cold Water, a sufficient quantity.

Macerate for twelve hours, then digest in a moderate heat for twelve hours more, and strain; treat the residue in the same manner, till the water ceases to acquire any colour: then mix the liquors, and evaporate them to the consistence of an electuary. Dissolve the mass in cold water, set aside the liquor, strain, and finally evaporate to the consistence of an extract. (Suec.)

R. Opium, four ounces.
Water, acidulated with half a pound of Lemon Juice, four pounds.

When dissolved, filter, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract. (Bruns.; Palat.; Wirtem.)

R. Opium, two ounces.
Boiling Water, one pound.

Dissolve; strain the hot liquor, and add

Cold Water, one pound.

Expose the mixture to the open air for two days; then filter, and evaporate, first over a slow fire and then in a water-bath, to the consistence of an extract. (Brugnatelli)

R. Opium, in coarse powder, one part.
Water, four parts.

Digest for two days at a moderate heat

and with frequent agitation; having then decanted and strained the liquor, evaporate it in a water-bath. (Austr.; Dan.; Hisp.; Hann.; Olden.; Lusit.; Palat.; Borus.; Sax.; Saunders; Spielmann; Swediaur)

Form. Hôp. Fr. directs the liquor to be set apart for twenty-four hours; then to be filtered, and boiled down to one half; to be then set aside again, strained, and finally evaporated in a water-bath.—Bavar.—the maceration to be continued for twenty-four hours, and the operation to be repeated with the residue and one fourth of water; the mixed liquors to be then evaporated.

The process generally followed at the present day is similar to that required by Gall. It is this: cut or rasp the opium according to its consistence, and macerate it repeatedly in cold water till dissolved; then strain the mixed liquors, evaporate the whole to one half, and set aside to cool: then filter to remove the resin, which separates partly in the form of precipitate and partly in that of a pellicle, and evaporate the clear liquor: then let it cool, and filter again. Finally, when the extract has arrived at the consistence of thick honey, mix it with cold distilled water; then filter the liquor, and evaporate it to the consistence of pilular mass.

When thus prepared, the extract contains meconate of morphine, a small quantity of narcotine, colouring matter, a little resin, gum, and fecula.—Dose, from half a grain to three grains.

Essential salt or hard extract of opium. (Gall.)

R. Opium, sliced, two pounds.
Cold Water, twelve pounds.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, occasionally stirring, and strain; macerate the residue with eight parts of water, and strain again. Mix the liquors, and evaporate them in a water-bath to the consistence of syrup. Pour this into dishes about two lines in depth, evaporate to dryness in an oven or water-bath, and detach the scales.

Aqueous extract of opium without narcotine. (Ferr.; Fee)

R. Aqueous Extract of Opium, any quantity.

Having mixed it with a little water, put it into a bottle with purified æther, and shake the mixture frequently; after a short time, decant, and add fresh æther: continue to do this till the decanted æther ceases to leave a residuum on being evaporated; then evaporate the extract to the consistence of pilular mass.

This is the process of Alphonse Leroy as given by Robiquet. Dublanc has declared it inefficient, and proposes the following:

R. Extract of Opium, prepared without heat, three hundred parts.
Distilled Water, one hundred and fifty parts.

Dissolve; pour the solution into a retort, and add to it

Pure Æther, two thousand parts.

Distil slowly about two hundred parts of æther; separate the apparatus, and pour off the supernatant æther from the retort: wash the extract while hot with distilled æther; then dissolve it in distilled water, and evaporate it again to the proper consistence.

Thus prepared, the extract of opium does not contain an atom of narcotine.

Diest's extract of opium. (Gall.)

R. Opium, one pound.
Water, four pounds.

Boil slightly for half an hour, and strain; then having boiled the residue twice more with an equal quantity of water, strain the three mixed decoctions: put the mixture into a tin cucurbit placed in a sand-bath heated by a lamp in such a manner that it may be kept slowly boiling, without ceasing, for six months, adding occasionally a little distilled water, and decanting to remove the sediment. At the end of the six months, let the liquor cool, strain it through flannel, and evaporate it in a water-bath to the consistence of pilular mass.

This process is justly abandoned, for it presents no real advantage over the more speedy ones.

Extract of opium by fermentation. (Gall.; Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Opium, sliced, any quantity.
Water, } of each,
Yeast of Beer, } a sufficient quantity.

Ferment at a proper temperature, and when the liquor becomes clear, dilute it with water; then having filtered it, boil it till all virous odour becomes dissipated, and finally evaporate it to the consistence of thick extract.

This process is due to Deyeux. It wants exactness; for the alterations which the opium undergoes must be more or less considerable as the fermentation may have been more or less perfect. No one has hitherto ascertained the kind of alteration which it must of necessity undergo.

LANGELOT'S CYDONIATED EXTRACT OF OPIUM.

Extractum Opii cydoniatum Langelotti. (SPIELMANN)

R. Opium, twelve ounces.
Dissolve it in a mixture of
Juice of Quinces, } of each,
Spring Water, } sixty ounces.
Digest for several days in a warm place, and strain. Add to the liquor
White Sugar, four ounces.
Leave the mixture to ferment for several months, occasionally stirring it with a wooden spatula; on the fermentation ceasing, strain the liquor through linen, and evaporate it to the consistence of an extract.

The same remark may be made with regard to this as the preceding extract. It very probably contains acetate of morphine.

CROCATED EXTRACT OF OPIUM.

Laudanum opiatum. (BRUNS.; HISP.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.)

R. Aqueous Extract of Opium, two ounces.
Extract of Saffron, } of each,
Balsam of Mecca, } half a dram.
Mix. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

BRUNS. requires powdered, instead of extract of, saffron.

R. Aqueous Extract of Opium, two ounces.
Extract of Saffron, one ounce.
Prepared Mother of Pearl, } of each,
——— Hyacinth, } one dram
——— Coral, } and a half.
Terra Sigillata, one dram.
Bezoar, four scruples.
Hartshorn Shavings, two scruples.
Pulverize, reduce to a paste with a little water, and form it into trochiscs. (HISP.)

R. Extract of Opium, } of each,
——— Saffron, } one ounce.
Powdered Amber, six drams.
——— Castor, three drams.
Mix the extracts with a little alcohol, and then incorporate the powders. (SARD.)

ANODYNE EXTRACT. (WIRTEM.)

R. Aqueous Extract of Opium, three drams.
Extract of Blessed Thistle, five drams.
——— Sweet Flag, } of each,
——— Angelica, } one ounce.
Oil of Cloves, ten drops.
Mix.—Each dram contains seven grains and a half of opium.

ANTI-HYSTERIC LAUDANUM. (WIRTEM.)

R. Extract of Opium, half an ounce.
——— Castor, one dram.
——— Saffron, one scruple.
Essential Oil of Mace, } of each,
——— Mint, } six drops.
——— Rue, }
Make a pilular mass.—It is recommended in hysterical colic, to appease the spasms.—Dose, one or two grains.

GLYCYRRHIZED EXTRACT OF OPIUM.

Laudanum diureticum seu *urinarium*, *Extractum Opii glycyrrhizatum.* (HISP.; WIRTEM.)

R. Aqueous Extract of Opium, two drams.
Extract of Liquorice, one ounce and a half.
Trochiscs of Alkekenge, } of each,
Venice Turpentine, } half an ounce.
Camphor, one dram.
Saffron, four scruples.
Gum Tragacanth, } of each,
Mastic, } half a dram.
Mix the extracts with a little water, and having reduced them to the consistence of honey, incorporate the turpentine; then add the other ingredients in powder, and form the mass into trochiscs.

This preparation is extolled in spasmodic affections of the urinary apparatus.—Thirteen grains contain one grain of opium.

CYDONIATED EXTRACT OF OPIUM.

Laudanum opiatum cydoniatum, *Extractum Opii cydoniatum.* (PALAT.; WIRTEM.; BORIES)

R. Opium, sliced, half a pound.
Juice of Quinces, recently expressed, six pounds.
Digest in a moderate heat; then decant, filter, and evaporate the liquor: add to it
Essential Oil of Cinnamon, } of each,
——— Cloves, } half
——— Mace, } a scruple.
Mix. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

R. Opium, in powder, four ounces.
Juice of Quinces, recently expressed, four pounds.
Digest for three weeks, and add
Cloves, } of each, one ounce.
Nutmegs, }
Heat slightly, and then leave to digest for eight days. Add then
Saffron, one ounce.
White Sugar, four ounces.
At the end of twenty-four hours, filter, and evaporate in a water-bath, till the li-

quor is reduced to one third, and preserve it. (Bories)

This preparation, now disused, differs from the aqueous extract of opium by the impurities of the quince juice and by the aromatics which are added to it. It was formerly classed among the astringent antispasmodics, and was thought useful in vomiting, diarrhœa, hiccup, and generally as an anodyne.—Dose, one grain to an adult, and from the twentieth to the tenth of a grain to children. This however, applies only to the product of the second formula, for that of the first contains one grain of opium in ten drops.

SEDATIVE PILLS.

Pilulæ sedativæ seu *hypnoticæ*. (Ph. Syph.; Ratier; Swediaur; Van Mons)

Swediaur's formula is very simple; it consists of dividing the aqueous extract of opium into pills of one grain each.—One or more for a dose, according to the indication.

R. Extract of Opium, three grains.
Camphor, six grains.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Make six pills. (Ph. Syph.; Ratier; Van Mons)

R. Extract of Opium, one grain.
Camphor, six grains.
Nitrate of Potass, four grains.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Make one pill. (Ratier)

OPIATE PECTORAL PILLS. (Fuld.)

R. Extract of Liquorice, one ounce and a half.
——— Opium, half an ounce.
Syrup of Poppies, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, from two to six grains.

OPIATE BALSAMIC PILLS.

Pilulæ balsamicæ cum Opio. (Augustin)

R. Extract of Opium, half a dram.
Balsam of Peru, one dram and a half.
Myrrh, three drams.

Make pills of one grain each.—Dose, two or three every hour, alternating with a dose of tincture of opium. They are recommended by Marcus.

ANTI-DIARRHŒIC BOLUS. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Aqueous Extract of Opium, one grain.
Pimento, Cassia Lignea, Saffron, of each, four grains.
Conserve of Dog-rose, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.

LOZENGES OF OPIUM. (Van Mons)

R. Extract of Opium, one part
White Sugar, sixty-four parts

Incorporate the extract with the sugar melted at a very gentle heat, and form the mass into lozenges of six grains each.

PECTORAL PASTILLES. (Ferr.)

R. Mucilage of Iceland Moss, ——— Gum Arabic, of each, one pound
Sugar, two pounds
Opium, one dram and a half

Make pastilles of twenty-four grains each.—Dose, ten, daily.

ANODYNE POWDER. (Hamb.; Wirtem. Cadet de Gassicourt; Pierquin)

R. Extract of Opium, one dram
Prepared Red Coral, two drams

Mix. (Wirtem.)

R. Aqueous Extract of Opium, two grains
Compound Powder of Tragacanth, two ounces

Mix. (Pierquin)

R. Extract of Opium, Red Sanders Wood, Prepared Red Coral, of each, one scruple, four scruples.

Mix. (Wirtem.)

ANODYNE CATAPLASM.

Cataplasma cum Opio. (Augustin)

R. Linseed Meal, four ounces.
Water, a sufficient quantity to make a cataplasm. Add,
Opium, half a dram.

OPIATE LINIMENT. (Ratier)

R. Aqueous Infusion of Opium, four drams.
Olive Oil, two ounces.

Shake well together.

Ph. Syph. prescribes a *Sedative Lavement* which resembles this liniment; it is prepared with two or three grains of aqueous extract of opium, and four ounces of olive or linseed oil.

Swediaur also gives a *Sedative Liniment*, composed of one dram of extract of opium, triturated first with a little hot water, and then from three to eight drams of simple cerate.

They are employed to appease local pain.

OPIATE COLLYRIUM. (Ratier)

R. Aqueous Extract of Opium, half a dram.
Water, one pound.

Mix.

Ratier also prescribes two grains of extract and four ounces of water. — The strength of the collyrium might be varied according to the indication.

SEDATIVE SOLUTION. (Ratier; Swediaur)

R. Extract of Opium, from two to four drams.
Hot Water, one pound.

Triturate together.—For fomentations to pruriginous affections of the skin.

SEDATIVE GARGLE. (Swediaur)

R. Extract of Opium, one or two drams.
Boiling Water, one pound.

Mix, and add,

Alcohol, one ounce.

It is useful in painful ulcers of the throat and tongue, in rheumatic odontalgia and otalgia, and in nervous head-ach.

OPIATE LAVEMENT. (Spielmann; Swediaur)

R. Bruised Linseed, one ounce.
Boiling Water, six ounces.

Infuse for an hour; then add to the strained liquor,

Extract of Opium, two grains.

Mix.

SEDATIVE INJECTION. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Extract of Opium, sixteen grains.
Infusion of Linseed, one pound.

Mix.

SYRUP OF OPIUM.

Syrupus Opii seu *de Opio* seu *opiatus* seu *thebaicus* seu *sedativus* seu *hypnoticus*. (Dubl.; Ant.; Hisp.; Gall; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Coxe; Van Mons)

Syrupus Opii. (Dubl.; Coxe)

R. Aqueous Extract of Opium, eighteen grains.
Hot Water, eight ounces.

Macerate, and when dissolved, form a syrup with

White Sugar, twenty-seven ounces.

R. Extract of Opium, prepared with cold water, three drams sixty grains.
Water, two ounces.

Dissolve, and add,

Simple Syrup, nine pounds nine ounces and a half

Mix, boil for a few moments, and strain through flannel. (Gall.)

Form. Hôp. Fr. prescribes one part of extract, four parts of water, and six hundred of syrup.—Ant.—one ounce of purified opium, a little water, and fifteen pounds of boiling syrup.—Hisp.—one scruple of extract, three ounces of water, and one pound of syrup, to be boiled to the proper consistence.—Ferr.—three drams of extract, four pounds of sugar, and two pounds and a half of water.

R. Extract of Opium, made without heat, one part.
Simple Syrup, four hundred and eighty parts.

Incorporate gradually, triturating it in a marble mortar with a large pestle. (Van Mons)

R. Opium, cut in small pieces, one ounce and a half.
Water, eighteen ounces.

Macerate without heat till perfectly dissolved, then strain, and to eight parts of the strained liquor, add

White sugar, fifteen parts.

Dissolve in a water-bath. (Van Mons)

Dose, from two to four drams, twice or oftener in the day.

OPIATE INJECTION.

Injectio Lactis opiata seu *anodyna*. (Ellis)

R. New Milk, six ounces.
Syrup of Opium, one ounce.

Mix.

NARCOTIC POTION. (Disp. Cha. Paris)

R. Syrup of Opium, half an ounce.
Lime-flower Water, three ounces.
Orange-flower Water, one ounce.

Mix.

EMULSIVE SYRUP OF OPIUM. (Van Mons)

R. Gum Arabic, one part
Opium, two parts.

Triturate together and make an emulsion with

Water, forty-six parts.

Set aside, and dissolve with a moderate heat in the decanted liquor,

White Sugar, two hundred and thirty-six parts.

SEDATIVE LAVEMENT. (Ellis)

R. Opium, two grains.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, half an ounce.
Warm Milk, six ounces.

Mix.

OPIATE POTION. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Opium, one grain.
Water, one ounce.

Dissolve.—To be taken at one dose; for an adult.

R. Water, half an ounce.
Aromatic Liquor, } of each, two drams.
Syrup of Opium, }
Tincture of Opium, ten drops.

Mix.—Dose, a tea-spoonful.

ANODYNE OINTMENT. (PIERQUIN)

R. Lard, three ounces.
Syrup of Opium, one ounce.
Essence of Roses, four drops.

Mix.—It is useful in inflammations of the membrane of the mouth.

PECTORAL SYRUP. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Senna, } of each,
Liquorice, } nine ounces three drams.
Cinchona, six ounces three drams.
Anise, five ounces.
Elder Flowers, three ounces one dram.
Tops of Lesser Centaury, one ounce and a half.
Ipecacuanha, five drams.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil for a long time; and add to the strained liquor,

White Sugar, eight pounds.
Aqueous Extract of Opium, four drams and a half.

Mix.—Dose, from half a tea-spoonful to a table spoonful, in infusion of hyssop.

MALOET'S PECTORAL SYRUP. (BORIES; CADET DE GASSICOURT; HENRI; PIERQUIN)

R. Jujubes, }
Dates, } of each, one ounce.
Corinth Raisins, }
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil, and add, towards the end,

Canadian Maidenhair, four drams.
Liquorice, two drams.

Strain with slight expression, and add,

White Sugar, two pounds.

Having boiled to a syrup, add,

Extract of Opium, mixed with a little water, six grains.

Boil again, and strain.—Dose, one ounce.

SEDATIVE INJECTION. (RATIER)

R. Poppy Heads, two.
Stems of Solanum Nigrum, one dram.
Water, one pound.

Boil, and add when strained,

Extract of Opium, from ten to twenty grains.

Mix.

ANTI-DYSENTERIC MIXTURE. (VAN MONS)

R. Opium, two or three grains.
Syrup of Poppies, one ounce.
Chamomile Water, six ounces.

Mix.—Dose, from half a spoonful to one spoonful, every quarter of an hour.

NARCOTIC COLLYRIUM. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Infusion of Henbane Leaves, half a pound.
Extract of Belladonna, eight grains.
——— Opium, four grains.

Mix.

FEBRIFUGE POTION. (BORIES)

R. Mint Water, }
Orange-flower Water, } of each,
Valerian Water, } two ounces.
Tincture of Castor, }
——— Amber, } of each, twenty-five drops.
——— Assafœtida, }
Theriac, one dram.
Aqueous Extract of Opium, one grain and a half.
Solution of Ammonia, twelve drops.
Syrup of Orange Peel, one ounce.

Mix.—To be taken at two equal doses, on the day of the paroxysm, one six hours before and the other an hour after its invasion. It is said to have subdued intermittents which had resisted cinchona.

SUCCINATED SYRUP OF OPIUM.

Syrupus Opii succinatus seu *Karabe*. (ANT.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; HENRI)

R. Syrup of Opium, one pound.
Succinic Acid, dissolved in water, one scruple.

Mix. (ANT.)

CADET DE GASSICOURT prescribes two scruples of acid.

R. Syrup of Opium, one pound.
Spirit of Amber, two scruples.

Mix. (HENRI)

Dose, from half an ounce to one ounce, in a potion.

ANTI-HÆMORRHOIDAL OINTMENT. (PIERQUIN)

R. Extract of Opium, dissolved in a little water, half a dram.
Calcined Oyster Shells, one dram.
Unguentum Populeum, four ounces.

Incorporate the whole with yolk of egg.

ANODYNE LINIMENT. (RATIER)

R. Aqueous Extract of Opium, three drams.
Ointment of Marshmallows, one ounce.
Balsamum Tranquillum, } of each,
Oil of Almonds, } two ounces.

Mix.—This liniment is employed by BOYER.

SEDATIVE MIXTURE. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Orange-flower Water, six ounces.
Extract of Opium, three grains.
Sulphuric Æther, one dram.
White Sugar, half an ounce.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful, every hour or two hours.

ANODYNE COLLYRIUM. (FULD.; ELLIS; VAN MONS)

R. Mucilage of Quince, one ounce.
Aqueous Extract of Opium, one grain.
Camphor, triturated with a drop of Oil, two grains.
Rose Water, two ounces.

Mix the extract and camphor, and make an emulsion with a part of the mucilage; then add alternatively the water and the mucilage by portions. (FULD.; VAN MONS)

ELLIS prescribes one grain of opium, five grains of camphor, and one ounce of mucilage of gum arabic.

COMPOUND LOHOCH. (RATIER)

R. Simple Lohoch, four ounces.
Extract of Opium, one grain.
——— Cinchona, four grains.
Camphor, six grains.

Mix.—It is employed in bronchitis accompanied with violent cough and inordinate secretion of mucus.

II. *Preparations which contain Opium in substance, either crude or purified.*

A.

Preparations in which the action of the Opium is not modified, at least sensibly, by other Substances.

OPIATE POWDER.

Pulvis opiatus seu *thebaicus* seu *Cretæ compositus cum Opio* seu *Cornu Cervi usti cum Opio.* (LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; MIL. COPEN.; GENEV.; HANN.; BORUS.; SUEC.; WURCEB.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; ELLIS; VAN MONS)

Pulvis Cornu usti cum Opio. (LOND.)

R. Hard Opium, in powder one dram.
Prepared Burnt Hartshorn, one ounce.
Cochineal, one dram.

Mix.

Pulvis opiatus. (EDINB.)

R. Opium, one part.
Prepared Carbonate of Lime, nine parts.

Mix intimately.

Pulvis Cretæ compositus cum Opio. (LOND.; DUBL.)

R. Compound Powder of Chalk, six ounces and a half.
Hard Opium, in powder, four scruples.

Mix.

COXE; and VAN MONS also give the latter formula.

R. Opium, one part.
White Sugar, twenty parts.

Mix. (MIL. COPEN.; WURCEB.)

GENEV. prescribes one part of opium, and twenty-three parts of sugar.

R. Opium, one part.
Compound Powder of Tragacanth, nine parts.

Mix. (HANN.; BORUS.)

R. Opium, one part.
White Sugar, two parts.
Compound Powder of Tragacanth, twelve parts.

Mix. (SUEC.)

R. Opium, one part.
Calcined Hartshorn, nine parts.

Mix. (BRUGNATELLI)

R. Prepared Chalk, one dram and a half.
Cinnamon, one dram.
Long Pepper, eight grains.
Opium, six grains.

Make twelve parcels. (ELLIS)

OPIATE PILLS.

Pilulæ opiatæ seu *ex Opio.* (EDINB.; AMER.; MIL. COPEN.; FERR.; HANN.; CAST. BORUS.; WURCEB.; AUGUSTIN;

Brugnatelli; Coxe; Ellis; Saunders; Van Mons)

Pilulæ Opiatæ, olim *Pilulæ thebaicæ*. (Edinb.; Brugnatelli)

R. Opium, one part.
Extract of Liquorice, seven parts.
Pimento, in powder, two parts.

Soften the two first with dilute alcohol, and then incorporate the whole.

R. Opium, ten grains.
Extract of Liquorice, one dram.

Make forty pills. (Wurceb.)

Mil. Copen. prescribes ten grains of opium, and one scruple of extract of liquorice.—Cast. Borus.; and Augustin—ten grains of opium, and four scruples of the extract.—Hann.—one part of opium, and four parts of the extract.—Sard.—one of opium, and three of the extract.—Ferr.—one of opium, and six of the extract.

R. Opium, four parts.
Water, nine parts.

Dissolve, strain, and add

Crumb of Bread, twelve parts.

Set apart for some time; express, and add

Starch, three parts.
Sugar, one part.

Make pills. (Van Mons)

R. Opium, one dram.
Soap, twelve grains.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to make sixty pills. (Amer.; Coxe; Ellis)

ANTI-EPILEPTIC CONFECTION.

Conditum anti-epilepticum. (Van Mons)

R. Opium, half a dram.
Valerian, one ounce and a half.
Syrup of Poppies, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, a tea-spoonful, twice or thrice a day.

OPIATE OINTMENT. (Batav.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Ellis; Pierquin; Ratier; Van Mons)

R. Opium, in powder, one or two drams.
Simple Cerate, four ounces.

Mix. (Ratier)

Van Mons prescribes one part of opium, and eighteen parts of cerate.

R. Olive Oil, two ounces and a half.
Yellow Wax, two ounces.

Melt together, and add

Opium, two grains.

Mix. (Batav.)

R. Opium, twenty grains.
Yolk of Egg, one.

Mix, and add

Galen's Cerate, two ounces.

Mix by trituration. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Pierquin)

R. Opium, five grains.
Rhubarb, ten grains.
Simple Cerate, one ounce and a half.

Triturate together. (Ellis)

This ointment is used to apply to wounds, tumours, excoriations, and pustules which occasion much pain.

NARCOTIC OINTMENT.

Unguentum sedativo-narcoticum. (Brera)

R. Opium, one dram.
Calf's Gastric Juice, a sufficient quantity.

Digest for twenty-four hours in a moderate heat, and then add a sufficient quantity of lard to make a soft ointment.

Half a dram or one dram of this is rubbed upon the epigastric region, in gastrodynia, cardialgia, spasmodic colic, hysteria, and hypochondria.

ANODYNE OINTMENT. (Genev.; Pierquin)

R. Olive Oil, three ounces one dram and a half.
Wax, six drams and a half.
Powdered Opium, one ounce.

Boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain with expression; boil the residue in four ounces of water till reduced to two, and incorporate the decoction with the cerate. (Pierquin)

Genev. prescribes one dram of opium, ten drams of oil, and half an ounce of wax.

It is recommended in asthenic nervous affections.

SOOTHING OINTMENT. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Oil of Roses, Lard, Yellow Wax, of each, two ounces.

Melt over a slow fire, and add

Purified Opium, one dram.

Mix.—Tronchin applied this to painful enlargements of the breast, renewing it every twelve hours.

SEDATIVE SUPPOSITORY. (ELLIS)

R. Opium, two grains.
White Soap, four grains.

Mix.—To be introduced into the rectum when lavements are inadmissible.

OPIATE PLASTER. (LOND.; EDINB.; FULD.; LIPP.)

Emplastrum Opii. (LOND.; EDINB.)

R. Opium, in powder, half an ounce.
Resin of Spruce Fir, three ounces.
Lead Plaster, one pound.

Melt the two last, and mix the whole.

R. Melilot Plaster, sixteen parts.

Melt slowly, and when it has become nearly cold, add

Opium, in powder, one part.

Mix. (LIPP.)

FULD. prescribes one part of opium, and twenty-four of plaster.

LINIMENT OF OPIUM WITH CALF'S GALL.

Unguentum opiatum. (AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN)

R. Opium, in powder, two drams.
Calf's Gall, two ounces.

Digest for two days, and add

Lard, two ounces.
Oil of Bergamotte, ten drops.

Mix.—It is recommended by BRERA, as an excellent anodyne.

B.

Preparations in which the action of Opium is more or less modified, and in some instances completely masked by that of stimulant substances.

OPIATE PECTORAL TROCHISCS. (EDINB.; AMER.; HERBIP.; COXE)

Trochisci Glycyrrhizæ cum Opio. (EDINB.; AMER.; COXE)

R. Opium, two drams
Tincture of Tolu, half an ounce.
Simple Syrup, eight ounces.
Extract of Liquorice, softened with hot water, } of each, five ounces.
Gum Arabic, in powder, }

Triturate the opium with the tincture; then add gradually the syrup and the extract, and sprinkle in the powdered gum arabic: finally, dry the mass and form it into trochiscs of ten grains each.

R. Opium, } of each, one dram.
Balsam of Peru, }
White Sugar, two drams.
Mass of Black Pectoral Trochiscs, seven ounces.

Triturate the opium with the balsam and sugar; then add the mass softened with hot water, and make trochiscs of from ten to fifteen grains. (HERBIP.)

ANTI-EMETIC PILLS. (PIERQUIN)

R. Purified Opium, four grains.
Calumba, four scruples.
Oil of Peppermint, ten drops.
Syrup of Clove Pink, a sufficient quantity.

Make thirty pills.—Dose, two, thrice a day.

SEDATIVE POWDER.

Pulvis Nitri thebaicus seu *sedativus.* (BATAV.; FULD.; LIPP.; SUEC.; SPIELMANN)

R. Opium, one part.
Nitrate of Potass, fifteen parts.
Sugar, forty-five parts.

Mix. (FULD.)

BATAV.; and SUEC. prescribe one part of opium, eleven parts of nitre, and forty-eight of sugar.—SPIELMANN—one of opium, ten of nitre, and forty-eight of sugar.—LIPP.—one of opium, twelve of nitre, and forty-eight of sugar.

ANODYNE POWDER. (HAMB.)

R. Opium, four grains.
Antimoniated Magnesia, two drams.

Divide into eight parcels. It is recommended in rheumatism.

ANTI-DYSENTERIC POWDER. (VAN MONS)

R. Opium, } of each,
Tartarized Antimony, } one part.
Gum Arabic, } of each, eight parts.
White Sugar, }

Mix.—For the same purpose as the preceding.

ASTRINGENT POWDER.

Pulvis adstringens. (BRERA)

R. Opium, } of each, one grain.
Ipecacuanha, }
Cascarilla, ten grains.

Mix.—To be taken three or four times a day, in obstinate diarrhœa from atony.

STORAX PILLS.

Pilulæ e Storace. (Dubl.; Bruns.; Genev.; Palat.; Sard.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Purified Storax, three drams.
Soft Purified Opium, } of each,
Saffron, } one dram.

Mix intimately together. (Dubl.)

R. Storax, half an ounce.
Extract of Liquorice, three drams.
Olibanum, }
Benzoin, } of each,
Mastic, two drams.
Extract of Opium, }
Saffron, one dram.
Essence of Amber, a sufficient quantity.

Make a pilular mass. (Bruns.; Palat.; Wirtem.; Spielmann)

Sard. prescribes half an ounce of storax; two drams of extract of liquorice, one dram each, of olibanum, of benzoin, of myrrh, and of opium, two scruples of saffron, and a sufficient quantity of syrup of poppies.—Van Mons—one part each, of benzoin, of myrrh, of olibanum, of opium, and of saffron, one and a half of extract of liquorice, two parts of storax, and a sufficient quantity of simple syrup.

R. Storax, two ounces.
Extract of Liquorice, } of each,
Saffron, } six drams.
Opium, five drams.
Balsam of Peru, a sufficient quantity.

Make a pilular mass. (Herbip.)

R. Storax, }
Saffron, } of each,
Extract of Liquorice, } one ounce.
——— Opium, five drams.
Tincture of Myrrh, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (Swediaur)

R. Storax, two drams.
Extract of Liquorice, three drams.
Opium, one dram.
Spanish Wine, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (Suec.)

R. Storax, }
Olibanum, } of each, half an ounce.
Myrrh, }
Opium, }
Saffron, } of each,
Extract of Liquorice, } one dram.
Syrup of Poppies, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (Genev.)

It is stimulant and expectorant.—Dose, from four to twelve grains.

COMPOUND POWDER OF IPECACUANHA.

Pulvis alexiterius seu *anodynus* seu *diaphoreticus* seu *diapnoicus* seu *sudorificus* seu *sudorificus Doveri*, *Pulvis Doveri*, *Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ opiatus* seu *thebaicus* seu *Ipecacuanhæ et Opii* seu *compositus* seu *Ipecacuanhæ cum Opio.* (Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Mil. Copen.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Cast. Borus.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Brera; Brugnatelli; Cadet de Gassicourt; Coxe; Ellis; Pierquin; Spielmann; Saunders; Swediaur; Ph. Syph.; Van Mons)

Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ compositus. (Lond.; Dubl.)

Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ et Opii. (Edinb.)

R. Ipecacuanha, } of each,
Pure Hard Opium, } one part.
Sulphate of Potass, eight parts.

Mix.

Lond. requires the ingredients to be separately powdered: Edinb.; and Dubl. direct them to be pulverized together.

Amer.; Bavar.; Fenn.; Hamb.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Cast. Borus.; Borus.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Brugnatelli; and Coxe give the same formula.—Amst.; Belg.; Lipp.; Ross.; Sax.; and Herbip. prescribe one part each, of opium and of ipecacuanha, and nine of sulphate of potass.—Batav.—one each, of opium, and of ipecacuanha, and ten of sulphate.

R. Purified Opium, one part.
Ipecacuanha, two parts.
White Sugar, seven parts.

Pulverize and mix. (Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.)

Austr.; Dan.; and Wirtem. prescribe one part each, of opium and of ipecacuanha, and eight parts of sugar.—Mil. Copen.—one each, of opium and of ipecacuanha, and twenty of sugar.—Pierquin—one of opium, two of ipecacuanha, and eighteen of sugar.

R. Nitrate of Potass, } of each,
Sulphate of Potass, } four parts.

Pulverize them, and fuse them in a crucible; pour the fluid mass into an iron mortar, and when nearly cold, add

Powdered Opium, } of each,
——— Ipecacuanha, } one part.

Triturate to a very fine powder. (Geney.; Ph. Syph.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Swediaur; Saunders)

Hamb.; and Ellis prescribe eight parts each, of the two salts, and one part each, of the two other substances.—Van Mons—four each, of the nitrate, of the sulphate, and of ipecacuanha, and one of opium.—Hisp.—four of sulphate, six of nitrate, and one each, of ipecacuanha and of opium.

R. Sulphate of Potass, } of each,
Nitrate of Potass, } four parts.

Add to the melted and cool mass,

Powdered Extract of Opium, } of each,
——— Ipecacuanha, } one
——— Liquorice, } part.

Pulverize. (Gall.; Spielmann)

Van Mons prescribes four parts of sulphate, three of nitrate, and one part each, of the three powders.

This last is the original formula of Dover.

The compound powder of ipecacuanha, most frequently nauseous and emetic, becomes sudorific when the patient is warmly covered, and takes warm drinks. The dose, which, without speaking of individual or circumstantial conditions, varies according to the relative proportion of opium, is in general from ten grains to half a dram.

DIAPHORETIC AND SEDATIVE POWDER. (Brera)

R. Dover's Powder, } of each,
James' Powder, } four grains.

Mix.—To be taken every four hours, in obstinate pains attending rheumatism, syphilis, or gout.

SUDORIFIC BOLUSES. (Brera; Swediaur)

R. Dover's Powder,
from twenty to twenty-five grains.
Syrup of Ginger, a sufficient quantity.

Make a bolus.—To be taken in the morning. (Swediaur)

Brera prescribes sixteen grains of the powder, and a sufficient quantity of elder rob to make four boluses; or, twelve grains of the powder, and six of extract of aconite, to make six boluses; one to be taken every two hours.

ANODYNE POWDER. (Hamb.)

R. Magnesia, one dram.
Oxide of Zinc, sixteen grains.
Ipecacuanha, } of each, two drams.
Opium, }

Mix.—This nearly resembles Dover's powder.

ANTI-OTODYNIC MIXTURE. (Pierquin)

R. Opium, three or four grains.
Saffron, } half a scruple.
Myrrh, } half a dram.
Juice of Mallow, half an ounce.
Oil of Almonds, two ounces.

Mix.

Pierquin also gives another formula:—two grains each, of camphor and of opium, and one ounce and a half of oil.

Both of these are to be injected warm into the ear.

ANTI-ODONTALGIC MIXTURE. (Saunders)

R. Opium, half a grain.
Oil of Cloves, ten drops.
Hoffmann's Liquor,
one dram and a half.

Mix.

ANODYNE OINTMENT. (Fuld.; Herbip.)

R. Opium, } of each, one scruple.
Saffron, }
Yolk of Egg, one.
Unguentum Populeum } of each,
——— Nutritum, } one ounce.

Mix. (Fuld.)

Herbip. prescribes three ounces each, of saturnine cerate and of unguentum populeum, one dram each, of opium and of saffron, and three yolks of eggs.

It is principally recommended as an application to painful piles.

SAPONACEOUS PILLS OF OPIUM. (Lond.; Amer.; Herbip.; Coxe)

Pilulæ Saponis cum Opio. (Lond.)

R. Hard Opium, in powder,
half an ounce.
——— Soap, two ounces.

Make a pilular mass.

R. Purified Opium, } of each,
Root of Liquorice, } half an
——— White Hellebore, } ounce.
——— Black Hellebore, }
Starkey's Soap, a sufficient quantity.

Make a pilular mass. (Herbip.)

ANTI-SPASMODIC CATAPLASM. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Pierquin)

R. Cataplasm of Linseed Meal, made with decoction of Poppy Heads,
four ounces.

Sprinkle it with

Powdered Opium, twenty grains.
——— Camphor, half a dram.

ANTI-SPASMODIC PLASTER. (AUGUSTIN; ELLIS; SAUNDERS)

R. Cumin Plaster, } of each, one ounce.
Yellow Wax, }
Opium, } of each, two drams.
Camphor, }

Mix. (SAUNDERS)

R. Opium, } of each, half a dram.
Camphor, }
Litharge Plaster, two drams.

Mix. (ELLIS)

R. Opium, } of each, one dram.
Camphor, }
White Soap, }
Tincture of Opium, a sufficient quantity to make a soft mass. (ELLIS)

R. Opium, } of each,
Extract of Henbane, } two drams.
——— Hemlock, half an ounce.

Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Opium, } of each, half a dram.
Sub-carbonate of Ammonia, }
Camphor, }
Petroleum, two drams.
Crocated Plaster of Galbanum, one ounce.

Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

ANTI-ODONTALGIC BALSAM. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.; AUGUSTIN; PIERQUIN; SAINTE-MARIE; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Opium, } of each, two scruples.
Camphor, }

Dissolve them in a little alcohol, and add

Oil of Cloves, one dram.
——— Guaiac, two drams.
——— Nutmeg, six drams.

Mix. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Opium, } of each, one scruple.
Camphor, }
Cajeput Oil, one dram.
Oil of Nutmeg, three drams.

Mix. (SAINTE-MARIE)

A small quantity of this balsam is to be put into the hollow of the carious tooth.

To this preparation may be resembled that which BRUNS.; and SPIELMANN give under the title of *Sotirella parva*, of which the following is the formula:

R. Opium, } of each,
Species Diambræ, } one dram.
Camphor, } of each, twelve grains.
Saffron, }
Oil of Cloves, thirty drops.
——— Nutmeg, two drams.

Mix.—It is to be used in the same manner.

R. Opium, half a dram
Extract of Belladonna, } of each,
Camphor, } six grains
Cajeput Oil, } of each,
Tincture of Cantharides, } eight drops
Oil of Henbane, one dram

Mix.—To be used in the same manner (AUGUSTIN)

R Powdered Mastic, } of each,
——— Sandarac, } two drams
——— Dragon's Blood, ten grains
——— Opium, two grains
Oil of Rosemary, eight drops
Spirit of Scurvy-Grass, a sufficient quantity

Mix.—A little to be applied to the painful gum. (AUGUSTIN)

ANTI-SPASMODIC PILLS. (FULD.)

R. Opium, } of each, fifteen grains
Castor, }
Camphor, half a dram
Extract of Valerian, } of each,
——— Fetid Goose-foot, } two drams
Tincture of Milfoil, a sufficient quantity

Mix.—Dose, from ten to twenty grains.

ANTI-SPASMODIC BOLUS. (PIERQUIN)

R. Opium, half a grain
Camphor, three grains
Nitrate of Potass, ten grains
Conserve of Roses, a sufficient quantity

Mix.—For one dose.

CHAUSSIER'S PASTILLES. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Opium, six grains
Camphor, twenty-one grains
Sugar, three drams
Mucilage, a sufficient quantity

to make fifty pastilles.—They are recommended in croup and lazyngeal phthysis.—Dose, five or six, daily.

CHAUSSIER'S TROCHISCS. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; SWEDIAUR)

R. Opium, one scruple
Camphor, one dram
Sugar, nine drams
Gum Tragacanth, half a dram
Water, a sufficient quantity

Make one hundred and fifty trochiscs.—Dose, four or six, daily.

ANTI-SPASMODIC POWDER. (VAN MONS)

R. Opium. half a scruple
Camphor, two scruples

Subcarbonate of Ammonia, four scruples
Starch, fifteen grains.

Divide into eighteen parcels.—Dose, one parcel every hour, in mint water.

ANTI-CANCEROUS BALSAM. (BORIES)

R. Opium, twenty-four grains.
Acetate of Lead, four ounces.
Camphor, one dram.
Spirit of Turpentine, twelve ounces.

Digest for two days, and strain.

RENAL OINTMENT. (PALAT.)

R. Opium, one scruple.
Camphor, half a scruple.
Oil of Scorpions, } of each
Lemon Juice, } half an ounce.
Unguentum Populeum, one ounce and a half.

Mix.—To be applied to the loins in the passing of renal calculi.

ANODYNE PLASTER. (BRUNS.; SPIELMANN)

R. Soap Plaster, } of each, four ounces.
Yellow Wax, }

Melt together and add to the mass when nearly cold,

Deliquesced Subcarbonate of Potass, five drams.
Opium, in powder, half an ounce.
Camphor, three drams.
Oil of Henbane Seeds, five drams.

Mix.—It is recommended in diseases of of the joints.

ORIENTAL PILLS. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Purified Opium, } of each, an equal part.
Saffron,
Cinnamon,
Nutmeg,
Lesser Cardamoms,
Syrup of Orange Flowers, a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of three grains each.—Dose, two or three in the evening.

TONIC AND HYPNOTIC PILLS. (PIERQUIN)

R. Opium, } of each, two scruples.
Olibanum,
Storax,
Myrrh,
Extract of Liquorice,
Starch, two drams.
Gum Tragacanth, } of each,
—— Arabic, } half an ounce.

Mix.—Dose, from half a scruple to half a dram.

COMPOUND PILLS OF HOUNDSTONGUE.

Pilulæ de Cynoglosso seu *Opii compositæ, Catapotia ad Catarrhos; Pilules adoucissantes de Mésué.* (ANT.; BELG.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; HANN.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN; PIERQUIN; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

1. *Without Castor.*

R. Dried Bark of the Root of Houndstongue, one ounce.
Seeds of White Henbane, } of each,
Opium, } two drams.
Olibanum, six drams.
Saffron, one dram.
Peruvian Balsam, a sufficient quantity.

Mix the opium, pulverized separately, with the other substances, pulverized together, and gradually add the balsam to form a pilular mass. (SARD.)

R. Root of Houndstongue, } of each, half an ounce.
Seeds of Henbane,
Opium,
Myrrh, six drams.
Olibanum, five drams.
Storax, } of each, two drams.
Cloves,
Cinnamon,
Saffron, one dram and a half.
Syrup of Violets, a sufficient quantity

to make a pilular mass, one dram of which contains eight grains each, of opium and of henbane. (SPIELMANN)

BRUNS.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; and NIEMANN give the same formula, but NIEMANN prescribes but two drams each, of myrrh, and of olibanum.—BRUNS.; PALAT.; and WIRTEM. prescribe an equal part each, of syrup of violets and of juice of houndstongue.

R. Root of Houndstongue, } of each, one ounce.
Seeds of Henbane,
Opium,
Myrrh, } of each, one ounce and a half.
Olibanum,
Storax, } of each, half an ounce.
Cloves,
Cinnamon,
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Make a pilular mass. (HANN.)

2. *With Castor.*

R. Aqueous Extract of Opium, three drams.
Bark of the Root of Houndstongue, two ounces.
Saffron, five drams.
Castor, six drams.
Simple Syrup, nine drams.

Make a mass, one scruple of which contains two grains of opium. (Hisp.)

This is the only pharmacopœia which omits the henbane.

R. Root of Houndstongue, Seeds of Henbane, Vinous Extract of Opium, } of each, four parts.
Castor, Saffron, } of each, one part and a half.
Olibanum, five parts.
Myrrh, six parts.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Make a pilular mass. (Van Mons)

R. Myrrh, one ounce and a half.
Olibanum, ten drams.
Root of Houndstongue, Seeds of Henbane, Opium, } of each, one ounce.
Castor, Saffron, } of each, three drams.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Make a pilular mass. (Belg.)

R. Root of Houndstongue, Seeds of White Henbane, Purified Opium, } of each, half an ounce.
Myrrh, six drams.
Olibanum, five drams.
Saffron, Castor, } of each, two drams.
Syrup of Violets, ——— Houndstongue, } of each, a sufficient quantity.

Make a pilular mass. (Bruns.; Palat.; Wirtem.)

Gall.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Cadet de Gassicourt; and Pierquin give the same formula, but substitute for the opium the vinous extract, and the two syrups by that of opium; they also diminish the quantity of saffron and of castor by half a dram, and assign a weight of four grains to the pills.

R. Myrrh, six drams.
Olibanum, five drams.
Bark of the Root of Houndstongue, half an ounce.
Saffron, Castor, } of each, one dram and a half.
Seeds of Henbane, half an ounce.

Pulverize each separately; then mix and sift the whole. Then

R. Purified Opium, half an ounce.
Distilled Water, two drams.

Soften, in a marble mortar, with a slight heat, and add

Syrup of Opium, one ounce.

Finally incorporate the powder, adding more syrup of opium, so as to form a pilular mass. (Ant.)

These celebrated pills are in very great use as sedative, in catarrhs, hæmoptysis, and strangury.—Dose, from three to five grains.

ANTI-COLICAL PLASTER.

Emplastrum ad Tormina Ventris. (Swediaur)

R. Lead Plaster, two ounces.
Galbanum, one ounce.
Oil of Caraway, two drams.
Melt, and add
Opium, one dram.

Mix.—It is recommended in flatulent colic, diarrhœa, and dysentery.

ANODYNE PLASTER. (Spielmann)

R. Emplastrum Diapompholigos, one ounce.
Soot, four scruples.
Opium, one dram.
Subcarbonate of Ammonia, two scruples.

Knead the whole well with a sufficient quantity of the oil of solanum nigrum. Decker recommended it in cancer.

ODONTALGIC PLASTER. (Bruns.; Sard.; Wirtem.)

R. Tacamahac, Elemi, Mastic, } of each, one ounce.
Opium, two drams.
Mix, by trituration, with
Venice Turpentine, two drams.

It is recommended to be applied in tooth-ach, head-ach, and catarrhal discharges. It is spread, with a warm spatula, upon silk, and thus applied to the cheeks or temples.

We may compare with this plaster, that which Bruns. gives under the title of *Emplastrum ad Tempora*, of which the following is the formula;

R. Gum Anime, ——— Caranna, —— Elemi, Mastic, Storax, Amber, } of each, two drams.
Turpentine, three drams.
Opium, Balsam of Peru, } of each, one dram.
Oil of Cloves, —— Amber, } of each, three drops.

Mix.

Cadet de Gassicourt also gives the following formula:

R. Hard Opium, one ounce.
Mastic, Sandarac, } of each, two drams seven grains.
Dragon's Blood, half a dram.

Pulverize each separately, mix them together, and add eight drams of oil of rose-

mary; then triturate in a mortar, adding gradually a sufficient quantity of spirit of scurvy grass to obtain a soft mass.

It will be proper to place among these various preparations, those which are found described in Batav.; Belg.; Hann.; Olden.; Borus.; Sard.; Spielmann; and Van Mons, under the names of *Emplastrum opiatum*, and of *Emplastrum cephalicum*, of which the following are the formula:

R. Elemi, Mastic, Olibanum, of each, four ounces.
Benzoin, two ounces.
Turpentine, six ounces.

Melt together in a water-bath, and add

Balsam of Peru, half an ounce.
Opium, one ounce.

Mix. (Batav.; Belg.; Hann.; Olden.; Borus.; Sax.)

Van Mons prescribes one part of Peruvian balsam, two parts of opium, four of benzoin, and eight each, of elemi, of mastic, of olibanum, and of turpentine.

R. Tacamahac, Storax, Mastic, Caranna, of each, eight parts.
Peruvian Balsam, four parts.
Opium, Oil of Amber, of each, one part.

First mix together the tacamahac, mastic, and caranna, in a heated mortar; then incorporate the storax and balsam, and finally add the opium and oil. (Van Mons)

Van Mons also prescribes one part of opium, two parts each, of Peruvian balsam, of benzoin, and of turpentine, and four each, of elemi, of olibanum, and of tacamahac.—Spielmann—one ounce each, of tacamahac, of caranna, of storax, and of mastic, two drams of turpentine, four scruples of opium, half an ounce of Peruvian balsam, and one dram of oil of amber.

HYPNOTIC OINTMENT. (Wirtem.)

R. Alabastrine Ointment, Rose Ointment, of each, half an ounce.
Poplar Ointment, two ounces.
Oil of Henbane, half an ounce.
Oil of Walnuts, one dram and a half.
Opium, dissolved in Rose Water, one dram.
Saffron, half a dram.
White Wax, half an ounce.

Make an ointment.—It used formerly to be applied to the temples and wrists spread upon linen.

BASILIC PLASTER. (Wirtem.)

R. Yellow Wax, one pound and a half.
Resin of the Pine, half a pound.

Melt slowly together, and strain; when the mass is nearly cold, add, in powder,

Tacamahac, Elemi, Olibanum, Dragon's Blood, of each, one ounce.

When these are mixed, add further,

Gum Ammoniac, Galbanum, Opoponax, Bdellium, Assafœtida, Gum Hedera, of each, one ounce.
Extract of Opium, —— Saffron, of each, two drams.

The whole dissolved in vinegar. Express, evaporate to the consistence of honey, and add, constantly stirring,

Venice Turpentine, one pound.
Gum Tragacanth, ten ounces.
Castor, half an ounce.
Subcarbonate of Ammonia, one ounce and a half.

Mix.—This used formerly to be principally applied in œdema.

TROCHISCS OF AMBER. (Wirtem.)

R. Opium, Saffron, Myrrh, of each, one dram fifteen grains.
Calcined Hartshorn, Red Coral, Gum Arabic, —— Tragacanth, Mastic, Lac, Juice of Acacia, —— Hypocist, Flowers of Pomegranate, Seeds of Black Poppy, of each, two drams.
Amber, six drams.
Mucilage of Fleaseed, a sufficient quantity

to make a mass, to be divided into trochiscs.

These trochiscs, now nearly forgotten, resemble diascordium in their effects. They were extolled by Mesue in hæmorrhages, particularly in hæmoptysis and menorrhagia, and also in diarrhœa and excessive hæmorrhoidal discharge.—Each dram contains three grains of opium.

ANTI-DYSENTERIC PILLS. (Lusit.)

R. Opium, Extract of Catechu, of each.
—— Bistort, —— Angelica, two drams.

Extract of Contrayerva,
——— Sweet Flag,
——— Tormentil,
——— Zedoary,
——— Milfoil,
——— Scordium,
——— Pomegranate Bark,
——— Red Roses,
——— Pomegranate Flowers,
——— Saffron,
——— Myrrh,
——— Rhubarb,
of each, two drams.
Oil of Nutmeg, three drams.
—— Mace, one dram.
Balsam of Peru, three drams and a half.
Oil of Juniper, two drams.

Make a pilular mass.—Dose, from four to eight grains, three or four times a day.

MITHRIDATE.

Electuarium mithridaticum, Antidotus mithridatica Domocratis. (PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Myrrh,
Saffron,
Agaric,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Spikenard,
Olibanum,
Seeds of Thlaspi,
of each, ten ounces.
——— Carrot, seven ounces.
——— Fennel,
——— Anise,
——— Parsley,
of each, five ounces.
——— Seseli,
——— St. John's-wort,
of each, two ounces and a half.
Herb of Lemon-grass, eight ounces.
——— Pennyroyal,
——— Scordium,
of each, seven ounces.
Root of Arabian Costus,
——— Gentian,
of each, eight ounces.
——— Sweet Flag,
——— Asarum,
——— Valerian,
of each, three ounces.
——— Ligusticum Meum, two ounces and a half.
Storax,
Long Pepper,
of each, eight ounces.
White Pepper, seven ounces.
Castor, two ounces and a half.
Juice of Acacia,
——— Hypocist,
of each, eight ounces.
Leaves of Laurus Cassia,
Fruit of Amyris Opobalsamum, seven ounces.
Gum Arabic,
Opium,
Lesser Cardamoms,
Petals of Red Roses,
of each, five ounces.
Cypheos Trochiscs, seven ounces.

Pulverize, mix, and add,
Galbanum,
Opoponax,
of each, eight ounces.
Bdellium, five ounces.
Sagapenum, three ounces.
mixed perfectly with
Spanish Wine, forty-eight ounces.
Incorporate the mixture with
Honey, eight hundred and sixty ounces.
previously triturated with
Opobalsamum,
Turpentine,
of each, eight ounces.
Mix.—(SPIELMANN)

This formula is from GALEN.

R. Root of Round Birthwort,
——— Valerian,
of each, four ounces and a half.
——— Sweet Flag, five ounces three drams.
——— Gentian, seven ounces and a half.
——— Ligusticum Meum, three ounces six drams.
——— Ginger, fifteen ounces.
Herb of Dittany of Crete, seven ounces and a half.
——— Pennyroyal,
——— Scordium,
of each, ten ounces and a half.
Leaves of Laurus Cassia, twelve ounces.
Flowers of St. John's-wort, three ounces and a half.
——— French Lavender, twelve ounces.
——— Red Roses,
of each, seven ounces and a half.
Celtic Nard, fifteen ounces.
Spikenard, fifteen ounces.
Lemon-grass, thirteen ounces.
Seeds of Thlaspi, fifteen ounces.
——— Seseli, twelve ounces.
——— Carrot, ten ounces and a half.
——— Parsley,
——— Fennel,
of each, seven ounces and a half.
——— Anise, four ounces and a half.
Juniper, one ounce.
Long Pepper, twelve ounces.
White Pepper,
Fruit of Amyris
Opobalsamum,
of each, ten ounces and a half.
Lesser Cardamoms, seven ounces and a half.
Saffron, fifteen ounces.
Cinnamon, fifteen ounces and a half.
Arabian Costus, twelve ounces.
Cassia Lignea, ten ounces and a half.
Trochiscs of Agaric, fifteen ounces.
Castor, twelve ounces.
Scincus Marinus, three ounces and a half.
Myrrh, sixteen ounces.
Olibanum, fifteen ounces.
Bdellium, ten ounces and a half.

Gum Arabic, seven ounces and a half.

Pulverize, mix, and sift. Then dissolve in eight pounds of wine,

Galbanum, Opoponax, } of each, twelve ounces.
Sagapenum, four ounces and a half.
Juice of Hypocist, twelve ounces.
——— Acacia, four ounces.
Opium, seven ounces and a half.

Mix the solution with

Despumated Honey, one hundred and six pounds.

Incorporate the powder gradually. Then pour into the mixture,

Storax, twelve ounces,

dissolved in

Turpentine, fourteen ounces.

Add, finally,

Opobalsamum, twelve ounces

Stir again for several hours, and leave it to ferment in a large vessel. (WIRTEM.)

In the following formula, the ingredients of the electuary are classed in the same manner as a dose in making theriac.

1st class.—

Anise, two drams and a half.
Ginger, ten drams.
Mace, Cloves, } of each, half an ounce.
Gentian, five drams.

The total weight is three ounces one dram and a half.

2nd class.—

Scordium, seven drams.
Celtic Nard, Seeds of Parsley, } of each, five drams.
Long Pepper, one ounce.

The total weight is three ounces one dram.

3rd class.—

Pennyroyal, seven drams.
Seeds of Fennel, five drams.
Valerian, two drams and a half.

The total weight is one ounce six drams and a half.

4th class.—

Cinnamon, ten drams.
Zedoary, Seseli, } of each, one ounce.
Red Roses. five drams.

The total weight is three ounces seven drams.

5th class.—

Dittany of Crete, five drams.
Cassia Lignea, Cubebs, White Pepper, } of each, seven drams.
Seeds of Thlaspi, ten drams.

The total weight is four ounces and a half.

6th class.—

Seeds of Carrot, seven drams.
Lesser Cardamoms, five drams.
Sweet Flag, Round Birthwort, Angelica, St. John's-wort, } of each, two drams and a half.

The total weight is two ounces six drams and a half.

Each of these mixtures is to be reduced to powder, then each of the following substances are to be separately reduced to powder:

Myrrh, Olibanum, Agaric, Saffron, } of each, ten drams.
Castor, one ounce.
Bdellium, seven drams.
Scincus Marinus, chopped, two drams and a half.

Then take

Spikenard, Lemon-grass, } of each, ten drams.
French Lavender, one ounce.

Chop them small, mix them with mucilage of tragacanth, and dry and pulverize them.

Pulverize also,

Cypheos Trochiscs, seven drams;

or their ingredients taken in proper proportions. Then dissolve

Opium, Gum Arabic, } of each, five drams.
Juice of Hypocist, one ounce.
——— Acacia, two drams and a half,

in a sufficient quantity of wine of Crete. Then add,

Despumated Honey, thrice the weight of the whole;

first triturating it with

Turpentine, one ounce.

Incorporate gradually the powders, and finally, add

Storax, one ounce,

dissolved in oil of nutmeg and wine, and leave it to ferment. (PALAT.)

R. Castor, Saffron, Oil of Nutmeg, Amber, Chio Turpentine, Galbanum, Myrrh, Gum Arabic, } of each, one ounce and a half.
Sweet Flag, Arabian Costus, Round Birthwort, Valerian, Zedoary, } of each, one ounce.

Leaves of Dittany of Crete,
——— White Horehound,
——— Rue,
——— Wild Thyme,
——— Pennyroyal,
Flowers of Sweet Rush,
——— Chamomile,
——— Pennyroyal,
——— French Lavender,
——— Tansey,
Seeds of Small Sandwort (*Sium Ammi*),
——— Carrot,
Lesser Cardamoms,
Cubebs,
} of each, ten drams.
Opium, six drams.
Honey, thrice the weight of the whole.
Madeira Wine, a sufficient quantity.

Dissolve the opium in wine, add the solution to the honey heated, and then the oil of nutmeg mixed with the turpentine; then incorporate the powders, adding lastly, that of the saffron mixed with wine, and leave the mass to ferment. (SARD.).

The invention of this preparation is ascribed to MITHRIDATES, king of Pontus, whose recipe POMPEY brought to Rome, where DAMOCRATIS sung in praise of it. From its origin it has been considered alexipharmic, stomachic, comforting, anodyne, in a word, a panacea. Every modern pharmacopœia omits it, and it is sought for in the older ones only as a memento: but certainly it is not to reason but rather to caprice that we are to ascribe this reform. Mithridate has experienced the same fate as theriac: it has been prepared after a different formula from that of the original inventor, longer, more complicated, and differing also in every country. Such is the history of all panaceas; they vary according to times, places, and circumstances, but people's faith in them continues the same, till fashion, (to the caprices of which even faith is subject,) gives it another direction and object.

Each ounce of the mithridate of WIRTEM. contains three grains of opium, and four of saffron.

JULEP OF MITHRIDATE.

Julapium mithridaticum. (SAUNDERS)

R. Mithridate, two drams.
Common Julep, five ounces.
Mix.

THERIAC, OPIATE ELECTUARY.

Theriaca, Electuarium theriacale magnum seu *Opii compositum* seu *aromatico-opiatum* seu *opiatum* seu *thebaicum, Confectio Opii.* (LOND.; EDINB.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; GENEV.; HANN.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX. SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

The invention of the electuary to which NICANDER gave the name of *Theriaca* is generally attributed to ANDROMACH. PLINY says that the formula of a similar composition was inscribed in verse, three centuries before the Christian æra, upon the temple of Æsculapius, and that ANDROMACH merely imitated, by order of NERO, the composition of the mithridate which had then been for a long time celebrated. The following is ANDROMACH'S formula as GALEN has transmitted it to us:

R. Root of Florentine Iris, } of each,
——— Liquorice, } twelve ounces
——— Arabian Costus, }
——— Pontic Rhubarb, } of each,
——— Cinquefoil, } six ounces
——— Ligusticum Meum, } of each,
——— Rhubarb, } four
——— Gentian, } ounces.
——— Birthwort, two ounces
Herb of Scordium, twelve ounces
——— Lemon-grass, }
——— Horehound, } of each,
——— Dittany of Crete, } six ounces
——— Calamint, }
——— Pennyroyal, }
——— Ground Pine, } of each,
——— Germander, } four ounces
Leaves of Laurus Cassia,
Flowers of Red Roses, twelve ounces.
———French Lavender, six ounces.
———St. John's-wort, four ounces.
———Lesser Centaury, two ounces.
Saffron, six ounces.
Fruit of Amyris Opobalsamum, four ounces.
Cinnamon, twelve ounces.
Cassia Lignea, } of each, six ounces.
Spikenard, }
Celtic Nard, four ounces.
Long Pepper, twenty-four ounces.
Black Pepper, } of each, six ounces.
Ginger, }
Cardamoms, four ounces.
Seeds of Rape, } of each,
Agaric, } twelve ounces.
Seeds of Macedonian Parsley, six ounces.
———Anise, }
———Fennel, }
———Cress, } of each,
———Seseli, } four ounces.
———Thlaspi, }
———Amomum, }
———Sandwort, }
———Carrot, two ounces.
Opium, twenty-four ounces.

Opobalsamum, twelve ounces.
Myrrh, Olibanum, Turpentine, of each, six ounces.
Storax, Gum Arabic, Sagapenum, of each, four ounces.
Asphaltum, Opoponax, Galbanum, of each, two ounces.
Juice of Acacia, ——— Hypocist, of each, four ounces.
Castor, two ounces.
Lemnian Bole, Calcined Vitriol, of each, four ounces.
Trochiscs of Squill, forty-eight ounces.
——— Viper, ——— Sweet Flag, of each, twenty-four ounces.

Triturate the balsams, resins, and gums, in

Wine, a sufficient quantity,

to form a thin paste, and incorporate the whole with

Honey, nine hundred and sixty ounces.

(Spielmann)

Another longer formula directs the ingredients to be divided into six classes, thus:

1st class.—

Root of Illyrian Iris, Tops of Cretan Scordium, Seeds of Rape, of each, one ounce and a half.
——— Anise, ——— Seseli, Cretan Pennyroyal, of each, half an ounce.
Zedoary, six drams.

The total weight is half a pound six drams.

2nd class.—

Root of Gentian, Herb of Germander, Seeds of Cretan Fennel, ——— Amomum, of each, half an ounce.
Root of Cinquefoil, Tops of Horehound, Calamint, of each, six drams.

The total weight is four ounces two drams.

3rd class.—

Root of Angelica, ——— Valerian, Celtic Nard, Herb of Ground Pine, Seeds of Thlaspi, of each, half an ounce.
Long Birthwort, two drams.
Dittany of Crete, six drams.

The total weight is three ounces and a half.

4th class.—

Red Roses, one ounce and a half.
Flowers of St. John's-wort, half an ounce.
Flowers of Lesser Centaury, Seeds of Cretan Carrot, of each, two drams.
——— Macedonian Parsley, six drams.
Trochiscs of Viper, three ounces.
——— Squill, six ounces.

The total weight is ten ounces two drams.

5th class.—

Seeds of Sandwort, Sweet Flag, of each, half an ounce.
Cinnamon, one ounce and a half.
Cassia Lignea, Rhubarb, of each, six drams.
Long Pepper, three ounces.

The total weight is seven ounces.

6th class.—

Ginger, Black Pepper, White Pepper, of each, six drams.
Leaves of Laurus Cassia, Cubebs, Cardamoms, of each, half an ounce.

The total weight is three ounces six drams.

Each of these mixtures is to be separately reduced to powder. Then each of the following substances is to be separately powdered.

Myrrh, Male Olibanum, Oriental Saffron, of each, six drams.
Trochiscs of Agaric, one ounce and a half.
Castor, Asphaltum, of each, two drams.
Lemnian Bole, Calcined Chalcitis, of each, half an ounce.

Then cut small, mix with mucilage of tragacanth, and dry

Lemon-grass, Spikenard, French Lavender, of each, six drams.

Pulverize separately; then mix the ingredients with

Trochiscs of Sweet Flag, three ounces.

Dissolve in Wine of Crete,

Gum Arabic, Sagapenum, of each, half an ounce.
Opoponax, Galbanum, of each, two drams,

and strain the thick liquor through a silk sieve. Then mix together, separately,

Chio Turpentine, six drams.
Storax, four drams.

Then mix together the six classes of powder, the powdered trochiscs, and the other substances powdered separately, with the exception of the Lemnian bole, the saffron, and the chalcitis. Then put into a large boiler,

Warm Purified Honey, six ounces,

and, by the aid of a large wooden pestle, spread it exactly on the sides of the vessel. Then pour into the boiler, the turpentine and storax melted with a little honey and wine of Crete, then the solution of the gums, also mixed with a little wine, and warmed. Then add

Juice of Acacia, half an ounce.
——— Liquorice, one ounce and a half.
——— Hypocist, half an ounce.
Opium, purified with vinegar, three ounces,

each dissolved separately in wine of Crete.

Triturate well together, add several pounds of warm despumated honey, and incorporate the powder gradually, passing it through a close sieve, adding honey from time to time, and constantly stirring, that a uniform mass may be obtained ; then add the Lemnian bole and the chalcitis, mixed with wine and a little oil of nutmeg, and then the saffron also mixed with wine. After having well stirred the mixture, put it into the boiler, which should be of such capacity that the mass may not fill it to more than two-thirds or three-fourths, in order to allow space for its fermenting. First stir it every day for one week, then once a month for a whole year ; after which it may be taken out of the vessel for use. (Palat.)

The same formula is found in Hisp., but that pharmacopœia does not class the ingredients nor does it give the mode of preparation.

R. Root of Fraxinella, } of each,
——— Squill, } two pounds.
——— Florentine Iris, one pound.
——— Cinquefoil, six ounces.
——— Sweet Flag, } of each,
——— Valerian, } five ounces.
——— Rhubarb, } of each, six ounces.
——— Ginger, }
——— Angelica, } of each,
——— Gentian, } four ounces.
——— Long Birthwort, two ounces.
——— Asarum, sixteen scruples.
Herb of Cretan Scordium, one pound.
——— Dittany of Crete, six ounces.
——— Germander, four ounces.
——— White Horehound, } of each,
——— Calamint, } six ounces.
——— Cretan Pennyroyal, } of each,
——— Ground Pine, } four ounces.
——— Lesser Centaury, two ounces.
——— Marjoram, } of each,
——— Marum, } sixteen scruples.
Leaves of Laurus Cassia, five ounces.
Flowers of Red Roses, one pound.
——— French Lavender, six ounces.
——— St. John's-wort, four ounces.
Seeds of Rape, one pound
——— Cardamoms, eight ounces
——— Macedonian Parsley, six ounces
——— Anise, } of each four ounces
——— Cretan Fennel, }
——— Sandwort, }
——— Seseli, }
——— Thlaspi, }
——— Cretan Carrot, two ounces
Lemon-grass, seven ounces
Spikenard, eight ounces
Celtic Nard, four ounces
Long Pepper, two pounds
White Pepper, } of each, six ounces
Black Pepper, }
Lesser Cardamoms, } of each,
Cubebs, } four ounces
Cinnamon, eight ounces
Arabian Costus, seven ounces
Aloe Wood, one ounce
Trochiscs of Agaric, one pound
Myrrh, eight ounces
Olibanum, six ounces
Mastic, eight scruples
Gum Arabic, four ounces
Asphaltum, two ounces
Lemnian Bole, four ounces
Castor, } of each,
Italian Vipers, } two ounces

Pulverize all these substances together excepting the lemon-grass and spikenard which are to be cut small and beat up with mucilage of gum arabic, the mass dried and reduced to powder, which is then to be mixed with the preceding.

Set apart also the powdered roses, and mix them with wine, adding,

Chalcitis, or Vitriol calcined to whiteness, four ounces
Safflower, powdered, eight ounces

Dissolve also in a sufficient quantity of Madeira wine,

Opium, two pounds
Extract of Liquorice, one pound
Juice of Hypocist, } of each,
——— Acacia, } four ounces
Sagapenum, }

Having strained the solutions, mix them with

Despumated Honey, one hundred and sixty pounds

Add the vinous liquor prepared with the roses, safflower, and chalcitis, and incorporate the powder by means of a sieve. Finally, add,

Storax, four ounces

Dissolved in

Turpentine, six ounces
Opobalsamum, or, Oil of Nutmeg, thirteen ounces

Stir for one hour; then leave the mass to ferment in a large vessel, stirring it two or three times every month. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.)

Besides these two classifications of the ingredients of the theriac, one founded on the equality of the weights, and the other on original resemblance; we also find in GALL. another which rests on analogy of nature and of properties in the ingredients: it embraces thirteen divisions, viz.:—

1st class.—*Acrid Substances.*

Pulp of Squill, three ounces four drams sixty grains.
Root of Asarum, eighty-eight grains.
White Agaric, } of each,
Seeds of Rape, } one ounce and a half.
——— Thlaspi, half an ounce.

2nd class.—*Bitter Substances.*

Myrrh, one ounce.
Tops of Lesser Centaury, two drams.
Root of Gentian, half an ounce.
——— Rhubarb, six drams.
Herb of Scordium, one ounce and a half.
——— Germander, } of each,
——— Ground Pine, } half
Tops of St. John's-wort, } an ounce.

3rd class.—*Astringent Substances.*

Petals of Red Roses, one ounce and a half.
Root of Cinquefoil, six drams.
Juice of Hypocist, } of each,
——— Acacia, } half an ounce.
Calcined Chalcitis, }

4th class.—*Exotic Aromatics.*

Cinnamon, two ounces and a half.
Cassia Lignea, one ounce.
Ginger, six drams.
Long Pepper, three ounces.
Black Pepper, six drams.
Amomum, one ounce.
Cardamoms, half an ounce.
Leaves of Laurus Cassia, six drams.
Lemon-grass, fourteen drams.
Spikenard, one ounce.
Celtic Nard, half an ounce.
Arabian Costus, seven drams.
Acorus Virus, five drams.
Aloe Wood, eighty-eight grains.

5th class.—*Indigenous Aromatics.*

Saffron, one ounce.
Dried Lemon Peel, }
Calamint, }
Dittany of Crete, } of each,
French Lavender, } six drams.
White Horehound, }
Teucrium Montanum, half an ounce.
Marum, } of each,
Marjoram, } eighty-eight grains.
Florentine Iris, one ounce and a half.

6th class.—*Aromatics from Umbelliferous plants.*

Seeds of Macedonian Parsley, }
——— Sandwort, }
——— Fennel, } of each,
——— Anise, } half an
——— Seseli, } ounce.
Root of Spignel (*Ligusticum Meum*) }
Seeds of Cretan Carrot, two drams.

7th class.—*Resins and Balsams.*

Xylobalsamum, one dram.
Carpobalsamum, half an ounce.
Opobalsamum, fifteen drams.
Olibanum, } of each, six drams.
Chio Turpentine, }
Mastic, twenty-four grains.
Asphaltum, two drams.
Storax, half an ounce.

8th class.—*Fetid Substances.*

Root of Valerian, five drams.
——— Long Birthwort, } of each,
Galbanum, } two drams.
Opoponax, }
Sagapenum, half an ounce.
Castor, two drams.

9th class.—*Virous Substance.*

Opium, three ounces.

10th class.—*Inert Earth.*

Lemnian Bole, four drams.

11th class.—*Gums, Feculæ, &c.*

Gum Senegal, four drams.
Crumb of Wheat Bread, five drams fifty grains.
Tare Meal, three drams, fifteen grains.
Viper's Flesh, two drams twenty grains.

12th class.—*Sweet Substances.*

Extract of Liquorice, one ounce and a half.
Honey, ten pounds and a half.

13th class.—

Spanish Wine, two pounds and a half.

Divide the wine into three portions; mix the honey with one, the opium with another, and the gums and juices with the last: strain the liquors separately, then, having mixed them together, add the chalcitis, the balsams, and lastly, very gradually, the powders. Leave the mass to ferment for one year in a covered vessel.

The opium forms about one eighty-eighth part of the whole mass, which is nearly equivalent to rather less than, one grain in a dram.

R. Long Birthwort, Asphaltum, Castor, Galbanum, Opoponax, Lesser Centaury, Seeds of Wild Carrot, } of each, one part.
Amomum,
Carpobalsamum,
Lemon Peel,
Gum Arabic,
Leaves of Germander,
——— Ground Pine,
——— Laurus Cassia,
——— Mountain Pennyroyal,
Flowers of St. John's-wort,
Celtic Nard,
Sweet Flag,
Root of Gentian,
——— Spignel, (*Ligusticum Meum*)
——— Valerian,
Sagapenum,
Seeds of Sandwort,
——— Anise,
——— Lesser Cardamoms,
——— Fennel,
——— Seseli,
——— Thlaspi,
Storax,
Juice of Acacia,
——— Hypocist,
Sulphate of Iron, calcined to whiteness,
Lemnian Bole, } of each, two parts.
Calamint,
Cassia Lignea,
Arabian Costus,
Dittany of Crete,
Leaves of Horehound,
Ginger,
Myrrh,
Spikenard,
Olibanum,
Black Pepper,
Root of Cinquefoil,
——— Pontic Rhubarb,
Saffron,
Seeds of Macedonian Parsley,
Lemon-grass,
French Lavender,
Turpentine, } of each, three parts.
Agaric,
Balm of Mecca,
Cinnamon,
Leaves of Scordium,
Petals of Red Roses,
Florentine Iris,
Squill,
Seeds of Wild Rocket,
Extract of Liquorice, } of each, six parts.
Seeds of Tare, nine parts.
Species of Trochiscs of Sweet Flag, } of each, twelve parts.
Opium,
Long Pepper,
White Honey, six hundred and seventy-two parts.
Malaga Wine, a sufficient quantity.

Dissolve the opium, the juices of acacia and of hypocist, and the extract of liquorice in a sufficient quantity of wine; emulsionize the galbanum, opoponax, and sagapenum, at first alone, then with the gum reduced to mucilage with the wine, then with the opobalsamum and turpentine: reduce to powder and sift the other substances. Lastly, incorporate the whole, adding a sufficient quantity of wine to give it the consistence of an electuary. (VanMons)

R. Pulp of Squill, one pound and a half.
Chio Turpentine,
Oil of Nutmeg,
Extract of Liquorice,
Opium,
Dried Viper, } of each, nine ounces.
Cinnamon,
Myrrh, } of each, eight ounces.
Pomegranate Flowers,
Benzoin,
Saffron,
Gum Arabic,
Olibanum, } of each, six ounces.
Angelica,
White Dittany,
Arabian Costus,
Contrayerva,
Serpentaria,
Florentine Iris,
Gentian,
Valerian,
Calamint,
Ground Pine,
Pennyroyal,
Scordium, } of each, five ounces.
Bay Berries,
Lesser Cardamoms,
Seeds of Lemon,
——— Macedonian Parsley,
——— Seseli, } of each, four ounces.
Sulphate of Iron, calcined to whiteness, ten drams.
Spikenard,
Castor, } of each, two ounces.
Honey, thrice the weight of the whole.
Madeira Wine, a sufficient quantity.

Pulverize all the ingredients which are susceptible of being powdered; dissolve the opium in the wine, and strain the solution; then melt the honey over a slow fire, add gradually the solution of opium, the oil of nutmeg, and the turpentine melted together, and finally incorporate the powder. (Sard.)

R. Dried Root of Squill, fourteen parts.
Root of Florentine Iris, six parts.
——— Ginger, twenty-two parts.
——— Gentian, eleven parts.
——— Sweet Flag, twenty-four parts.
——— Valerian,
——— Pontic Rhubarb, } of each, three parts.

Cinnamon, fourteen parts.
Dittany of Crete, eighteen parts.
Scordium, eight parts.
Petals of Red Roses, twelve parts.
Saffron, four parts.
Seeds of Anise, fourteen parts.
Gum Senegal, twenty parts.
Olibanum, three parts.
Turpentine, six parts.
Galbanum, four parts.
Balsam of Peru, Purified Opium, Extract of Liquorice, of each, six parts.
White Agaric, fourteen parts.
Sulphate of Iron, three parts.
Castor, one part.
Honey, six hundred and fifty-six parts.
Spanish Wine, one hundred and fifty-eight parts.

Pulverize the solid substances, and mix the powders; divide the wine into three portions; dissolve the honey with a moderate heat in the first, mix the balsam and the turpentine in the second, and the opium in the third; mix together the two latter liquors, incorporate the mixture with the strained honey and wine, and finally incorporate the powders. (Form. Hôp. Fr.)

R. Squill, four ounces.
Florentine Iris, half an ounce.
Ginger, Dittany of Crete, Spikenard, French Lavender, Saffron, Myrrh, Gentian, Sweet Flag, Spignel (*Ligusticum Meum*), Valerian, Celtic Nard, Amomum, of each, six drams.
Long Pepper, three ounces.
Scordium, four ounces.
Cinnamon, one ounce.
Lemon-grass, one dram and a half.
Fennel, one ounce and a half.
Opium, eleven drams.
Castor, two drams.
Storax, half an ounce.
Balm of Mecca, two ounces.
Sagapenum, half an ounce.
Galbanum, two drams.
Spanish Wine, a sufficient quantity.
Honey, four pounds.

Dissolve the opium in wine, and the honey in one pound of wine; pulverize the other ingredients, with the exception of the balsam, sagapenum, and galbanum; then, having melted these in a water-bath, add to them the mellated and opiate wines; and finally incorporate the powders. (Ant.)

R. Root of Ginger, Florentine Iris, Spikenard, Celtic Nard, Sweet Flag, Gentian, of each, six drams.
Valerian, one ounce.
Squill, three ounces.
Leaves of Dittany of Crete, six drams.
Calamint, Horehound, Scordium, of each, three ounces.
Seeds of Anise, Fennel, of each, one ounce.
Lesser Cardamoms, six drams.
Long Pepper, Extract of Liquorice, Cinnamon, Asphaltum, Opium, of each, two ounces.
Storax, Sagapenum, Galbanum, of each, three drams.
Castor, one dram and a half.

Pulverize all these substances. Then melt slowly in a tinned vessel

Chio Turpentine, six ounces.

Add gradually warm despumated honey in the proportion of one ounce to every two ounces and a half of the powder; mix this gradually, and then add a mixture, prepared two days previously, of

Gum Arabic, Sulphate of Iron, dissolved in water, Red Roses, Nut Galls, of each, one ounce and a half.
Spanish Wine, six ounces.

Stir the electuary for about six days. (Brugnatelli)

R. Root of Valerian, Contrayerva, Gentian, Leaves of Scordium, Chamomile Flowers, Cinnamon, Pepper, Juniper, Orange Peel, Seeds of Anise, Myrrh, of each, one pound.
Cinchona, four pounds.
Saffron, Sulphate of Iron, calcined to whiteness, of each, one pound.
Opium, two pounds.
Honey of Elder, six pounds.
Honey, forty-eight pounds.

Despumate the honey with a sufficient quantity of wine, add the honey of elder, then the saffron and the calcined sulphate,

then the opium dissolved in wine, and finally incorporate the powder. (Hisp.)

Each dram contains two grains of opium.

R. Root of Angelica, six ounces.
——— Serpentaria, four ounces.
——— Valerian, }
——— Squill, } of each,
——— Zedoary, } two ounces.
——— Cinnamon, }
Lesser Cardamoms, }
Myrrh, }
Saffron, } of each,
Cloves, } one ounce.
Sulphate of Iron, }
Opium, }
Despumated Honey, six pounds.

To the honey slightly warmed add the opium dissolved in a sufficient quantity of Malaga wine; then incorporate the other pulverized ingredients. (Hann.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Fee; Niemann)

R. Serpentaria, } of each,
Contrayerva, } six ounces.
Angelica, }
Valerian, }
Sweet Flag, } of each, four ounces.
Gentian, }
Zedoary, }
Cardamoms, }
Myrrh, } of each, two ounces.
Mace, }
Opium, dissolved in Spanish Wine, nineteen drams.
Rob of Elder, eighty ounces.
——— Juniper, forty ounces.
Simple Syrup, two pounds.

Mix. (Ross.)

R. Root of Angelica, six ounces.
——— Serpentaria, four ounces.
——— Squill, }
——— Valerian, } of each, two ounces.
Cinnamon, }
Lesser Cadamoms, }
Myrrh, }
Saffron, } of each,
Cloves, } one ounce.
Sulphate of Iron, }
Opium, }
Despumated Honey, six pounds.

Heat the honey a little, add the opium dissolved in Spanish wine, and lastly the other substances, in powder. (Dan.)

Each ounce contains about five grains of opium.

R. Root of Angelica, eight ounces.
——— Gentian, six ounces.
——— Valerian, three ounces.
——— Zedoary, } of each,
Lesser Cardamoms, } two ounces.
Saffron, }
Extract of Liquorice, } of each,
Myrrh, } one ounce.
Opium, }
Honey, seventy-five ounces.

Dissolve the extract, myrrh, and opium in Spanish wine, heat this liquor with the honey, and add the other ingredients in powder, constantly stirring. (Ferr.; Suec.; Swediaur)

R. Root of Angelica, six parts.
——— Serpentaria, four parts.
——— Squill, }
——— Zedoary, }
Cinnamon, }
Lesser Cardamoms, } of each, one part.
Myrrh, }
Saffron, }
Cloves, }

Incorporate these with

Honey, twelve parts.

At the time of prescription, add to each ounce

Tincture of Opium, half a dram.

Mix. (Sax.)

R. Hard Opium, in powder, one part.
Wine, four parts.

Macerate for two days in a covered vessel; then add

Despumated Honey, seventy-two parts.

Mix, and add, constantly stirring, a powder composed of

Myrrh, }
Saffron, } of each,
Proto-sulphate of Iron, } one part.
Cloves, }
Lesser Cardamoms, } of each,
Root of Valerian, } two parts.
——— Ginger, }
——— Angelica, } of each,
——— Gentian, } six parts.

Mix. (Bavar.)

R. Aromatic Powder, composed of one part of Pichurim Bean, one of Lesser Cardamoms, and one half part of Cinnamon, six ounces.
Opium, dissolved in wine, three drams.
Powdered Serpentaria, three ounces.
Despumated Honey, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (Lusit.)

R. Nutmegs, }
Lesser Cardamoms, } of each,
Ginger, } two ounces.
Serpentaria, three ounces.
Opium, dissolved in Spanish Wine, three drams.
Despumated Honey, thrice the weight of the powders.

Mix. (Wirtem.)

Confectio Opii. (Lond.; Dubl.; Niemann)

R. Opium, in powder, six drams.
Long Pepper, one dram.
Ginger, two ounces.
Caraway Seeds, three ounces.
Simple Syrup, one pint.

Triturate the opium with the syrup made hot, then add the other ingredients reduced to powder, and mix.

Electuarium opiatum, olim *Elect. thebaïcum.* (Edinb.; Coxe)

R. Aromatic Powder, six ounces.
Root of Serpentaria, in powder, three ounces.
Opium, mixed with a sufficient quantity of Spanish White Wine, half an ounce.
Syrup of Ginger, one pound.

Mix, and make an electuary.

Batav.; and Belg. give the same formula, but require despumated honey instead of syrup.

R. Aromatic Powder, composed of two parts of Cinnamon, and one part each, of Lesser Cardamoms, of Ginger, and of Long Pepper, six ounces.
Serpentaria, three ounces.
Opium, dissolved in Spanish Wine, three drams.
Despumated Honey, thrice the weight of the powders.

Mix. (Genev.)

R. Cinnamon, Nutmeg, Lesser Cardamoms, Ginger, of each, one ounce and a half.
Serpentaria, three ounces.
Opium, dissolved in Spanish Wine, three drams.
Despumated Honey, twenty-eight ounces.

Incorporate. (Amst.)

For a long time Venice engrossed the supplying of all Europe with theriac; it was prepared there every year with great ceremony: but at the present day the apothecaries of every country are required to make it according to the process indicated in its proper authorized pharmacopœias, excepting however those of Spain, in which country every branch of medical science is in nearly the same state as it was in the middle ages: it is there allowed to be prepared only at Madrid, before the assembled royal college of medicine.

This electuary occupies a distinguished place among the other disgusting substances and absurd preparations which crowd the Spanish pharmacopœia, in which Galenism and Arabicism seem to have sought their last refuge. After that of Spain, the French pharmacopœia is the only one where a reforming hand is withheld from clearing away the rubbish of oriental medicine; for those of the Palatinate and of Wirtemburgh are no longer of authority, though they have not yet been replaced. In every other country theriac has more or less undergone happy modifications; it has even disappeared totally from some dispensatories, which shows that it has ceased to be employed in the practice of the physicians of the countries to which they belong.

Nothing can be more contradictory than the opinions which have been entertained with regard to theriac. According to some, it should be respected on account of its antiquity, and should interest us from its having been held in esteem for so great a length of time; according to others, it is a monstrous farrago which is a disgrace to medicine. To the former we say, that long empire does not authorize usurpation; that folly with grey hairs, is no more to be preferred to reason than when possessing all the grace and freshness of youth; and lastly, that they themselves, to be consistent, should have kept to Andromach's original formula, which was itself sufficiently voluminous and did not require to be still more enlarged. To the latter we say, that there is, undoubtedly, truth in their opinion, but there is also exaggeration, for the theriac scarcely exceeds in complication many other officinal preparations which have not yet lost all credit; and, with regard to absurdity, a greater or less degree of it does not alter its ridiculousness.

In the year 1826 twelve of the twenty-one hospitals of Paris consumed sixty-two pounds of theriac, though the other nine establishments used none; and it has been thought proper to be introduced into the formulary of the military hospitals of France. From this it may reasonably be imagined that it will not immediately be erased from the French pharmacopœia; but it might be, it ought to be simplified, after the example of the surrounding countries. In doing this, two methods might be adopted; to combine opium with stimulants alone, or with stimulants and astringents at the same time. The latter method, although proposed with reference to the composition of the original formula, reduces the theriac to diascordium and its

modern derivatives: but if the other deserves to be preferred, what would be the use of being burthened with a preparation of which we already have the equivalent in SYDENHAM'S laudanum, the employment of which is daily becoming more and more limited in proportion as the modern discoveries in the chemical composition of opium come to be adopted in medical practice.

It has been said that the ancient theriac was of greater efficacy than the modern; but the French pharmacopœia, in saying that it has ascertained by analysis that there is no difference between them, we may properly appreciate the effect of the fermentation which has been so much extolled as a means of perfecting the preparation: this effect can scarcely be more than the production of alcohol, or at most of acetic acid.

Dose, from a scruple to two or three drams, alone or in wine.

THERIACAL EXTRACT.

Extractum theriacale. (SAUNDERS)

R. Theriac, any quantity.
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity

to cover it by three fingers' breadth. Digest for three days, then decant the alcohol and express the rest; mix the two liquors, and evaporate them in a water-bath to the consistence of an extract.

According to GUILBERT, the alcohol takes up from the theriac, volatile oil, resin, turpentine, balsam, and a green oil. This analysis is evidently very incomplete.

SIMPLE THERIACAL WATER.

Aqua theriacalis simplex. (FERR.; BRUGNATELLI)

R. Theriac, one ounce.
Pure Water, four ounces.

Distil three pounds at a moderate heat. (BRUGNATELLI)

FERR. prescribes one ounce of theriac and four pounds of juice of sour grapes.

This water is reputed alexipharmic, stomachic, carminative, and vermifuge.—It is principally administered in the vermical disorders of children, by spoonfuls, alone or with other compounds.

ROMAN THERIACAL WATER.

Aqua theriacalis Romana seu *Scordii composita* seu *theriacalis frigida.* (PALAT.; SARD.)

R. Theriac, half a pound.
Juice of Galega,
——— Sorrel,
——— Scordium,
——— Lemon, } of each, six pounds.

Digest for twenty-four hours, and distil. (PALAT.)

SARD. prescribes four pounds of scordium water, two of sorrel juice, two of galega juice, one and a half of lemon juice, and four ounces and a half of theriac.

It is for the same uses as the preceding.

COMPOUND THERIACAL WATER. (WIRTEM.)

R. Theriac, half a pound.
Root of Angelica,
——— Valerian,
——— Carline Thistle,
——— Masterwort,
——— Zedoary, } of each, one ounce.
Herb of Scordium,
——— Rue, } of each, one ounce and a half.
Fresh Lemon Peel, two ounces.
Juniper, one ounce.
Water, ten pounds.

Distil six pounds.

This does not differ from the compound spirit of angelica except by the absence of alcohol.

THERIACAL SPIRIT. (BRUNS.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Theriac, four ounces.
White Wine, sixty ounces.

Digest, and distil thirty ounces. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Concentrated Alcohol, ten ounces.
Theriac, five ounces.
Myrrh, two ounces and a half.
Saffron, half an ounce.

Digest for eight days; then distil in a water-bath, and add, if required, two drams of camphor. (PALAT.)

There is very little difference between this and the compound spirit of angelica.

THERIACAL ESSENCE OR TINCTURE.

Essentia seu *Tinctura theriacalis.* (BRUNS.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; VAN MONS)

R. Theriac, one part.
Proof Spirit, three parts.

Infuse for several days, and filter. (VAN MONS)

SARD. prescribes one part of theriac and six parts of proof spirit.

R. Herb of Scordium,
——— Dittany of Crete,
Root of Angelica,
——— Sweet Flag,
——— Serpentaria,
Spikenard, } of each, three drams.

Cinnamon,
Lesser Cardamoms,
Cloves, } of each, one dram and a half.
Opium,
Saffron, } of each, one dram.
Proof Spirit, one pound.

Infuse for several days, without heat, and filter. (Bruns.; Wirtem.; Van Mons)

It is stimulant and stomachic.—Dose, from forty to sixty drops.—One ounce of this tincture contains about five grains of opium.

STOMACHIC PLASTER.

Emplastrum stomachicum. (Swediaur)

R. Theriac, one or two ounces.
Oil of Nutmeg, two drams.

Mix, and spread it upon leather having a margin of adhesive plaster.

It is recommended in cardialgia and spasmodic affections of the abdomen.

Scutum stomachicum. (Pierquin; Swediaur)

R. Theriac, two ounces.
Nutmeg, in powder, two drams.

Mix.—It is to be applied as the preceding. (Swediaur)

R. Theriac, } of each,
Powdered Maize, } a sufficient quantity.
Opium, three grains.
Camphor, two grains.

Mix. (Pierquin) — Fouquet recommended it in colic, chronic vomiting, and spasmodic affections of the stomach.

ANTI-HÆMORRHOIDAL PLASTER. (Pierquin; Sainte-Marie)

R. Opium, ten grains.
Theriac, two drams.

Mix. (Pierquin)

Sainte-Marie prescribes six drams of theriac and six grains of opium.—This plaster is to be applied to the umbilicus.—Valsalva is said to have derived the happiest effects from it in arresting excessive hæmorrhoidal discharge.

ANTI-SPASMODIC AND TONIC APPLICATION. (Pierquin)

R. Theriac, two drams.
Opium,
Camphor, } of each, six grains.

Mix.—To be applied to the epigastrium.

THERIACAL CATAPLASM.

Cataplasma Fermenti Panis theriacale seu *ad Singultum.* (Hisp.; Sainte-Marie)

R. Yeast, three onnces.
Theriac, half an ounce.
Powdered Juniper,
———— Rose Petals, } of each, two drams.
———— Mint,
Powdered Cloves,
———— Nutmeg, } of each, one dram.
———— Mace,
Rose Vinegar, a sufficient quantity

to make a cataplasm. (Hisp.)

R. Theriac, two ounces.
Anise, in powder, two drams.
Oil of Cloves, eight drops.
Spirit of Camphor, a sufficient quantity

to mix the whole. (Sainte-Marie)

The former of these cataplasms has been recommended, applied to the region of the stomach, against hiccup. The second is recommended by Zimmermann against the clavus hystericus.

DYSENTERIC ELECTUARY. (Spielmann)

R. Theriac,
Diascordium, } of each, two ounces.
Gum Arabic, half an ounce.
Armenian Bole, three ounces.

Mix.

By adding two ounces of Locatelli's balsam, the *Balsamic Dysenteric Electuary* is obtained.

The first has been recommended in ordinary dysentery, and the latter in ulcerous dysentery.

ASTRINGENT ELECTUARY. (Bories; Cadet de Gassicourt; Pierquin)

R. Theriac,
Diascordium, } of each, one ounce.
Distilled Water of Angelica,
———————— Valerian, } of each, one
———————— Mint, } dram.
Gum Tragacanth, half a dram.
Syrup of Sulphate of Quinine, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—It is astringent, and is extolled by Bally in dysentery and chronic diarrhœa.—Dose, one dram, twice or thrice a day. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Pierquin)

R. Locatelli's Balsam,
Conserve of Roses,
Theriac,
Cold Seeds, } of each, one ounce.

Mix.—Dose, a tea-spoonful every four hours, in a glassful of infusion of milfoil. (Bories)

THERIACAL MIXTURE. (RATIER)

R. Theriac, one dram and a half.
Gum Arabic, one dram.
Water, six ounces.
Simple Syrup, one ounce.

Mix.—To be taken by spoonfuls.

CORDIAL POTION. (BORIES; RATIER)

R. Theriac, one dram.
Infusion of Balm, seven ounces.
Tincture of Cinnamon, two drams.
Syrup of Clove Pink, one ounce.

Mix. (RATIER)

R. Water of Mugwort, } of each,
——— Motherwort, } two
——— Orange Flowers, } ounces.
Hordeated Cinnamon Water, half an ounce.
Theriac, } of each,
Confection of Hyacinth, } one scruple.
Alkermes Confection, }
Trochiscs of Myrrh, twenty-five grains.
Mace, fifteen grains.
Compound Tincture of Aloes, thirty drops.

Mix. (BORIES.)—To be taken by spoonfuls.

TONIC POTION. (PIERQUIN)

R. Theriac, one dram.
Orange-flower Water, } of each,
Water or Wine, } one ounce.

Mix.—For one dose.

ANTI-SPASMODIC POTION. (PIERQUIN)

R. Theriac, one dram.
Syrup of Poppies, six drams.
HOFFMANN'S Liquor, } of each,
Tincture of Amber, } twenty drops.
Orange-flower Water, } of each,
Water of Motherwort, } two ounces.
——— Rue, }

Mix.—To be taken by spoonfuls.

TRYPHERA MAGNA. (SPIELMANN)

R. Opium, two ounces.
Cinnamon, } of each, one ounce.
Cloves,
Galanga,
Spikenard,
Ginger,
Arabian Costus,
Storax,
Sweet Flag,
Round Cyperus,
Florentine Iris,
German Iris,
Sulphurwort,
Mandrake,
Lavender,
Roses,
Pepper,
Anise,
Smallage,
Fennel,
Macedonian Parsley,
Carrot,
Sweet Basil,

Pulverize all these substances, and incorporate them with

Honey, a sufficient quantity.

This anodyne electuary was prescribed by GALEN; it differs very little from theriac.

ORVIETANUM. (WIRTEM.)

R. Root of Long Birthwort, } of each, one ounce.
——— Round Birthwort,
——— Angelica,
——— Bistort,
——— Carline Thistle,
——— Contrayerva,
——— Fraxinella,
——— Gentian,
——— Masterwort,
——— Cinquefoil,
——— Serpentaria,
——— Tormentil,
——— Valerian,
——— Zedoary,
Leaves of Blessed Thistle,
——— Pennyroyal,
——— Rue,
——— Savine,
——— Scordium,
——— Scabious,
Flowers of St. John's-wort,
Orange Peel,
Lemon Peel,
Cinnamon,
Dried Viper, two ounces.

Incorporate these, powdered, with

Rob of Juniper, } of each,
Despumated Honey, } three pounds.

Having well mixed, add

Theriac, } of each, two ounces,
Mithridate, }
Oil of Rue, } of each, one scruple.
———Amber,
———Cloves,
———Juniper,

Mix intimately.

This electuary is said to have been invented by JEROME FERRANTE of Orvieto, whose name it bears. Although it is better adapted than the two preceding to please the tastes and fancies of empirics, yet it is now totally forgotten; it differs from the preceding ones in its scarcely containing any opium. It may be said to be to the theriac, what the Japanese confection is to diascordium; the principal is

masked, and almost entirely nullified by the accessaries.

Dose, from two drams to half an ounce.

SPECIES OF DIASCORDIUM.

Pulvis seu *Species Diascordii.* (SARD.)

R. Dried Leaves of Scordium, one ounce and a half.
Petals of Red Roses, one ounce.
Armenian Bole, two ounces.
Cassia Lignea, Leaves of Dittany of Crete, Galbanum, Storax, } of each, half an ounce.
Root of Bistort, ——— Gentian, Gum Arabic, } of each, five drams.
Opium, two drams.

Pulverize, and pass through a sieve.

DIASCORDIUM.

Diascordium, *Electuarium diascordium* seu *e Scordio* seu *Scordii* seu *Scordii opiatum* seu *Fracastoris* seu *Mimosæ Catechu compositum* seu *compositum Catechu*, *Confectio Japonica* seu *Diascordii*, *Conditum catechucicum.* (DUBL.; EDINB.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; GENEV.; LIPP.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; AUGUSTIN; BRUGNATELLI; CADET DE GASSICOURT; COXE; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

1. *Without Catechu.*

R. Root of Bistort, ——— Tormentil, ——— Gentian, Herb of Dittany of Crete, } of each, half an ounce.
——— Scordium, one ounce.
Seeds of Sorrel, one dram and a half.
Cinnamon, Cassia Lignea, } of each, half an ounce.
Long Pepper, Ginger, } of each, two drams.
Opium, one dram and a half.
Gum Arabic, Galbanum, Storax, } of each, half an ounce.
Armenian Bole, one ounce and a half.
Lemnian Bole, half an ounce.
Conserve of Red Roses, one pound.
Despumated Honey, thirty ounces.

Dissolve the opium, gum arabic, and galbanum in three ounces of white wine, mix the solution with the honey, add the hard substances in powder, and finally incorporate the conserve. (BRUNS.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Leaves of Scordium, one ounce and a half.
Red Roses, Root of Bistort, ——— Gentian, ——— Tormentil, Seeds of Barberries, Cassia Lignea, Cinnamon, Dittany of Crete, Storax, Galbanum, Gum Arabic, } of each, half an ounce.
Ginger, Long Pepper, Vinous Extract of Opium, } of each, two drams.
Prepared Oriental Bole, two ounces.
Spanish Wine, about half a pound.
Honey of Roses, two pounds.

Dissolve the galbanum in a small quantity of the wine, and the honey in the rest of it; then add the powders gradually. (GALL.; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Root of Bistort, ——— Gentian, ——— Tormentil, } of each, two parts.
——— Ginger, one part.
Cinnamon, four parts.
Herb of Dittany of Crete, two parts.
Dried Leaves of Scordium, six parts.
Petals of Red Roses, three parts.
Long Pepper, one part.
Seeds of Barberries, Gum Arabic, Galbanum, Balsam of Peru, } of each, two parts.
Opium, one part.
Armenian Bole, eight parts.
Spanish Wine, thirty parts.
Honey, one hundred and twenty-five parts.

Make an electuary. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

R. Ginger, Gentian, Tormentil, Dittany of Crete, Mastic, Armenian Bole, } of each, one dram.
Opium, two drams.
Cinnamon, three drams.
Leaves of Scordium, Petals of Red Roses, } of each, six drams.
Honey of Roses, twenty-four ounces.

Mix the powders with the honey. (HISP.)

R. Ginger, Opium, Long Pepper, } of each, one part.
Gentian, Storax, } of each, two parts.
Cinnamon, Dittany of Crete, Gum Arabic, Red Roses, Scordium, Tormentil, } of each, four parts.

Armenian Bole, eight parts.
Honey, one hundred and twenty parts.

Triturate the opium with Spanish wine, and emulsionize the liquor with the storax and gum; then add a little honey, then the powders mixed together, and finally the rest of the honey: heat slightly and stir till cold. (VAN MONS)

R. Gentian, seven drams and a half.
Cinnamon, seven drams.
Opium, three drams.
White Wine, six ounces.

Digest for some days, strain with slight expression, and add to the liquor

Powdered Herb of Scordium, three ounces.
Despumated Honey, twenty ounces.

Mix. (LIPP.)

2. *With Catechu.*

Electuarium Catechu compositum.

R. Extract of Catechu, four ounces.
Kino, three ounces.
Cinnamon, Nutmegs, of each, one ounce.
Opium, triturated with a sufficient quantity of Spanish White Wine, one dram and a half.
Syrup of Red Roses, boiled to the consistence of Honey, two pounds and a quarter.

Reduce the solid ingredients to powder; then mix them with the others, and form an electuary. (EDINB.)

R. Catechu, four ounces.
Cinnamon, two ounces.
Kino, three ounces.

Reduce these to powder, and add

Hard Purified Opium, mixed with Spanish White Wine, one dram and a half.
Syrup of Ginger, boiled to the consistence of Honey, two pounds and a quarter.

Mix. (DUBL.)

ANT.; BATAV.; BELG.; LUSIT.; COXE; CADET DE GASSICOURT; HENRI; and SWEDIAUR give the same formula as EDINB.

R. Cinnamon, Long Pepper, of each, half an ounce.
Catechu, four ounces.
Herb of Scordium, Root of Tormentil, Gentian, of each, two ounces.
Pulverize, mix, and add
Opium, diffused in wine, five drams.
Honey, two pounds and a half.
Spanish Wine, a sufficient quantity.

to make an electuary. (BRUGNATELLI)

R. Catechu, three ounces.
Root of Tormentil, Nutmegs, Olibanum, of each, two ounces.
Opium, dissolved in Spanish Wine, one dram and a half.
Syrup of Orange Peel, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (GENEV.)

R. Leaves of Scordium, Catechu, Root of Tormentil, of each, two ounces.
Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Gum Arabic, of each, one ounce.
Opium, dissolved in Spanish Wine, one dram and a half.
Honey of Roses, twenty-eight ounces.

Mix the opium with the honey, and incorporate the other substances reduced to fine powder. (AMST.)

R. Herb of Scordium, three ounces.
Catechu, Pichurim Bean, Root of Tormentil, of each, two ounces.
Opium, one dram and a half.
Honey, twenty-eight ounces.

Triturate the opium with Spanish wine, add the honey rather warm, and incorporate the mixture with the other ingredients in powder. (SUEC.; FEE)

R. Catechu, three ounces.
Root of Tormentil, Nutmegs, Olibanum, of each, two ounces.
Opium, half a dram.
Syrup of Roses, a sufficient quantity.

Make an electuary. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Leaves of Scordium, of each, three ounces.
Catechu, Cinnamon, of each, two ounces.
Root of Tormentil,
Opium, two drams.
Honey, twenty-eight ounces.
Spanish Wine, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (FERR.)

This preparation is reputed sudorific, alexipharmic, anodyne, and styptic. It is principally prescribed in diarrhœa and dysentery, in the dose of one, two, or three drams. Its activity depends more upon the astringent substances which it contains than upon the opium.

ASTRINGENT ELECTUARY. (SAUNDERS)

R. Diascordium, Dragon's Blood, of each, six drams.

Alum,
Catechu,
Cinnamon, } of each, two drams.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity

to make an electuary.

ASTRINGENT OPIATE WINE. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

R. Diascordium, one part.
Red Wine, twenty-five parts.

Digest.

ASTRINGENT LAVEMENT. (BRERA)

R. Infusion of Chamomile, four ounces.
Yolks of Eggs, two.
Diascordium, one dram.

Mix.—To be exhibited in passive alvine discharges, emesis, gastrodynia, and spasmodic colic.

ANTI-EMETIC PILLS. (PIERQUIN)

R. Powdered Mint, two drams.
——— Wormwood, two scruples.
——— Pomegranate Flowers, one scruple.
Oil of Cinnamon, two drops.
Diascordium, one dram.
Syrup of Quince, a sufficient quantity

to make a pilular mass.—Dose, ten grains, thrice a day.

ASTRINGENT MIXTURE.

Julapium sistens, *Mixtura sistens* seu *Opii adstringens Sanguinis* seu *ad Vomitum Sanguinis*. (HISP.; SAUNDERS)

R. Compound Electuary of Catechu (Form. of EDINB.), three drams.
Tincture of Opium, forty drops.
White Sugar, half an ounce.
Alexiterious Water, four ounces.
Spirituous Cinnamon Water, two ounces.

Mix. (SARD.)

The two following formulæ should be placed here, although they do not contain the preparation in question:

R. Syrup of Poppies, one ounce.
Water of Red Poppies, seven ounces.
Catechu, one dram and a half.
SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, twenty drops.

Mix. (SAUNDERS)

R. Distilled Water, two ounces and a half.
——— Vinegar, half an ounce.
Opium, two grains.

Mix perfectly, and add

Powdered Red Coral, half a dram.
——— Catechu, half a scruple.
Simple Syrup, one ounce.

Mix. (HISP.)

THERIACA CELESTIS HOFFMANNI. (BRUNS.; SPIELMANN)

R. Extract of the Root of Angelica,
——— Round Birthwort,
——— Contrayerva,
——— Elicampane,
——— Gentian,
——— Tormentil,
——— Valerian,
——— Swallow-wort,
——— Echium Vulgare,
——— Zedoary,
Leaves of Blessed Thistle,
——— Lesser Centaury,
——— Scordium, } of each, three drams.
Extract of Opium, one ounce.
Resin of Cascarilla, } of each
——— Labdanum, } one dram.
Storax, three drams.
Myrrh, half an ounce.
Galbanum,
Mastic,
Opoponax, } of each, three drams.
Guaiac Resin,
Saffron, } of each, one dram.
Castor, half a dram.
Powdered Viper, } of each,
Volatile Salt of Hartshorn, } one dram
——— Amber, } and a half.
Camphor,
Ambergris, } of each, one scruple.
Balsam of Peru, three drams.
Essential Oil of Cloves,
——— Lemon,
——— Juniper,
——— Amber, } of each, twelve drops.
——— Cardamoms,
——— Cinnamon,
——— Cubebs,
——— Mace,
——— Nutmegs, } of each, two scruples.

Pulverize the hard substances, and triturate together the resins and balsams in a mortar heated in a water-bath; then add the extracts, the volatile salts in powder, and finally the essential oil. (BRUNS.)

R. Myrrh, half an ounce.

Galbanum, Mastic, Opoponax, } of each, two scruples.
Storax, three drams.
Extract of Blessed Thistle, — Lesser Centaury, — Scordium, — Tormentil, — Contrayerva, — Angelica, } of each, half an ounce.
— Opium, six drams.
— Saffron, — Swallow-wort, — Valerian, — Gentian, — Round Birthwort, } of each, three drams.
Resin of Aloe Wood, — Guaiac, — Labdanum, } of each, one dram.
Deutoxide of Antimony, Cinnabar, Prepared Amber, Powdered Viper, } of each, half an ounce.
Essential Salt of Amber, — Hartshorn, } of each, one dram and a half.
— Oil of Cinnamon, — Zedoary, — Cardamoms, — Cubebs, — Mace, — Cloves, — Juniper, — Lemon, } of each, twelve drops.
Expressed Oil of Nutmeg, Balsam of Peru, } of each, three drams.
Camphor, Ambergris, } of each, one scruple.

Mix. (Spielmann)

This differs principally from the theriac by the absence of sugar and by the presence of salts susceptible of re-action upon those of the opium. Each dram contains about four grains of opium. It has been extolled as anodyne and antiseptic, in the dose of from two to twenty-four grains, in pills.

PHILONIUM ROMANUM.

Electuarium Hyoscyami opiatum. (Hisp.; Palat.; Wirtem.; Spielmann)

R. White Pepper, five drams.
Opium, two drams and a half.
Cassia Lignea, one dram and a half.
Seeds of White Henbane, five drams.
— Smallage, one dram.
— Macedonian Parsley, — Fennel, — Cretan Carrot, } of each, forty-five grains.
Saffron, one scruple.
Spikenard, Pyrethrum, Zedoary, } of each, fifteen grains.
Cinnamon, one dram and a half.
Euphorbium, Myrrh, Castor, } of each, one dram.
Honey, eight ounces four drams and a half.

Mix. (Palat.; Wirtem.)

R. Root of Pyrethrum, — Zedoary, — Doronica, } of each, one ounce.
Pomegranate Flowers, White Pepper, Seeds of White Henbane, } of each, twenty ounces.
Opium, ten ounces.
Euphorbium, Castor, } of each, one ounce.
Pearls, Saffron, five ounces.
Honey, thirty ounces.

Mix. (Spielmann)

R. Seeds of Henbane, — Anise, — Fennel, } of each, six drams.
Myrrh, Castor, Opium, five drams.
Cinnamon, one ounce.
Saffron, two drams.
Chamomile Flowers, three drams.
Despumated Honey, two pounds.

Mix. (Hisp.)

Each dram contains more than one grain and a half of opium and four grains of henbane. It is sedative, anodyne, and somniferous; it is principally recommended in flatulent colic, violent cough, and convulsions. — Dose, from half a dram, to one dram. It is also prescribed in lavements.

REQUIES NICOLAI.

Electuarium Requies Nicolai. (Palat.; Wirtem.; Spielmann; Van Mons)

R. Petals of Red Roses, — Violets, } of each, two drams.
Opium, Seeds of Henbane, — White Poppy, — Endive, — Lettuce, — Purslane, — Fleaseed, Bark of Mandrake Root, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Ginger, } of each, one dram and a half.
Sugar Candy, one dram.
White Sanders, Red Sanders, Ivory burnt to whiteness, Gum Tragacanth, } of each, two scruples.
Sugar, five grains.
ten ounces.

Mix with rose water. (Palat.)

R. Petals of Red Roses, } of each,
——— Violets, } six drams.
Seeds of White Henbane, } of each, half an ounce.
——— Poppy,
——— Lettuce,
——— Fleaseed,
Bark of Mandrake Root, } of each, three drams.
Nutmegs,
Cinnamon,
Ginger,
Purified Opium,
White Sanders, } of each, two drams.
Red Sanders,
Gum Tragacanth,
Ivory, burnt to whiteness,
White Sugar, twenty ounces.

Dissolve the opium in three ounces of white wine, add the powders, and incorporate the sugar, dissolved in ten ounces of rose water. (WIRTEM.)

R. Root of Mandrake, } of each, one ounce and a half.
Petals of Roses,
——— Violets,
Seeds of Henbane,
——— Poppies,
——— Endive,
——— Lettuce,
——— Purslane,
——— Fleaseed,
Opium,
Nutmegs,
Cinnamon,
Ginger,
White Sanders, } of each, six drams.
Red Sanders,
Ivory, burnt to whiteness,
Gum Tragacanth,
Sugar Candy, one ounce.
Rose Julep, twenty-four ounces.

Mix. (SPIELMANN)

R. Gum Arabic, } of each, two drams.
Opium,
Ginger, } of each, three drams.
Nutmegs,
Cinnamon, six drams.
Red Roses, fourteen drams.
Seeds of White Poppy, eighteen drams.
Honey, fourteen ounces.

Mix the powdered gum and seeds with the opium; then triturate the whole with the honey, adding the other powders mixed together. (VAN MONS)

R. Honey, forty-eight parts.
Seeds of Anise, } of each, eight parts.
Subcarbonate of Lime,
Opium, one part.
Cinnamon, } of each, twenty-five parts.
Nutmegs,

Triturate the opium with the subcarbonate till it is reduced to powder, then add the other ingredients in powder, and finally incorporate the honey. (VAN MONS)

It is rather remarkable that no other virtue has ever been attributed to this electuary than that of being sedative and soporific. It is nearly disused at the present day, though it formerly enjoyed a great celebrity. It used particularly to be given to children as an emetic; and it used also to be applied to the temples.—Dose, from half a dram to two drams and a half.—Each ounce, in the formula of WIRTEM., contains five grains of opium.

OPOPONAX.

SYNONIMES :—*Gummi Panacis.*—Opopanax, FR.; Heilwurzgummi, Opopanaxharz; Panaxgummi, Opopanax gummi, GERM.; Panaxgummi, DAN.; Opopanaco, PORT.; and SPAN.

LOND.; DUBL.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; GENEV.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN; LUSIT.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

This gum resin is in irregular pieces, seldom in tears, of a reddish-yellow colour externally, and of a dull white varied with red and yellow internally; it is opaque, dry, and friable. It has a rather strong, aromatic, but not very agreeable odour, and an acrid and warm taste.

It is the inspissated milky juice which is obtained from incisions made in the root of the *Pastinaca Opoponax*, LINN.; a plant of the south of Europe and of the East Indies. (*Fig.* Gouan, *Illustr.* t. 13 and 14). But it is only yielded by the plant which grows in the east, from whence it comes to us by Syria.

It contains, according to PELLETIER, resin, gum, and a little starch.

It is excitant.—Dose, from a scruple to half a dram.

DETERGENT FOMENTATION. (BRERA)

R. Root of Round Birthwort, } of each, half an ounce.
——— Long Birthwort,
——— Florentine Iris,
Opoponax, } of each, two drams.
Sagapenum,
Guaiac, four scruples.

Cloves,	two drams.
Camphor,	three drams.
Proof Spirit,	ten ounces.

Strain after twenty-four hours' infusion.

It is recommended to be applied to sordid syphilitic ulcers.

ANTHELMINTIC EMULSION. (BORIES)

R. Opoponax, Venetian Soap, } of each, one dram.
Yolk of Egg, two drams.
Syrup of Mugwort, one ounce and a half.
Distilled Fennel Water, three ounces.

Mix.—Dose, a tea-spoonful every hour.

ORIGANUM.

Four species of this genus of plants are employed.

1. *Origanum Dictamnus*, LINN. — Dittany of Crete, Cretan Dittany, Dictamnus of Candia.

SYNONIMES :—Dictame, Dictame de Crète, FR.; Cretischer Diptam, GERM.; Kretsky Dyptam, BOHEM.

ANT.; BRUNS.; HISP.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS; GUIBOURT; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

A small shrub of Crete. (*Didynamia Gymnospermia*, LINN.; *Labiatæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 542)

The herb (*Herba* seu *Folia Dictamni Cretici*) is employed. It consists of a branching, reddish, hairy stem, furnished with leaves, the lower ones of which are oval, rounded, petiolated, whitish, and cottony; and the upper, rounded, sessile, glabrous, frequently reddish, and covered with numerous glandular points. It has a strong and balsamic odour, and an aromatic and bitterish taste.

It is stimulant, and used to be esteemed emmenagogue.

OIL OF DITTANY OF CRETE.

Oleum Dictamni æthereum, *Ætheroleum Dictamni*. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Leaves of Dittany,	one part.
Water,	four parts.

Distil.

SYRUP OF DITTANY.

Syrupus de Ditamno. (GALL.)

R. Dried Tops of Dittany of Crete, one ounce.
Distilled Water of Dittany of Crete, two pounds.

Digest in a water-bath for two hours in a covered vessel; then strain and filter. Add,

White Sugar, twice the weight,

and make a syrup in a water-bath.

2. *Origanum Marjorana*, LINN.; ἀμάρακον. —Marjoram, Sweet Marjoram.

SYNONIMES :—Marjolaine, FR.; Mayran, Majoran, GERM.; Mirzunjach, ARAB.; Maryanka, BOHEM.; Merian, Mairan, DAN.; Murwa, DUK.; Mejorana, SPAN.; Mariolein, DUT.; Maggiorena, ITAL.; Majeran, POL.; Mangerona, PORT.; Mejram, SWED.; Marru, TAM.

DUBL.; EDINB.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; AINSLIE; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN.

A plant common in Europe. (*Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 81)

The tops (*Herba et Flores Majoranæ* seu *Amoraci* seu *Sampsuchi*) are employed. They are composed of a quadrangular stem, furnished with oval, cottony, whitish leaves, and with white flowers disposed in short, rounded spikes, which, standing in threes or fours, form a kind of head. It has an agreeable odour, and an aromatic, acrid, and bitterish taste.

It is stimulant and errhine.

CONSERVE OF MARJORAM. (SARD.; WIRTEM.)

R. Herb of Marjoram,	one part.
Sugar,	two parts.

Beat together. (WIRTEM.)

SARD. prescribes an equal part of each.

DISTILLED WATER OF MARJORAM. (AMST.; BATAV.; PALAT.; SAX.; SARD.; WURCEB.)

R. Herb of Marjoram,	one part.
Water,	four parts.

Distil one half, and re-distil with fresh herb. (PALAT.; SARD.)

AMST.; and BATAV. prescribe one part of herb and a sufficient quantity of water; ten parts to be distilled.—WURCEB.—one of herb and six of water.—SAX.—one of herb and fifteen of water; two-thirds to be distilled.

Dose, from two to four ounces.

ESSENTIAL OIL OF MARJORAM. (EDINB.; BAVAR.; BRUNS.; DAN.; FULD.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; SWEDIAUR)

R. Flowering Herb of Marjoram, any quantity.
Water, a sufficient quantity.
Distil, and separate the oil. (EDINB.)

FULD.; and LIPP. prescribe one part of herb and three parts of water.—SWEDIAUR—one of oil and four of water.—DAN.—one of herb and six of water.—HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; and SAX.—one of herb and eight of water.—BAVAR.—one of herb and nine of water.

R. Herb of Marjoram, twenty-five parts.
Water, seventy-five parts.
Muriate of Soda, three parts.

Macerate for three days, and distil. (BRUNS.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.)

R. Herb of Marjoram, any quantity.
Distilled Water of Marjoram, a sufficient quantity.

Distil. (HERBIP.)

BALSAM OF MARJORAM. (WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Essential Oil of Marjoram, one dram.
——— Nutmeg, two drams and a half.

Mix. (WIRTEM.)

SPIELMANN prescribes an equal part of each.

BUTTER OF MARJORAM.

Butyrum seu *Unguentum Majoranæ*. (BRUNS.; DAN.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Fresh Herb of Marjoram, } of each, an
—— Butter, } equal part.

Beat together, boil slowly to the consumption of the humidity, and express. (HASS.; SAX.; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN)

HANN.; OLDEN.; and BORUS. prescribe one part of herb and two parts of lard.

R. Fresh Herb of Marjoram, } of each,
—— Butter, } one pound.

Boil to the consumption of the humidity, strain, and add

Essential Oil of Marjoram, thirty drops.

Mix. (BRUNS.; DAN.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

R. Fresh Butter, three parts.
—— Herb of Marjoram, one part.

Digest for twelve hours in warm ashes; then express, and wash the product in warm water; then melt, decant, and stir till cold. (VAN MONS)

R. Fresh Butter, one ounce.
Distilled Water of Marjoram, two drams.

Triturate together; then melt over a slow fire, pour off the butter, and triturate it with

Essential Oil of Marjoram, eight drops.

Mix. (FULD.)

R. Fresh Butter, one dram.
Essential Oil of Marjoram, two drops.

Triturate together. (LIPP.)

POL. prescribes half an ounce of lard and ten drops of oil.

It is emollient, resolvent, and carminative.—To be used as a liniment.

OIL OF MARJORAM BY INFUSION.

Oleum Majoranæ infusum. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.)

R. Fresh Herb of Marjoram, } of each,
Olive Oil, } one pound.

Macerate for several days; then boil over a very slow fire to the consumption of the humidity, and express. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.)

HERBIP. prescribes one part of herb and two parts of oil.

3. *Origanum vulgare*, LINN.—Origanum, Wild Marjoram, Common Marjoram.

SYNONIMES:—Origan commun, FR.; Wohlgemuth, Gemeine Doste, Dostenkraut, GERM.; Dobra mysl, BOHEM.; Vild mavian, Tost, DAN.; Oregano, SPAN.; Wild majolyn, DUT.; Origano, ITAL.; Lebiotka, POL.; Ouregao, PORT.

LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; GENEV.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.;

Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann; Zarda.

A plant of Europe. (*Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 57)

The tops (*Herba et Flores Origani vulgaris* seu *Cunilæ bulbulæ*) are employed. They consist of a slightly quadrangular pubescent stem, branching only at the superior part, furnished with oval, petiolated leaves, rather hairy underneath, and with purpurine flowers, disposed at the summit in short spikes, which, by their approximation, form a paniculated corymb. It has an aromatic and agreeable odour, and an acrid, warm, and distinct taste.

INFUSION OF WILD MARJORAM. (Form. Hôp. Fr.)

R. Dried Tops of Marjoram, } of each,
Grated Liquorice, } two drams and a half.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain two pounds of strained infusion.

ESSENTIAL OIL OF COMMON MARJORAM.

Oleum Origani æthereum, Ætheroleum Origani. (Lond.; Dubl.; Amer.; Ant.; Austr.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hann.; Olden.; Palat.; Borus.; Sard.; Sax.; Herbip.; Wirtem.; Coxe; Swediaur)

Oleum Origani. (Lond.; Dubl.)

R. Flowering Tops of Marjoram, any quantity.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to prevent empyreuma.

Amer.; Ross.; and Coxe give the same formula.

Swediaur prescribes one part of herb and four parts of water.—Dan.—one of herb and six of water.—Hann.; Olden.; Borus.; and Sax.—one of herb and eight of water.—Austr.—one of herb and twelve of water.—Ant.,—six of herb and twenty of water.

R. Tops of Marjoram, twenty-five parts.
Water, seventy-five parts.
Muriate of Soda, three parts.

Distil. (Bruns.; Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.)

R. Tops of Marjoram, one part.
Distilled Water of Marjoram, twelve parts.

Distil four parts. (Austr.)

Palat. prescribes one part of herb and four parts of water; two to be distilled.

4. *Origanum Creticum*, Linn.—Cretan Marjoram, Marjoram of Candia.

Synonimes:—Origan de Crète, Fr.; Kelischer, Spanischer Dosten, Spamscher Hopfer, Candischer Majoran, Germ.; Ouregao de Creta, Port.; Spanskhumle, Swed.

Amst.; Ant.; Bruns.; Gall.; Fenn.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Hann.; Hass.; Olden.; Borus.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Piderit; Spielmann.

A plant of Crete and of the south of Europe. (*Fig.* Dod. *Pempt.* t. 284)

The tops (*Spicæ* seu *Herba Origani Cretici*) are employed. They consist of reddish, hairy, branching stems, furnished with round, sessile, glabrous leaves, and purpurine flowers disposed in short sparse spikes. It has a strong, aromatic, and agreeable odour, and an aromatic and warm taste.

This plant may be used indiscriminately with the preceding. They are both stimulant, nervine, and carminative: an infusion of them is applied externally.

OROBANCHE VIRGINIANA.—VIRGINIAN BROOM-RAPE, BEECH DROPS, OR CANCER ROOT.

Synonime:—Orobanche de Virginie, Fr. Coxe.

A parasitical plant of North America. (*Didynamia Angiospermia*, Linn.; *Orobancheæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Moris. p. 12, t. 16, f. 9)

It is employed internally in dysentery, and externally in chronic ulcers. It is astringent, and possesses at the same time an extremely nauseous bitter taste.

ORYZA SATIVA, Linn.—RICE.

Synonimes:—Riz, Fr.; Reiss, Germ.; Aruz, Arab.; Prinsch, Arm,; Men-ho, Chin.; Lua, Cochin.; Ziis, Dan.; Chawl, Duk.; and Hind.; Arroze, Span.; Ryst, Dut.; Riso, Ital.; Motsj, Gome, Ko, Jap.; Riskesa, Mal.; Tandul, Mah.; Bras, Malab.; Barinje, Pers.; Ryz, Pol.; Arroz, Port.; Vrihi, Sans.; Ris, Swed.; Dugu, Tart.; Arisi Tam.; Buim, Tel.

Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Hass.; Lipp.; Ross.; Wirtem.; Ainslie; Bergius; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Piderit; Spielmann.

This plant is originally of Ethiopia, but is now cultivated in all warm climates. (*Hexandria Digynia*, Linn.; *Gramineæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. VI. 299)

The seed (*Semen* seu *Grana Oryzæ*) is employed. It is oblong, obtuse, grooved, white, hard, dry, friable, inodorous, and of a farinaceous taste. It comes to us deprived of its pellicle.

It contains, according to Braconnot, a considerable proportion of starch, a little animalized matter, a very little uncrystallizable sugar, gum, oil, and various salts.

It forms a very nutritious aliment, and when combined with much water is rather emollient and demulcent; it is erroneously supposed astringent.

DECOCTION OF RICE.

Decoctum seu *Ptisana Oryzæ.* (Gall.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Disp. Cha. Paris; Niemann; Ratier; Sainte-Marie)

R. Washed Rice, half an ounce.
Water, two pounds eight ounces.

Boil down to two pounds; strain, and add

Syrup of Marshmallows, one ounce.

Mix. (Gall.)

Niemann directs two ounces of rice to be boiled in two pounds of water till reduced to sixteen ounces.—Ratier—half an ounce of rice to be boiled in three pounds of water till reduced to two pounds.

R. Washed Rice, two ounces.
Water, three pounds.

Boil down to two pounds, and add towards the end

Fresh Butter, one ounce.
Sugar, or Salt, a sufficient quantity

to make it agreeable. Mix. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Washed Rice, one ounce.

Boil it till it has burst, in

Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain one pound and a half of strained liquor; add towards the end, and leave to infuse for a quarter of an hour,

Bitter Orange Peel, two drams.

Strain. (Form. Hôp. Fr.)

R. Rice, one ounce.
Water, two pounds and a half.

Boil down to two pounds, adding towards the end

Liquorice, four drams.

Strain when cold. (Disp. Cha. Paris)

It is emollient, but is improperly considered astringent, and is prescribed in diarrhœa and dysentery.—Milk, decoction of catechu, Rabel's liquor, syrup of quince, or any acidulous syrup, may be added.

PECTORAL DECOCTION. (Spielmann)

R. Rice, one ounce.
Spring Water,
one hundred and twenty-eight ounces.

Boil till the rice bursts; then infuse in the decoction

Root of Liquorice, } of each, half
——— Marshmallows, } an ounce.
Canadian Maidenhair, } of each,
Flowers of Coltsfoot, } two drams.
——— Red Poppy, one dram.

Pour off at the end of a quarter of an hour.

ACIDULATED DECOCTION OF RICE.

Potus Oryzæ citratus. (Augustin)

R. Rice, in powder, one ounce.
Water, four pounds.

Boil for a short time, and add to the strained liquor

Barley Sugar, half an ounce.
Lemon Juice, one ounce.

Mix.

OVUM GALLINACEUM, Linn.—PULLET'S EGG.

Synonimes :—Œuf de poule, Fr.; Hühnereyer, Germ.; Bayzah, Arab.; Biju, Cyng.; Anda, Duk.; Huevo, Span.; Hoenderey, Dut.; Ovo di gallina, Ital.; Tukim, Pers.; Kurze iaia, Pol.; Anda, Sans.; Hœnrœgg, Swed.; Koruy mutay, Tam.; Guddu, Tel.

Lond.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Bavar.; Bruns.; Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Cast. Borus.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Wurceb.; Ainslie; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Paris; Piderit; Spielmann.

OIL OF EGG.

Oleum e Vitellis Ovorum seu *Ovorum expressum.* (Ant.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Sard.; Sax.; Suec.; Herbip.; Wirtem.; Brugnatelli; Piderit; Van Mons)

R. Fresh Yolks of Eggs, any quantity.

Put them in a silver pan, boil till reduced to one half the quantity, in a water-bath, when, on being pressed between the fingers, the oil will be easily separated; then enclose the mass in a close linen bag, express between two heated plates, and filter, at the heat of a water-bath, through bibulous paper.

Chaussier proposed to mix the hard yolks with alcohol, to heat the mixture in a covered vessel, to filter, then to distil, and lastly, to separate the oil with water. (Henri; Van Mons)—But the oil obtained in this manner always retains, according to Henri, the odour of alcohol; and, according to Van Mons, it is more subject to become rancid.

EMOLLIENT LAVEMENT.

Clysma sedans et emolliens. (Mil. Copen.; Cast. Borus.; Brera; Pierquin)

R. Well-washed Bran, half a handful.
Pure Water, two pounds.

Boil down to one half, and add when strained,

Fresh Yolks of Eggs, three or four
Mix. (Pierquin)

R. Yolks of Eggs, two
Rose Oil, } of each,
Chamomile Oil, } three ounces
Mix. (Brera)

R. Yolk of Egg, half an ounce
Olive Oil, two drams
Mix. (Mil. Copen.; Cast. Borus.)

ANTI-STRUMOUS OINTMENT. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Lard, one ounce
Fresh Egg, without shell, one

Shake the egg well with the lard melted over a slow fire.

Alphonse Leroy applied it to goitrous tumours, during three or four months. It is said to have sometimes removed them.

YELLOW PLASTER.

Emplastrum flavum. (Olden.)

R. Hard Yolks of Eggs, six.
Yellow Wax, } of each, four ounces.
Lard, }
Mix.

ANALEPTIC MIXTURE. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Cream, six ounces.
Fresh Yolks of Eggs, two.
Sugar, from four drams to one ounce.
Hordeated Cinnamon Water, six drams.

Mix well.—To be taken by spoonfuls, in the debility occasioned by excessive venery.

ANTI-APHTHOUS MIXTURE.. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Cream, } of each, one ounce.
Rose Water, }
Fresh Yolk of Egg, one.
Syrup of Poppies, four drams.

Mix.—To be taken by spoonfuls, in twenty-four hours.

ALBUMINOUS ALCOHOL. (Van Mons)

R. Fresh Whites of Eggs, four.

Beat them in a porcelain vessel, adding gradually,

Alcohol, two ounces.

OXALIS ACETOSELLA, Linn.—WOOD SORREL.

Synonimes :—Alleluia, Surelle, Pain de Coucou, Fr.; Sauerklee, Gukkusklee, Buchsauerampfer, Germ.; Alleluga, Detel kyscly zagecj, Bohem.; Giogeurt, Giogemad, suurklover, Skovsyre, Dan.; Acederilla, Span.; Zuurklavor, Dut.; Alleluja, Ital.; Szczawik, Pol.; Trewo azedo, Port.; Harsyza, Swed.

Lond.; Ant.; Batav.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Genev.; Hass.; Lusit.; Borus.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Murray and Gmelin; Paris; Spielmann; Zarda.

This plant is met with in almost every part of Europe. (*Hexandria Pentagynia*, Linn.; *Oxalideæ*, Cand.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 9)

The herb (*Herba Acetosellæ* seu *Lujulæ* seu *Allelujæ* seu *Trifolii acetosi*, seu *Oxytriphylli*) is employed. It is composed entirely of radical leaves, having long footstalks, presenting three heart-shaped leaflets, the apex of the heart joining the footstalk; it is of a pale green colour. It presents floriferous scapes, at the middle part of which there are two small opposite bracteæ. It is inodorous; its taste is acid and rather agreeable, but is lost by desiccation.

The *Yellow Wood Sorrel, Oxalis corniculata*, Linn., is also used, (Chua miba chia, Chin.; and Cochin.; Umbuti, Duk.; Amrul, Hind.; Chukrika, Ambachta, Amlika, Sans.; Puliaray, Tam.; Pullie chinta, Pulla chinta, Tel.)—Hann.; Ainslie.—It much resembles the preceding. [Not at all.—Edit.]

Both contain super-protoxalate of potassium.

It is acidulous and refreshing.

conserve of wood sorrel. (Fuld.; Lusit.; Palat.; Ross.; Sard.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Piderit; Swediaur)

R. Fresh Leaves of Wood Sorrel, } of each,
Sugar, } an equal part.

Triturate together. (Sard.; Suec.)

Fuld.; Palat.; Ross.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Piderit; and Swediaur prescribe one part of herb and two parts of sugar.—Amst.—one of herb and three of sugar.

R. Powdered Leaves of Wood Sorrel, three ounces.
Distilled Water of Wood Sorrel, eight ounces.

Macerate for six hours; then add, constantly stirring,

White Sugar, one pound and a half.

Mix. (Lusit.)

distilled water of wood sorrel.

Aqua e Succo Acetosellæ. (Palat.; Sard.)

R. Bruised Herb of Wood Sorrel, one part.
Water, two parts.

Distil two thirds. (Sard.)

Palat. prescribes one part of herb and three parts of water; one half to be distilled.

It may also be obtained by distilling the depurated juice of the herb in a water-bath to dryness.

juice of wood sorrel. (Palat.; Sard.; Herbip.; Wirtem.)

R. Fresh Herb of Wood Sorrel, any quantity.

Bruise it in a stone mortar with a wooden pestle; express the juice, set it aside, decant, and preserve it in a cool place.

Herbip. directs one dram of alcohol to be added to each pound of the juice.

syrup of wood sorrel.

Syrupus Acetosellæ. (Sard.; Wirtem.)

R. Depurated Juice of Wood Sorrel, ten ounces.
White Sugar, sixteen ounces.

Boil to a syrup. (Wirtem.)

Sard. directs a sufficient quantity of depurated juice to be added to simple syrup, and the mixture to be evaporated slightly in a water-bath.

extract of wood sorrel.

Extractum Acetosellæ. (Sard.; Herbip.; Piderit)

Bruise it in a stone mortar, express the juice and evaporate it to the consistence of an extract, at first over a slow fire, and then in a water-bath. (Sard.; Herbip.)

R. Fresh Herb of Wood Sorrel, one pound.

Bruise it in a mortar, express the juice, and pour upon the residue,

Water, three pounds.

Boil for one hour, express, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract; then add the juice, set aside, and evaporate again. (Piderit)

It is acidulous and bitter.—Dose, from a scruple to half a dram.—This extract owes its activity only, to the super-oxolate of potass which it contains.

OXYGENIUM.—OXYGEN.

Aer purus seu *dephlogisticatus* seu *vitalis*. (Ferr.; Hann.; Brugnatelli; Niemann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Black Oxide of Manganese, any quantity.

Bring it gradually to a red heat in an earthen retort communicating with a pneumato-chemical apparatus. Having let the first portions of the disengaged gas escape, receive the remainder in glass bottles; cork the bottles under water, cover the mouths with wax, and preserve them in a cool place. (Ferr.; Hann.; Swediaur; Niemann; Van Mons)

R. Peroxide of Manganese, three parts.
Concentrated Sulphuric Acid, two parts.

Mix without heat in a glass mortar, calcine the mixture to redness, collect the gas which is disengaged, and preserve it after having shaken it with lime water. (Van Mons)

R. Nitrate of Potass, in powder, any quantity.

Heat it in a matrass till the bottom reddens, and receive the disengaged gas, letting the first portions pass off. (Brugnatelli)

Van Mons says that nitre mixed with sea salt, yields its oxygen more readily than when it is alone.

R. Peroxide of Manganese, one part.
Chlorate of Potass, two parts.

Triturate together, apply the heat of a spirit-lamp, and collect the gas which is liberated. (Van Mons)

OXYGENATED WATER.

Aqua oxygenata. (Brugnatelli)

R. Water, any quantity.

Saturate it perfectly with oxygen gas, by the aid of a proper machine.

It is slightly stimulant, and has been recommended in defective appetite, amenorrhœa, asthenic dropsies, spasms of the stomach, and hysteria.—Dose, one or two bottles in the space of twenty-four hours.

In general the proportion of oxygen contained in the water thus prepared is as one volume to two volumes of the latter.

Thus prepared the oxygenated water differs very much from that which Thenard obtained by a process as long as it was difficult and minute, and to which he gives the name of *Deutoxide of Hydrogen*. This, when it is in as concentrated a state as possible, yields four hundred and seventy-five times its volume of gas, under the pressure of 0,76, and at the temperature of fourteen degrees. It is rather surprising that no one has thought of applying it to practice either internally or externally, varying its degree of concentration by the addition of a greater or less quantity of water. It is also surprising that our experimenters should have neglected this, which would have afforded them so fine an opportunity for feeding the public curiosity for several months with the recital of their daring trials. It would be well to remember the important observation made by Thenard, that the animal organs and tissues effect the decomposition of the oxygenated water in the same manner as the greater part of the metals and metallic oxides do, in not yielding any part of their principles, absorbing not the smallest quantity of oxygen, and consequently not undergoing the least apparent alteration, unless the peroxide be highly concentrated. Can it be the same with regard to the living tissues? The fact would deserve to be examined were it only to ascertain whether Thenard is right or wrong in supposing that, the animal tissues having, like platina, gold, and silver, the property of disengaging oxygen from oxygenated water, may be referred to a similar action; for if it is so, it is then not unreasonable to think that the secretions are also effected by a similar action: and consequently it may be conceived how an organ, without absorbing any thing, without ceding any thing, may constantly act upon a fluid and transform it into new products. These reasonable deductions from a positive fact are worthy of an attentive examination, as they are of a kind to completely overturn all our present theories in physiology and therapeutics.

PÆONIA OFFICINALIS, Linn.—PEONY.

Synonimes: — Pivoine, Fr.; Pæonie, Pfingstrose, Gichtrose, Germ.; Peonia, Span.; Piwoniec, Pol.

Amst.; Ant.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Genev.; Hann.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Herbip.; Wirtem.;

BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

A plant of the South of Europe. (*Pentandria Digynia*, LINN.; *Papaveraceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. VI. 274)

The root, flowers, and seeds are employed.

The root (*Radix Pæoniæ*) is large, long, tuberose, and fleshy.

In the fresh state, its smell is disagreeable and virous, but is very feeble after desiccation. Its taste is bitter, sweetish, rather acrid, and feebly astringent: its acridity becomes dissipated by drying.

The flowers (*Rosæ benedictæ* seu *regiæ*) are red. When fresh, their odour is disagreeable; their taste is mucilaginous and bitterish.

The seeds are inodorous and nearly insipid.

CONSERVE OF PEONY. (PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.)

R. Petals of Peony, one part.
Sugar, two parts.

Triturate together. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

SARD. directs one part of petals to be beaten with a little sugar, and the pulp to be boiled a little with three parts of simple syrup.

FECULA OF PEONY.

Fecula Peoniæ. (WIRTEM.)

R. Fresh Root of Peony, any quantity.

Grate it, enclose the pulp in a linen bag, and submit it to the press. Add a little water to the juice, set it apart, decant the clear liquor, dry the remainder in the open air, and reduce it to powder.

DISTILLED WATER OF PEONY. (GALL.; PALAT.; SARD.)

R. Flowers of Peony, one part.
Water, four parts.

Distil one half. (GALL.; SARD.)

PALAT. prescribes one part of flowers, and three parts of water; one and a half to be distilled.

EXTRACT OF PEONY. (FERR.; WIRTEM.)

R. Root of Peony, sliced, one pound.
Boiling Water, six pounds.

Infuse for three days, then boil a little; strain with expression, and evaporate the decoction to the consistence of an extract. (WIRTEM.)

FERR. directs one pound of fresh root to be boiled in three pounds of water; the decoction to be clarified with white of egg, and evaporated.

INFUSION OF PEONY FLOWERS. (HISP.)

R. Fresh Petals of Peony, six pounds.
Boiling Water, twelve pounds.

Infuse for eight hours; strain with expression, and decant the liquor after a short time.

SYRUP OF PEONY. (HISP.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

R. Root of Peony, bruised, two ounces.
Water, six pounds.

Boil down to four pounds, and add to the strained liquor

White Sugar, two pounds.

Clarify, and make a syrup. (HISP.)

R. Fresh Flowers of Peony, three pounds and a half.
Boiling Water, four pounds.

Infuse for twenty-four hours; express, and dissolve in eighteen ounces of the liquor

White Sugar, thirty-two ounces.

Preserve. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

Dose, from two to three drams, in a draught.

ANTI-SPASMODIC BROTH. (BORIES)

R. Lean of Veal, six ounces.
Root of Valerian, } of each,
——— Male Peony, } one dram.
Leaves of Cichory, } of each,
——— Lettuce, } half a handful.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil, and add to the cold strained liquor

Powdered Orange Leaves, half a dram.
Sulphuric Æther, ten drops.

To be taken at once, in the morning, fasting.

ANTI-EPILEPTIC BROTH. (BORIES)

R. Neck of Mutton, four ounces.
Root of Cichory, } of each,
——— Strawberries, } half an ounce.
Leaves of Cichory, }
——— Borage, } of each,
——— Lettuce, } half a handful.
——— Agrimony, }
——— Balm, one pinch.
Seeds of White Poppy, half a dram.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil, and add to the strained liquor

Root of Peony, in powder, two scruples.

To be taken in the morning, fasting.

ANTI-APOPLECTIC SPECIES.

Species contra Apoplexiam. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

R. Prepared Amber, half an ounce.

Prepared Hartshorn, } of each,
Aloe Wood, } half an ounce.
Root of Peony, }
Lemon Peel, one dram.
Sugar, three ounces.
Oil of Cinnamon, sixteen drops

Make a powder.

They are called *completæ* if there is super-added

Ambergris, half a scruple.
Musk, five grains.

This powder was formerly in repute against head-ach, vertigo, apoplexy, and epilepsy.—Dose, from half a dram to two scruples.

ANTI-CATARRHAL POWDER.

Pulvis contra Tussim Infantum. (PALAT.)

R. Root of Peony, half an ounce.
——— Florentine Iris, six drams.
——— Serpentaria, two drams.
Saffron, one dram.
Sugar Candy, one ounce.

Make a powder.

ANTI-EPILEPTIC POWDER.

Pulvis epilepticus seu *Pæoniæ compositus* seu *de Gutteta* seu *ad Guttetam* seu *cephalicus.* (BRUNS.; HISP.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; FEE; HENRI; PIERQUIN; SPIELMANN)

R. Root of Peony, }
Sub-carbonate of Ammonia, } of each, one part.
Prepared Hartshorn, }
Root of Fraxinella, } of each,
Miseltoe, } two parts.
Prepared Amber, four parts.

Pulverize. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; FEE; HENRI)

This is the *Poudre de la princesse de Carignan.*—Dose, eighteen grains, to a child of one year old; thirty-six, to one of two years; forty-eight, to one of three years; and one dram, to one of four and above. It is prescribed in convulsive disorders.

R. Root of Peony, }
——— Fraxinella, } of each,
Miseltoe, } half an ounce.
Seeds of Orache, two drams.
——— Peony, } of each,
Elk's Hoof, } half an ounce.
Prepared Human Skull, one ounce.
——— Red Coral, } of each,
——— Hyacinth, } half an ounce.
Gold Leaves, fifty.

Triturate together. (WIRTEM.)

Dose, from half a scruple to half a dram.

R. Root of Peony, one ounce and a half.
——— Contrayerva, } of each,
Miseltoe, } six drams.
Rasped Ivory, }
——— Hartshorn, }
——— Elk's Hoof, } of each,
Prepared Human Skull, } one dram
——— Red Coral, } and a half.
——— Hyacinth, }
Occidental Bezoar, }

Make a fine powder. (HISP.)

R. Miseltoe, }
Root of Fraxinella, } of each,
——— Peony, } one ounce.
Seeds of Peony, }
——— Orache, } of each,
Prepared Red Coral, } half an ounce.
Elk's Hoof, one ounce.

Make a fine powder. (SPIELMANN)

R. Miseltoe, }
Root of Valerian, } of each,
Magnesia, } half an ounce.
Seeds of Peony, }
——— Knotgrass, } of each,
Prepared Red Coral, } two drams.

Make a powder. (PIERQUIN)

These four formulæ give the powder which is more particularly designated *Pulvis ad Guttetam.*

R. Root of Peony, three ounces.
Miseltoe, }
Rasped Ivory, }
——— Elk's Hoof, }
——— Hartshorn, } of each,
Burnt Ivory, } six drams.
Red Coral, }
White Coral, }
Prepared Pearls, }
Gold Leaves, twenty.

Make a powder. (WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

BRUNS. prescribes three ounces of peony, six drams each, of miseltoe, of hartshorn, of magnesia, of calcined ivory, of each of the two corals, and of mother of pearl, and ten gold leaves.

This formula gives the *Pulvis epilepticus Marchionis, Pulvis Marchionis.* — Dose, from ten grains to half a dram.

R. Prepared Amber, }
——— Mother of Pearl, } of each, half an
——— Emerald, } ounce.
Aloe Wood, } of each,
Root of Peony, } two scruples.
Sea Unicorn, } of each,
Miseltoe, } one dram and a half.
Sugar Candy, two ounces.

Mix. (WIRTEM.)

This is the *Pulvis cephalicus albus.*—Dose, from half a dram to two scruples.

R. Root of Peony, half an ounce.
Miseltoe,
Rasped Ivory,
——— Elk's Hoof,
——— Calcined Ivory, of each,
——— Hartshorn, one dram.
Red Coral,
White Coral,
Prepared Pearls,

Mix. (PALAT.)

This is the *Pulvis epilepticus albus.*

R. Root of Peony, } of each,
Seeds of Peony, } half an ounce.
Horn of Sea Unicorn, } of each,
Oriental Pearls, } two drams.
The five precious Stones, of each, forty-five grains.
Castor,
Miseltoe,
Elk's Hoof, of each,
Red Coral, two drams.
Prepared Human Skull, one dram and a half.
Powdered Viper, one dram.

Mix. (WIRTEM.)

This is the *Pulvis epilepticus Cellarii.*—Dose, from one scruple to half a dram.

R. Root of Peony, ten drams.
——— Fraxinella, } of each,
Miseltoe, } five drams.
Aloe Wood, } of each,
Seeds of Peony, } three drams.
Red Coral, } of each,
Mother of Pearl, } half an ounce.
Elk's Hoof, three drams.
White Amber, } of each,
Horn of Sea Unicorn, } two drams.
Charcoal of Lime Wood, one ounce and a half.

Make a powder. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

This is the *Pulvis epilepticus niger.*—Dose, from five grains to half a scruple, to children; half a dram, to adults.

R. Root of Peony, } of each,
——— Gentian, } two ounces.
Herb of Betony,
——— Germander, of each,
——— Cinquefoil, one ounce.
Flowers of Peony,
Flowers of Lily of the Valley, } of each,
——— Violets, } one ounce.
——— Lime Tree, }
Seeds of Coriander, } of each,
——— Peony, } half an ounce.
Miseltoe,
Rasped Elk's Hoof, two ounces.
——— Asses Hoof, five drams.
——— Hartshorn, } of each,
Hartshorn prepared without fire, } one ounce.
Human Skull, six drams.
Red Coral, } of each,
White Coral, } half an ounce.
Oriental Pearls, }
Gold Leaves, twenty-four.

Make a powder. (WIRTEM.)

This is the *Pulvis epilepticus Holsaticus.*—Dose, from half a scruple to half a dram.

ANTI-EPILEPTIC ELECTUARY. (BORIES)

R. Saffron, half an ounce.
Senna, } of each, two drams.
Rhubarb, }
Seeds of Peony,
Muriate of Ammonia,
Jalap, of each,
Scammony, one dram.
Black Hellebore,
Succinic Acid,
Cinnamon, two scruples.
Castor, one scruple.
Conserve of Peony, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, one dram and a half, in the morning, fasting. It is very evident that the peony is of very secondary importance in such a purgative farrago.

ANTHELMINTIC ELECTUARY. (BORIES; PIERQUIN)

R. Sulphate of Iron, } of each,
Corsican Moss, } two drams.
Root of Valerian, } of each,
——— Peony, } half an ounce.
Orange Leaves, five drams.
Aloes, one dram.
Syrup of Peony, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, one dram, fasting, every morning, in epilepsy from worms. What was said of the preceding formula applies equally to this.

PANAX QUINQUEFOLIUM, LINN.—GINSENG.

SYNONIMES:—Ginseng, FR.; Fünfblætrige Kraftwurzel, Ginzeng, GERM.; Jinchen, CHIN.; Garent-oguen, IROQ.; Nindsin, Dsindsom, JAV.; Orkhoda, MAND.; Ginsao, PORT. BRUNS.; GALL.; FERR.; WIRTEM.;

Ainslie; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin.

A plant of Chinese Tartary and of Canada. (*Polyandria Dœcia*, Linn.; *Araliaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. IV. 184)

The root (*Radix Ginseng*) is employed. It is fusiform, of the thickness of the finger, and two or three inches in length, reddish without and yellowish within. Its crown is surmounted by a twisted knotty tissue upon which the vestiges of stalks are apparent. Its substance is semi-transparent, compact, and horny. It is destitute of odour, but has a saccharine, bitterish, and feebly aromatic taste.

It contains much starch and gum.

The Asiatics regard it as a powerful aphrodisiac; but it has no greater right to this title than the many other substances on which it has been bestowed by what is called popular observation.

PASTILLES OF GINSENG. (Bories; Cadet de Gassicourt; Pierquin)

R.	Sugar,	ten pounds.
	Vanilla,	ten ounces.
	Ginseng,	five ounces.
	Tincture of Cantharides,	five drams.
	Oil of Cinnamon,	one drop.
	Essence of Ambergris,	ten drops.
	Mucilage,	a sufficient quantity.

Make pastilles of from twenty-four to thirty grains. — Dose, four or five daily. These pastilles may occasion serious consequences; at the same time they will be found of no service in reviving, even for a moment, faculties which have ceased to respond to impotent desires.

PANICUM MILIACEUM.—MILLET.

Synonimes:—Millet, Fr.; Hirse, Dan.; and Germ.; Hajo, Span.; Geerst, Dut.; Miglio, Ital.; Proso, Pol.; Milho, Port. Hisp.; Gall.; Murray and Gmelin.

This plant is cultivated in several countries of Europe, but it is not known from what part it is originally. (*Triandria Digynia*, Linn.; *Gramineæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 349)

The seed (*Semen Milii*) is employed. It is small and round; under a thin, crustaceous, yellow, shining, bivalve pellicle, it contains a white and farinous substance.

PANIS.—BREAD.

BREAD DRINK.

Ptisana ex Pane. (Niemann)

R.	Wheat Bread,	eight ounces.
	Water,	thirty-two ounces.

Boil for an hour, then strain, and add to the liquid a quantity of water equal to that which has evaporated.

Drink prepared with the toasted crust of rye bread is more agreeable and rather astringent.

It is to be taken by glassfuls, in irritations of the alimentary passages.

PANADO.

Panada Anglorum. (Augustin)

R.	Toasted Rye Bread,	six ounces.
	Cinnamon,	half a dram.
	Fresh Lemon Peel,	two drams.
	White Wine,	two pounds.

Boil, and strain. The yolk of an egg or some aromatics may be added.

SYDENHAM'S WHITE DECOCTION.

Decoctum album seu *album Sydenhami* seu *Cornu Cervi compositum* seu *Cornu Cervi Elaphi compositum* seu *Cornu Cervi cum Mica Panis.* (Ant.; Belg.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Sard.; Sax.; Disp. Cha. Paris; Cadet de Gassicourt; Niemann; Pierquin; Ratier; Spielmann; Van Mons)

R.	Shavings of Hartshorn,	two ounces.
	Crumb of Bread,	four ounces.
	Spring Water,	six pounds.

Boil down to one third, and strain without expression. (Sard.)

R.	Hartshorn, Crumb of Bread,	of each, two drams.
	Water,	three pounds.

Boil down to two pounds, and add

	White Sugar,	any quantity.

Dissolve. (Niemann)

R. Hartshorn, two ounces.
Water, three pounds.

Boil, and add towards the end

Crumb of Bread, two ounces.

Having boiled the whole to two pounds, strain, and add

White Sugar, one ounce and a half.

Dissolve. (Ant.; Belg.)

R. Hartshorn Shavings, half an ounce.
Crumb of Bread, one ounce.
Water, three pounds.

Boil down to two thirds, and add to the strained liquor

Syrup of Quince, two ounces.

Mix. (Ratier)

R. Hartshorn Shavings, } of each,
Crumb of Bread, } one half part.
Water, thirty-six parts.

Boil down to two thirds, and add to the strained liquor,

Gum Arabic, one fourth part.

Dissolve. (Sax.)

Hann. prescribes half an ounce each, of hartshorn and of crumb of bread, and three pounds of water; to be boiled down to two thirds, and two drams of gum arabic added to the strained decoction.

R. Hartshorn Shavings, } of each,
Crumb of Bread, } half an ounce.
Water, thirty-six ounces.

Boil down to two thirds; strain, and add

Gum Arabic, one dram and a half.
Sugar, two drams.

Dissolve. (Spielmann)

Bruns. directs half an ounce each, of hartshorn and of crumb of bread, and one dram and a half of gum arabic to be boiled in three pounds of water till this is reduced to two, and two drams of sugar to be dissolved in the strained liquor.

R. Crumb of Bread, one part.

Boil it for half an hour with

Water, a sufficient quantity,

to obtain sixty-four ounces of strained liquor, add towards the end,

Gum Arabic, one half part.
Burnt Hartshorn, one fourth part.
Sugar, one half part.

Strain through flannel. When cold, decant, and add

Cinnamon Water, one half part.

Mix. (Van Mons)

Gall.; and Disp. Cha. Paris direct two drams of calcined hartshorn to be boiled with six drams of crumb of bread and one ounce of sugar, in two pounds of water for eight minutes; the boiling liquor to be strained through a close sieve, with gentle expression; and half an ounce of orange-flower water, or two drams of cinnamon water to be added.—Form. Hôp. Fr.—six drams of crumb of bread and two drams of hartshorn, or of any bone calcined to whiteness, to be boiled for eight minutes in a sufficient quantity of water to obtain two pounds of decoction; this to be strained while boiling, with slight expression, and a little lemon water and simple syrup added. —Hisp.—half an ounce of calcined hartshorn, two ounces of crumb of bread, and six pounds of water, to be boiled slightly together; the decoction to be strained, and four ounces of simple syrup added, with a little aromatic water. — Ratier — two ounces of crumb of bread, two drams of calcined hartshorn, two pounds of water, one ounce of syrup, and one dram of tincture of cinnamon. — Cadet de Gassicourt; and Pierquin — two ounces of crumb of bread, two drams of calcined hartshorn, three ounces of sugar, two pounds of boiling water, and half an ounce of cinnamon water.

It is emollient and demulcent, and is employed with advantage in chronic irritations of the alimentary canal, particularly in obstinate diarrhœa. A glassful to be taken every hour. From ten to twenty drops of Sydenham's laudanum may be frequently added with advantage.

BREAD JELLY. (Henri; Niemann; Van Mons)

R. Stale Crumb of Bread, four ounces.
Distilled Water, two pounds.

Boil strongly, pass through a sieve, and add

White Sugar, one pound.
—— Wine, four ounces.
Cinnamon Water, six drams.

Mix. (Henri)

R. Biscuit, four parts.
Water, eighty parts.

Boil for half an hour, pass through a close flannel, boil till twenty-four parts only remain, and add

Cinnamon Water, one part.
Lemon Juice, two parts.
White Sugar, four parts.
Rhenish Wine, six parts.

Mix. (Niemann; Van Mons)

EMOLLIENT CATAPLASM.

Cataplasma de Mica Panis seu *emolliens*. (Gall.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Brera; Brugnatelli; Niemann; Spielmann)

R. Stale Crumb of Bread, grated four ounces.
Cows Milk or decoction of Marshmallows, one pound and a half.

Boil to the proper consistence. (Gall.)

Brugnatelli directs ten ounces of crumb of bread and fifteen of milk to be mixed together without boiling.—Brera—four pounds of milk and one pound of bread to be boiled together.

R. Crumb of Bread, sixteen ounces.
Melilot Flowers, in powder, } of each,
Elder Flowers, in powder, } two drams.
Milk, forty-eight ounces.

Boil. (Spielmann)

R. Crumb of Bread, eight ounces.
Fresh Butter, two ounces.
Cow's Milk, eight ounces.

Boil together. (Fuld.; Niemann)

The bread should be boiled with a little water, before boiling it with the milk, to remove from it the acetic acid which it contains.

R. Crumb of Bread, fifteen ounces.
Milk, twenty ounces.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity.

Soften the bread in the water, strain it through a hair-sieve, and boil it with the milk. (Ferr.)

SPIRIT OF BREAD. (Wirtem.)

R. Wheat Biscuit, any quantity.

Distil slowly from a glass retort placed in a sand-bath, gradually raising the heat. Separate the spirit from the supernatant oil, and rectify it.

SPIRITUOUS WATER OF BREAD. (Wirtem.; Spielmann)

R. Crust of New Bread, four ounces.
Cinnamon, } of each, half an ounce.
Cloves, }
Nutmegs, }
White Wine, ninety-six ounces.

Distil one half.

It is an agreeable stomachic.—Dose, half an ounce.

PAPAVER.—POPPY.

Two species of this genus are employed in medicine:

1. *Papaver Rhœas*, Linn.—Red Poppy, Corn Poppy.

Synonimes:—Coquelicot, Fr.; Klatschroze, Germ.; Plany neb wlcj mak, Bohem.; Klapperose, Dan.; Amapola, Span.; Klapperroos, Dut.; Rosolaccio, Ital.; Paposileira, Port.; Kornros, Swed.

Lond.; Dubl.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Mil. Copen.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol; Cast. Borus.; Borus.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Bergius; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

A very common plant of Europe. (*Polyandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Papaveraceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. III. 134)

The flowers (*Flores Papaveris erratici* seu *Rhœadis*) are employed. The petals are red, oval and entire. They have a nauseous smell, but become deprived of it by desiccation. Their taste is mucilaginous and bitterish.

They contain, according to Riffard, a yellow fatty matter, a red colouring matter, gum, and vegetable fibre.

They are considered sedative and slightly narcotic, but are scarcely more than emollient. They are of service in slight pulmonary catarrhs, but more from the water in which they are infused than from any virtue they may themselves possess.

CONSERVE OF RED POPPY. (Palat.; Wirtem.; Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Fresh Flowers of Red Poppy, one part.
White Sugar, two parts.

Mix. (Palat.; Wirtem.)

R. Fresh Flowers of Red Poppy, one part.
Sugar, four parts.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

DISTILLED WATER OF RED POPPY.

Aqua Papaveris erratici. (Gall.; Palat.; Sard.)

R. Flowers of Red Poppy, one part.
Water, four parts.

Macerate, and distil two parts. (Gall.; Sard.)

Palat. prescribes one part of flowers and three parts of water; one and a half to be distilled.

EXTRACT OF RED POPPY. (Bruns.; Ferr.; Sard.; Piderit; Van Mons)

R. Heads of Red Poppy, before the fall of the petals, one pound.

Spring Water, eight pounds.

Boil for an hour; express the juice, and evaporate it to the consistence of an extract. (PIDERIT)

BRUNS. prescribes three days' digestion in three pounds of hot water, and then a slight boiling.

R. Fresh Flowers of Red Poppy, any quantity.

Bruise them in a mortar, and macerate them for twelve hours in twice their weight of hot water; then strain through a hair-sieve, slightly expressing with a wooden spatula: clarify the liquor with white of egg, and evaporate.

R. Fresh Petals of Red Poppy, bruised, eight pounds.

Macerate for three days in an alembic; then distil off about two ounces of water: pour upon the residue thrice its weight of water, and, after six hours' digestion, boil down to one third. Then clarify, and strain the liquor, evaporate it to the consistence of an electuary, and when this is merely warm, add the distilled water. (SARD.)

It is recommended in troublesome cough, diarrhœa, pulmonary consumption, and in all cases where a slight sedative is indicated.—Dose, from ten grains to a scruple, to an adult.

INFUSION OF RED POPPY. (SARD.; RATIER)

R. Flowers of Red Poppy, two drams.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Infuse.

It is emollient, and is considered slightly narcotic, under which title it is employed in nervous pains.—Dose, a glassful.

SYRUP OF RED POPPY.

Syrupus Papaveris erratici seu *rubri* seu *Rhœados* seu *Rhœadis*. (LOND.; DUBL.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; GENEV.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; WIRTEM.; COXE; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Syrupus Rhœados. (LOND.)

R. Fresh Petals of Red Poppy, one pound.
Boiling Water, one pint two fluid ounces.
Refined Sugar, one pound and a half.

To the water, heated in a water-bath, add gradually the petals, stirring occasionally; then remove the vessel, and macerate for twelve hours: then having expressed the liquor, set it apart that the fæces may subside; then add the sugar and form a syrup.

Syrupus Papaveris Rhœados. (DUBL.; COXE)

R. Fresh Petals of Red Poppy, one pound.
Boiling Water, twenty fluid ounces.
Sugar, twenty-nine ounces.

Add the petals gradually to the boiling water; then remove the vessel from the fire, and macerate at a low heat for twelve hours: express the liquor and set it apart that the fæces may subside, and finally, add the sugar and form a syrup.

GALL. directs four pounds of petals and eight of boiling water, to be infused for twelve hours; the liquor to be slightly expressed, and set aside for a few hours, and a syrup to be formed in a water-bath, with the decanted liquor and twice its weight of white sugar.—AMST. directs one pound of flowers to be macerated for twelve hours in four pounds of boiling water, the liquor to be boiled down to one half, one pound of sugar to be dissolved in it, and the solution boiled to the proper consistence.—BATAV.; BELG.; HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; and BORUS.—one pound of flowers, two pounds of boiling water, twelve hours' infusion, and three pounds of sugar.—DAN.—one pound and a half of flowers, three pounds of boiling water, twelve hours' infusion, the reduction of the strained liquor to one half by boiling, and the addition of three pounds of sugar to form a syrup.—HISP.—one pound of flowers, two pounds of water, eight hours' infusion, and four pounds of sugar.—PALAT.—one pound and a half of flowers, three pounds of boiling water, twenty-four hours' infusion, and three pounds of sugar.—BRUNS.; and WIRTEM.—two pounds of flowers, three of water, twenty-four hours' infusion, and five pounds four ounces of sugar.—GENEV.—three ounces of flowers, three pounds of boiling water, a decoction followed by a maceration of twelve hours, and six pounds of sugar.—LIPP.—one pound of dried petals, five pounds of boiling water, twelve hours' digestion, the reduction of the strained liquor to one half by boiling, and the addition of three pounds of sugar.

Ant.; Swediaur; and Van Mons recommend the petals to be bruised in a mortar.—Ant.; and Van Mons prescribe one part of flowers and one and a half of boiling water.—Swediaur requires one part of flowers and three parts of water:—the latter requires twenty-four hours' infusion, but the others only twelve.—Van Mons prescribes two parts of sugar to three of strained liquor.—Ant.—eight ounces of sugar to be dissolved in the strained liquor; and Swediaur—two parts of sugar to one of strained liquor.

PECTORAL INFUSION. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Flowers of Red Poppy, two ounces.
Dilute Sulphuric Acid, fifteen drops.
White Sugar, two ounces.
Decoction of Barley, one pound.

Infuse.—To be taken in the course of twenty-four hours, two or three spoonfuls at a time, particularly on the coming on of the cough.

PASTILLES OF RED POPPY. (Ferr.)

R. Infusion of Red Poppy, six pounds.
Sugar, four pounds.

Dissolve, clarify, boil to a proper consistence, pour the mass upon a marble slab, and cut it into proper forms.

VINEGAR OF RED POPPY.

Acetum Papaveris erratici. (Wirtem.)

R. Flowers of Red Poppy, half a pound.
Vinegar, three pounds.

Macerate in the sun for several days, and express.

AQUEOUS TINCTURE OF RED POPPY.

Tinctura Papaveris Rhœados. (Palat.)

R. Conserve of Red Poppy, one ounce.
Flowers of Red Poppy, sprinkled with a sufficient quantity of sulphuric acid, three handfuls.
Distilled Water of the Juice of Red Poppy, thirty ounces.

Digest for twenty-four hours; express strongly and add,

Syrup of Red Poppy, slightly acidulated, eight ounces.

Mix.—It is slightly excitant, and used formerly to be much prescribed in malignant fevers, in the dose of a spoonful, in a mixture, or common drink.

2. *Papaver somniferum*, Linn.—Poppy, White Poppy.

Synonimes:—Pavot, Pavot blanc, Fr.; Mohn, Germ.; Khuschkhasch, Arab.; and Duk.; Bilymak, Bohem.; Ying-suh, Chin.; Gaysagussa, Can.; Abin atta, Cyng.; Valmue, Dan.; Adormidera, Span.; Post, Hind.; and Sans.; Tamme heul, Dut.; Papavero, Ital.; Kes, Jap.; Kuknar, Pers.; Mak bialy, Pol.; Wallmo, Swed.; Casa casa, Tam.; Cassa cassa, Tel.

Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Ainslie; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Paris; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

An original plant of the East, but naturalized in the south of Europe. (*Polyandria Polygynia*, Linn.; *Papaveraceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 371)

The fruit and seeds are employed.

The fruit (*Poppy Heads; Capita* seu *Capitula* seu *Capsulæ Papaveris*) are globular or ovoid capsules, with a flat crown of ten radii or more, under which there are as many pores as there are radii. Its odour, which is virous in the fresh state, becomes dissipated by desiccation. It taste is bitter and acrid.

These capsules are sedative and narcotic. They furnish opium in the East, and might also yield it in our countries; for they contain all the elements of Eastern opium, but in proportions which seem to vary considerably, and upon which the chemists who have latterly devoted themselves to this important enquiry have not yet agreed.

The seeds (*Semen Papaveris albæ* seu *nigri* seu *cærulei*) are very small, reniform, rather wrinkled, of a greyish white or blackish. The oil (*Huile d'œillette*, Fr.) which is expressed from them, is bland, and good for the table.

AQUEOUS TINCTURE OF POPPY FLOWERS. (Bruns.; Sax.; Wirtem.)

R. Flowers of White Poppy, half an ounce.
Sulphuric Acid, one dram.
Water of Poppy Flowers, four ounces.

Digest for twenty-four hours; express, and filter. It is sedative.—Dose, from half an ounce to one ounce. (Bruns.; Wirtem.)

Sax. prescribes one ounce and a half of flowers, half an ounce of acid, and twelve ounces of boiling water; to be macerated for twelve hours.

POPPY OIL.

Oleum Papaveris albi seu *somniferi.* (Austr.; Bavar.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Hann.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Sard.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Herbip.)

R. Poppy Seeds, any quantity.

Bruise them in a marble mortar with a wooden pestle; enclose them in a linen bag, and express the oil without heat.

Borus. directs the press to be heated with boiling water.—Bruns.; Palat.; and Wirtem.—the seeds to be slightly torrified before expressing them.

This oil is reputed anodyne and sudorific.

PECTORAL POWDER. (Pierquin)

R. Seeds of White Poppy, five drams.
Gum Arabic, —— Tragacanth, Starch, of each, one dram and a half.
Seeds of Purslain, ——— Marshmallows, ——— Cotton, ——— Wild Mallow, Four Cold Seeds, Quince Rind, of each, two drams and a half.
Prepared Tutty, Amber, Liquorice Powder, Sugar, of each, one dram and a half.

Mix.—Dose, two drams, in syrup of poppy or of jujubes.

INCRASSANT ELECTUARY. (Bories)

R. Conserve of Roses, one ounce.
Syrup of Violets, two ounces.
Seeds of White Poppy, three drams.
Oil of Nutmeg, six grains.

Mix.—For obstinate cough.—Dose, one tea spoonful every two hours.

SEDATIVE EMULSION. (Pierquin)

R. Four Cold Seeds, one ounce.
Poppy Seeds, two ounces.

Triturate, adding gradually,

Water of Lily, ——— Rose, of each, three ounces.

Strain, and add

Syrup of Lemon, ——— Water Lily, of each, one ounce.

Mix.

ANODYNE SPECIES. (Fuld.; Palat.; Herbip.; Swediaur)

R. Poppy Heads, one pound.
Root of Marshmallows, Linseed, of each, half a pound.

Cut and bruise. (Fuld.)

For lavement.

R. Poppy Heads, six ounces.
Chamomile Flowers, Leaves of Lesser Mullein, of each, three ounces.

Cut and mix. (Fuld.)

For fomentation.

R. Poppy Heads, two drams.
Leaves of Peppermint, Chamomile Flowers, of each, half a handful.

Cut and mix. (Swediaur)

R. Leaves of Henbane, Flowers of Elder, of each, one ounce.
Saffron, two drams.
Poppy Heads, four ounces.

Cut and mix. (Herbip.)

R. Poppy Heads, bruised with the seeds, Seeds of Dill, of each, two ounces.
Herb of Henbane, ——— Houndstongue, ——— Solanum nigrum, Leaves of Chamomile, of each, two handfuls.

Cut and bruise. (Palat.)

For fomentation.

SPECIES AGAINST PLEURISY.

Species pro Fotu laterali. (Palat.)

R. Root of Marshmallows, Poppy Heads, bruised with the seeds, of each, two ounces.
Linseed, Seeds of Fenugreek, ——— Cumin, Bay Berries, of each, one ounce.
Herb of Wild Mallow, ——— Motherwort, of each, three handfuls.
Chamomile Flowers, two handfuls.

Mix.

EXTRACT OF POPPY.

Extractum Papaveris albi. (Lond.; Edinb.; Bruns.; Hann.; Coxe; Van Mons)

Extractum Papaveris. (Lond.)

Ext. Papaveris somniferi. (Edinb.)

R. Poppy Heads, freed from seeds, and bruised, one pound.
Boiling Water, one gallon.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, and boil down to one half; then strain the hot liquor, and evaporate it to the proper consistence.

It is sedative and narcotic.—Dose, one or two grains, once or twice a day.

DECOCTION OF POPPY.

Decoctum Papaveris. (Lond.; Dubl.; Niemann)

R. Poppy Heads, bruised, four ounces.
Water, four pints.

Boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain.

It is employed in fomentations, particularly to painful abscesses and excoriations.—With regard to this, Niemann make the a remark which every practitioner should always bear in mind, that narcotic substances when applied to surfaces denuded of epidermis, very frequently exasperate the pain which they are applied to relieve.

Under the titles of *Anodyne Lavement*, *Poppy Lavement*, and *Sedative Lavement*, Ratier directs decoctions to be made with half an ounce of poppy heads and one pound of water; with three drams of poppy heads and one pound of water; and with one poppy head and two pounds of emollient decoction. He also prescribes a *Sedative Fomentation*, prepared by boiling two poppy heads in two pounds each, of water and of emollient decoction. Finally, we find in Swediaur a *Sedative Lotion*, which is a decoction of half a pound of poppy heads in two pounds of water boiled down to one pound; to which, the author says, twenty grains of deuto-chloruret of mercury, or from one to three drams of sub-acetate of lead is sometimes added.

ANODYNE FOMENTATION. (Palat.; Saunders)

R. Anodyne Species (form. of Palat.) [Quantity not given, Edit.]
Water, six pounds.

Boil down to four pounds, and strain. (Palat.)

R. Poppy Heads, two ounces.
Spring Water, two pounds.

Boil down to one pound; strain, and add

Vinegar, one ounce.

Mix. (Ratier)

ANTI-PLEURITIC FOMENTATION. (Palat.)

R. Species against Pleurisy (form of Palat.) [Quantity not given. Edit.]
Cow's Milk or Water, eight pounds.

Boil down to one half, and strain.

It is emollient, resolvent, and anodyne.—It is recommended in pleurisy when the inflammation is not acute.

SEDATIVE GARGLE. (Ratier)

R. Poppy Heads, two.
Linseed, one dram.
Boiling Water, six ounces.

Infuse, strain, and add

Syrup of Honey, two drams.

Mix.

EMOLLIENT INJECTION. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Decoction of Poppy, one pound.
Emulsion of Almonds, five ounces.
Fresh White of Egg, one dram.

Mix.—It is recommended in acute blenorrhagia.

DEMULCENT POTION. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Linseed, two drams.
Poppy Heads, one.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain eight ounces of strained liquor after a quarter of an hour's ebullition; add

Fresh Yolk of Egg, one.

Mix.—To be taken by spoonfuls, in twenty-four hours; in painful diarrhœa.

PECTORAL BROTH. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Flayed Chicken, one half.
Turnip, sliced, one.
Water, one pound and a half.

Boil down to three-fourths, adding towards the end

Poppy Heads, two scruples or one dram.

Strain, and add

Sugar Candy, four ounces.

Mix.—Dose, two glassfuls, morning and evening.

ANTI-NEPHRITIC LIQUOR.

Liquor ad Nephritidem calculosam. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Swediaur)

R. Poppy Heads, from four to eight ounces.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Boil down to eight ounces, express, and add

Nitrate of Potass, one ounce.

Mix.

ANODYNE LOTION. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Poppy Heads, one ounce.
Water, three pounds.

Boil down to one half, and add to the cold strained liquor

Solution of Ammonia, one or two ounces.

Mix.

SYRUP OF POPPY.

Syrupus Papaveris albi seu *Papaveris somniferi* seu *de Meconio* seu *diacodion* seu *de Capitibus Papaveris* seu *Diacodii* seu *Diacodium liquidum Montani.* (LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; COXE; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Syrupus Papaveris. (LOND.)

R. Dried Poppy Heads, freed from seeds and bruised, fourteen ounces.
Refined Sugar, two pounds.
Boiling Water, two gallons and a half.

Macerate the capsules in the water for twelve hours; then boil down to one gallon, in a water-bath, and express strongly: boil the strained liquor down to two pounds, and strain again while hot. Having set it apart for twelve hours that the fæces may subside, boil the clear liquor till it is reduced to one pint, and finally add the sugar and form a syrup.

Syrupus Papaveris Somniferi. (EDINB.; COXE)

R. Dried Poppy Heads, freed from seeds, one part.
Boiling Water, fifteen parts.
Refined Sugar, two parts.

Macerate the sliced capsules in the water for twelve hours; then boil down to one third, and strain with strong expression. Boil the strained decoction to one half, and strain again; then add the sugar, and form a syrup.

R. Poppy Heads, gathered before they are ripe, dried and freed from seeds, seventeen ounces.
Boiling Water, two gallons.
Sugar, fifty-eight ounces.

Slice and bruise the capsules, pour the water over them, and macerate for twenty-four hours; then express the liquor, and evaporate it slowly to two pints: set the liquor apart that the fæces may subside, and finally add the sugar to the clear liquor, and form a syrup. (DUBL.)

R. Poppy Heads, freed from seeds, and bruised, three parts.
Hot Water, fifteen parts.

Infuse for twelve hours at a temperature of from 30 to 40 degrees; then express strongly, and to one part of the strained liquor add

White Sugar, two parts.

Dissolve. (BAVAR.)

LIPP. directs one pound of capsules to be infused in five pounds of boiling water for twelve hours; and five pounds of sugar to be added to every two pounds of strained liquor.

R. Poppy Heads with the seeds, eight ounces.
Spring Water, four pounds.

Boil down to one half; add to the strained liquor, depurated by repose,

White Sugar, three pounds.

Make a syrup. (BRUNS.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

SPIELMANN prescribes four pounds of sugar.—GENEV.—one pound of capsules, sixteen pounds of water, and four pounds of sugar.—FERR.—one pound of capsules, eight pounds of water, and four of sugar.

This formula presents numerous varieties:—GALL. directs one pound of capsules freed from seeds to be digested for twelve hours in eight pounds of boiling water; the liquor to be then evaporated in a water-bath to one half, set aside to depurate, and a syrup formed with four pounds of sugar.—BELG.—one pound of nearly dry capsules, freed from seeds, to be digested for twenty-four hours in thirty pounds of boiling water, and then boiled till only eight pounds of liquor remain; this is to be expressed, evaporated to one half, depurated, and a syrup then formed with four pounds of sugar.—HASS.; and PIDERIT—one pound of capsules to be macerated for twenty-four hours in eight pounds of water; to be then boiled, and sixteen ounces of sugar added to every nine of the strained liquor, to make a syrup by boiling for a few instants.—HERBIP.—eight ounces of capsules, twelve pounds of water, and twelve hours' maceration; then reduction to one third, straining, evaporation to one half, and the addition of two pounds and a half of sugar.—VAN MONS—to macerate one

part of capsules in four parts of water for six hours; then to add eight of water, to boil down to six, and finally to make a syrup with the addition of six parts of sugar. —Swediaur—to macerate two pounds of capsules in thirty pounds of water for twelve hours; then to reduce it to one third, and having strained with expression, to evaporate the liquor to one half; to strain again, and make a syrup with four pounds of sugar. —Amst.—to macerate one pound of capsules in twenty-four pounds of boiling water for twelve hours, then to boil down to one fourth, to strain with expression, to evaporate to one half, to strain again, to depurate by repose, and to make a syrup with three pounds of sugar.—Hisp.—to macerate sixteen ounces of capsules in twenty pounds of warm water for twelve hours, to boil down to two thirds, to strain, to add four pounds of sugar with a sufficient quantity of water, then to clarify with white of egg, and to boil to a syrup.—Batav.—to infuse one pound of capsules for twenty-four hours in thirty pounds of water, then to reduce to eight, to strain and boil down to one half; then to set apart, decant, and make the syrup with three pounds of sugar. —Lusit.—to macerate for twelve hours, two pounds of capsules in twenty-four of water; then to boil down to one third, strain, and evaporate to one half, and to make the syrup with four pounds of sugar. —Sard.—to infuse for twenty-four hours, one pound of capsules in eight pounds of water; then to boil, express, and make the syrup by adding sixteen ounces of sugar to every nine of the strained liquor.—Geney. —to digest for twenty-four hours, two pounds of capsules in eight of water, to boil down to one half, and to make the syrup with four pounds of sugar.—Fuld.—to macerate one pound of capsules in four pounds of water; then to boil down to one half, and add two pounds of sugar boiled *à la plume.*

R. Poppy Heads, without seeds and bruised, two pounds.
Rain Water, twenty pounds.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, gradually raising the temperature to boiling, and strain; boil the residue for a quarter of an hour with

Water, ten pounds.

Express strongly.—Mix the decoctions, evaporate to one half, and add

White Sugar, eight pounds.

Clarify, and boil to the proper consistence. (Ant.)

R. Dried Poppy Heads, fourteen ounces.
Root of Liquorice, half an ounce.
Boiling Water, eight pounds.

Macerate for one night; then boil down to one half, express strongly, and add

White Sugar, four pounds.

Boil to a syrup. (Dan.)

Olden. prescribes sixteen ounces of capsules, one ounce of liquorice, eight pounds of water, twelve hours' maceration, reduction to one half, and the addition of four pounds of sugar.

R. Poppy Heads, sliced, and freed from seeds, four ounces.
Water, eight pounds.

Boil down to three pounds, adding towards the end

Grated Liquorice Root, two ounces.

Strain with strong expression, and add

White Sugar, one pound and a half.

Clarify, and boil to the proper consistence. (Austr.)

R. Unripe Poppy Heads, with the seeds, two ounces.
Carob Beans, two ounces and a half.
Spring Water, one pound and a half.

Boil over a slow fire down to ten ounces, and add towards the end

Fresh Liquorice, sliced, one ounce and a half.

Dissolve in the strained liquor

White Sugar, sixteen ounces.

Skim, and strain. (Hann.; Palat.; Wirtem.; Spielmann)

crocated syrup of poppy.

Syrupus diacodium crocatum. (Wirtem.)

R. Syrup of Poppy, one ounce.
Powdered Saffron, fifteen grains.
Mix.

anisated syrup of poppy. (Van Mons)

R. Oil of Anise, one dram.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, one dram and a half.
Syrup of Poppy, sixty-four ounces.
Mix.

pectoral syrup. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Dates, two pounds.
Jujubes, one pound.
Root of Liquorice, half a pound.
——— Marshmallows, } of each,
Canadian Maidenhair, } four ounces.
Poppy Heads, }
Water, sixteen pounds.

Evaporate to the consistence of syrup.

SEDATIVE POTION. (GALL.; RATIER; PIERQUIN)

R. Gum Potion, four ounces.
Syrup of Poppy, half an ounce.
Mix. (RATIER)

R. Cichory Water, three or four ounces.
Syrup of Poppy, four or six drams.
Mix. (PIERQUIN)

R. Infusion of Lime Flowers, } of each,
Pectoral Infusion, } two ounces.
Orange-flower Water, two drams.
Syrup of Poppy, half an ounce.
Mix. (RATIER)

R. Orange-flower Water, half an ounce.
Lettuce Water, three ounces.
Syrup of Poppy, two drams.
Mix. (GALL.)

R. Orange-flower Water, } of each, one
Lily Water, } ounce and a half.
Syrup of Poppy, } of each,
——— Borage, } half an ounce.
Mix. (PIERQUIN)

R. Orange-flower Water, one ounce.
Balm Water, three ounces.
Simple Syrup, } of each, one ounce.
Syrup of Poppy, }
Mix. (RATIER)

R. Water of Red Poppy, } of each,
——— Coltsfoot, } two ounces.
——— Water Lily, }
Prepared Crab's Eyes, twenty grains.
Syrup of Poppy, six drams.
Mix. (PIERQUIN)

R. Decoction of Lettuce, } of each,
——— Purslain, } three ounces.
Syrup of Poppy, two ounces.
Mix. (PIERQUIN)

DEMULCENT GARGLE. (RATIER)

R. Decoction of Starch, eight ounces.
Syrup of Poppy, one ounce.
Mix.

PECTORAL MIXTURE. (SAUNDERS)

R. Syrup of Poppy, two ounces.
Oil of Almonds, fourteen ounces.
Mix.

PECTORAL EMULSION. (SAUNDERS; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Melon Seeds, three ounces.
Barley Water, a sufficient quantity
to make one pound of emulsion. Add when strained,
Syrup of Poppy, one ounce.
Mix. (SAUNDERS)

R. Olive Oil, one ounce.
Fresh Yolk of Egg, one.
Syrup of Poppy, six drams.
Water, six ounces.
Make an emulsion. (SAINTE-MARIE)

PARIETARIA OFFICINALIS, LINN.—PELLITORY OF THE WALL, WALL PELLITORY.

SYNONIMES :—Parietaire, FR.; Nachtkraut, Glaskraut, GERM.; Den a noc, Sklenna bylina, BOHEM.; Murkurt, DAN.; Parietaria, ITAL.; PORT.; and SPAN.; Glaskruid, DUT.; Noc i dzien, POL.; Væggært, SWED.

AMST.; ANT.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; GENEV.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

A plant common throughout Europe. (*Polygamia Monœcia*, LINN.; *Urticeæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 121)

The herb (*Herba Parietariæ* seu *Helxines*) is employed. It consists of a round reddish stalk, and of oval, lanceolated, petiolated leaves, glabrous above and slightly hairy beneath.

It is feebly diuretic.

DECOCTION OF WALL PELLITORY. (RATIER)

R. Leaves of Wall Pellitory, one ounce.
Water, two pounds.
Boil.—It is usually employed as a vehicle for more active diuretics.

DISTILLED WATER OF WALL PELLITORY. (GALL.)

R. Fresh Herb of Wall Pellitory, five thousand parts.
Water, twelve thousand five hundred parts.
Distil ten thousand parts, and pour the product upon
Fresh Herb of Wall Pellitory, five thousand parts.
Add,
Water, ten thousand parts.
Distil ten thousand parts.—The same operation may be repeated a third time.

PARIS QUADRIFOLIA, Linn.—ONE-BERRY.

Synonimes :—Parisette, Raisin de Renard, Fr.; Einbeere, Woolfsbeere, Fuchstraube, Germ.; Etbær, Dan.; Ubas de zorro, Span.; Woolfsbezie, Dut.; Uva di volpo, Ital.; Wronie oko, Pol.; Parisetta, Port.; Trollbær, Swed.

Genev.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A plant of Europe. (*Octandria Tetragynia*, Linn.; *Asparagineæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 10)

The root, herb, and fruit are employed.

The root (*Radix Paridis* seu *Solani quadrifolii*) is fleshy, rather nodose, and furnished with a few fibres. It has a nauseous smell and taste.

It excites vomiting in the dose of from thirty to fifty grains. The ancients prescribed it in colic.

The herb consists of a long, slender, glabrous stem, naked on the lower part and furnished above with four oval, acute, verticillated leaves. Its odour is very disagreeable, and its taste sweetish.

It is purgative. It is also considered anodyne, sudorific, and alexipharmic. It has been principally employed in mania, spasms, hooping cough, poisoning from nux vomica, &c.

The fruits (*Uvæ versæ* seu *vulpinæ*) are berries of a deep-purple or blackish-brown colour, of the size of cherries, and shining. They have a disagreeable odour and a virous taste. They are poisonous.

PARNASSIA PALUSTRIS, Linn.

Synonimes :—Parnassie des marais, Fr.; Wasserleberblume, Sumpfparnassiengras, Sumphferzblume, Herzblümlein, Germ.

Bruns.; Bergius; Spielmann.

A plant common in all parts of Europe. (*Pentandria Tetragynia*, Linn.; *Capparideæ*, *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 124)

The herb and flowers are employed.

The herb (*Herba Hepaticæ albæ*) consists of radical heart-shaped, very entire leaves, supported upon long foot-stalks.

The flowers are white and rather large.

The taste is rather bitter and acrid.

It is slightly astringent.

PARONYCHIA ARGENTEA, Lmk.

Synonimes :—Paronique argentée, Fr.; Nevadilla, Span.

Hisp.

A plant of the south of France. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Paronychicæ*, A. St. Hill)

The flowering herb (*Herba Sanguinariæ minoris*) is employed. It consists of a branching stem bearing oval, acuminated, nearly glabrous leaves, with stipulæ shorter than they, broader at the base; the flowers are arranged in small terminal heads surrounded by large bracteæ.

PASPALUM DACTYLUM, Lmk.—CREEPING PANIC GRASS.

Synonimes :—Paspale, Pied de poule, Fr.; Fingerfærmiges Hirsegras, Germ.; Grama, Span.; Gevingerd panik, Dut.; Grama digitade, Port.

Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Genev.

A common plant of Europe. (*Triandria Digynia*, Linn.; *Gramineæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Schrad, *Fl. Germ.* I. p. 165. t. 3. *fig.* 9)

The radical offsets which are commonly employed in France under the name of *Chien dent* and erroneously looked upon as roots, are very long, of the diameter of a crow-quill, cylindrical and knotty. Under a hard, yellow, shining epidermis it contains a white substance of a farinous and saccharine taste.

PASTINACA SATIVA, Linn.—GARDEN PARSNIP.

Synonimes :—Panais, Fr. ; Pastinake, Germ. ; Passtrnak, Bohem. ; Pastinak, Dan. ; Pastinaca, Ital. ; Port. ; and Span. ; Pinsternakel, Dut. ; Pasternak, Pol. ; Palsternacka, Swed.

Ant. ; Batav. ; Gall. ; Ferr. ; Suec. ; Wirtem. ; Bergius ; Brugnatelli ; Murray and Gmelin ; Spielmann ; Zarda.

This plant is cultivated in all parts of Europe. (*Pentandria Digynia*, Linn. ; *Umbelliferæ*, Juss. ; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 568)

The root and seeds are employed.

The root (*Radix Pastinacæ*) is an inch or more in diameter, fleshy, whitish or yellowish. It has a rather aromatic and saccharine taste.

The seeds are rounded, elliptical, nearly plane, surrounded with a narrow membranous border, striated, and of a rather aromatic and sweet taste.

It is excitant, and was formerly esteemed diuretic.

PEUCEDANUM.—SULPHURWORT.

Two species of this genus of plants are employed in medicine :

1. *Peucedanum Silaus*, Linn. — Meadow Sulphurwort.

Synonimes :—Seseli des pres, Saxifrage des Anglais, Fr. ; Silau, Mattensteinbrech, Germ. ; Weld minum, Dan. ; Haairstreng, Dut.

Gall.

A plant of the south of Europe. (*Pentandria Digynia*, Linn. ; *Umbelliferæ*, Juss. ; *Fig.* Jacq. *Fl. Austr.* t. 15)

The root and seeds are employed.

The root (*Radix Seselios pratensis* seu *Saxifragæ Anglicæ*) is large, thick, often bifurcated, provided below with a bundle of hairs.

The seeds are flat on one side, and bulged on the other, and marked with five striæ. Their odour and taste are aromatic and acrid.

2. *Peucedanum officinale*, Linn.—Common Sulphurwort.

Synonimes :—Peucédan, Fenouil de porc, Queue de pourceau, Fr. ; Saufenchel, Schwefelwurzelhaarstrang, Germ. ; Svinekenkel, Dan. ; Peucedan, Ital. ; Port. ; and Span. ; Hairstreng, Dut. Weerprzniee, Pol. ; Svinfinkel, Swed.

Bruns. ; Hisp. ; Gall. ; Wirtem. ; Bergius ; Murray and Gmelin ; Spielmann.

A plant of the north of Europe. (*Pentandria Digynia*, Linn. ; *Umbelliferæ*, Juss. ; *Fig.* Gmel. *Fl. Sibir.* I. t. 41)

The root (*Radix Peucedani* seu *Fenieuli porcini*) is employed. It is thick, long, round, fibrous, blackish without and whitish within. It has a virous odour, and an acrid, bitter, and mucilaginous taste.

It is excitant, and is reputed anti-hysteric.

EXTRACT OF COMMON SULPHURWORT. (Sard.)

R. Root of Sulphurwort, one pound.
White Wine, five or six pounds.

Digest for three days in a sand-bath ; then boil the expressed residue in a sufficient quantity of fresh wine. Mix the liquors and evaporate to the consistence of an extract.

SYRUP OF COMMON SULPHURWORT. (Sard.)

R. Extract of Sulphurwort, } of each,
——— Liquorice, } one ounce.

Extract of Veronica, } of each,
——— Coltsfoot, } three drams.
Honey, two ounces.
Distilled Water, a sufficient quantity.

Mix over a slow fire, and make a syrup.

ESSENTIAL OIL OF COMMON SULPHURWORT. (SARD.)

R. Root of Sulphurwort, twenty-five parts
Water, seventy-five parts
Muriate of Soda, three parts
Distil and collect the supernatant oil.

PERSICA VULGARIS, CAND.—PEACH TREE.

SYNONIMES:—Pêcher, FR.; Pfirchenbaum, GERM.; Khowth, ARAB.; Breskew, BOHEM.; Persikketræ, DAN.; Prisco, SPAN.; Persikboom, DUT.; Persico, ITAL.; Schuftalu, PERS.; Broskwina drzewo, POL.; Pecegueira, PORT.; Persiketræed, SWED.

AUSTR.; ANT.; BELG.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; GENEV.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; AINSLIE; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

A tree originally of Persia. (*Icosandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Rosaceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 282)

The leaves, flowers, and seeds, are employed.

The leaves (*Folia Persicarum*) are simple, long, lanceolated, pointed, and finely indented on the borders. They have the taste and odour of bitter almonds. They are feebly laxative.

The flowers are reddish or rose-coloured, and possess the same property as the leaves.

The seed is a ligneous nut, very hard, and grooved; it encloses a bitter kernel containing a bland oil and hydrocyanic acid.

CONSERVE OF PEACH FLOWERS.

Conserva Florum Persicarum. (SARD.)

R. Fresh Peach Flowers, one part.
Sugar, boiled *à la plume*, two parts.
Mix.

JUICE OF PEACH FLOWERS.

Succus ex Floribus Persicarum. (SARD.)

R. Fresh Peach Flowers, freed from the calices, any quantity.

Sprinkle them with a little water, put them into a linen bag, and express and filter the juice. If it is intended to be preserved, it should be set apart to depurate, and after having added a little alcohol to the limped part, be kept in bottles under a stratum of oil.

INFUSION OF PEACH FLOWERS.

Infusum Persicarum. (HISP.; SARD.)

R. Peach Flowers, two pounds.
Boiling Water, eight pounds.

Infuse for eight hours, and strain with slight expression; repeat the operation nine times successively with fresh flowers. (SARD.)

R. Peach Flowers, one pound.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Infuse for eight hours, and strain with expression. (HISP.)

DECOCTION OF PEACH LEAVES. (AUGUSTIN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Peach Leaves, one ounce.
Water, two pounds.

Boil down to one pound and a half.

It is recommended in hæmaturia, dysuria and nephritis. Dose, one pound daily.

SYRUP OF PEACH LEAVES. (VAN MONS)

R. Fresh Peach Leaves, any quantity.

Bruise them and express the juice; coagulate it by boiling, and dissolve in five parts of the strained liquor.

White Sugar, nine parts.

SYRUP OF PEACH FLOWERS.

Syrupus Persicarum Florum seu *de Amygdali Persicæ Floribus* seu *Amygdali Persicæ*. (ANT.; BRUNS.; GALL.; FERR.; GENEV.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; VAN MONS)

R. Fresh Peach Flowers, four pounds.
Boiling Water, twelve pounds.

Infuse for twelve hours in a covered vessel placed in warm ashes, and strain with slight expression; set apart, decant, and add to the liquor.

White Sugar, seventeen pounds.

Boil to the consistence of syrup. (GALL.)

BRUNS.; PALAT.; and WIRTEM. direct one pound of flowers to be macerated for

twelve hours in one pound of boiling water; then to express, and to make a syrup by adding sixteen ounces of sugar to nine ounces of depurated juice.—Ferr.—to macerate two pounds of flowers in three of boiling water for twelve hours, and to add two pounds of sugar to the strained liquor.—Sard.—to boil to a proper consistence a mixture of an equal part each, of infusion of peach flowers and of simple syrup.

R. Fresh Peach Flowers, two parts.

Bruise and pour upon them,

Hot Water, four parts,

in a covered vessel. When cold, strain with expression, and dissolve in four parts of the liquor,

White Sugar, seven parts.

Make a syrup. (Van Mons)

R. Peach Flowers, eight ounces.
—— Buds, two ounces.
Boiling Water, sixteen ounces.

Infuse in a covered vessel placed in a water-bath for twenty-four hours; then filter, and dissolve in five ounces of the infusion,

White Sugar, eight ounces.

Strain. (Ant.)

R. White Sugar, four pounds.
Spring Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil to the consistence of thick syrup; pour this while hot, upon

Fresh Peach Flowers, two pounds.

Macerate for three days in a covered vessel, then boil a little and express strongly. (Genev.)

SEDATIVE EMULSION.

Emulsio externa e Nucleis. (Wirtem.)

R. Peach Kernels, one ounce.
Seeds of Hemp, } of each,
——— Poppy, } half an ounce.
Water of Melilot, } of each,
——— Water Lily, } four ounces.

Add to the emulsion,

Spirit of Camphor, half an ounce.

Mix.—It is applied, by means of compresses, to the forehead and temples, in cephalalgia.

PETROLEUM.

Synonimes:—*Oleum Petræ; Bitumen Petroleum* (Dubl.; Edinb.); Barbadoes or Mineral Tar.—Pétrole, Fr.; Steinœl, Bergœl, Germ.; Neft, Arab.; Muttie katail, Duk.; Petroleo, Span.; Mitti tel, Hind.; Petrolio, Ital.; Keesa no abra, Jap.; Minnia tanna, Mal.; Oley skalny, Pol.; Bluemi tailam, Sans.; Bergolja, Swed.; Ippu, Sumat.; Mun tylum, Tam.

Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Cast. Borus.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Ainslie; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Piderit; Spielmann.

A fluid bitumen, frequently of an oily consistence, of a blackish and sometimes reddish-brown colour, nearly opaque, lighter than water, unctuous to the touch, of a very strong smell and acrid taste. It is very combustible and burns with a thick black smoke.

It is stimulant, anti-spasmodic, diuretic, and anthelmintic.—Dose, from ten to fifteen drops, on sugar.

ESSENTIAL OIL OF PETROLEUM.

Oleum volatile seu *Naphtha Petrolei.* (Herbip.; Swediaur)

R. Petroleum, two pounds.
Water, four pounds.

Distil over a slow fire, till limpid oil ceases to pass over.

It is stimulant and resolvent, and is principally employed externally, in arthrodynia, ecchymosis, and paralysis.

LINIMENT OF PETROLEUM.

R. Petroleum, } of each, one ounce.
Rectified Spirit, }

Mix. (Saunders; Swediaur)

R. Essence of Soap, eight drams.
Petroleum, one dram and a half.

Mix. (Saunders)

ANTHELMINTIC MIXTURE. (Augustin; Niemann)

R. Petroleum, half an ounce.
Tincture of Assafœtida, six drams.

Mix.—Dose, forty drops, thrice a day.—It is recommended by Schwarz, against tænia.

PHASEOLUS COMMUNIS.—FRENCH BEAN.

Synonimes: — Haricot commun, Fr.; Gemeine Schminkbohne, Germ.

Gall.; Bergius.

This is an original plant of the East Indies, but it is cultivated in every part of Europe, where it has produced numerous varieties. (*Diadelphia Decandria*, Linn.; *Leguminosæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Schk. *Bot. Handb.* t. 199)

The seed (*Semen Phaseoli* seu *Fabarum*) is employed. It is more or less reniform, of a white, yellowish, red, violet, black or marbled colour, and farinaceous. The white beans (*Haricots blancs*) are those which are ordinarilly used; they are smooth, shining, flattish, and rather long.

PHELLANDRIUM AQUATICUM, Linn.—WATER HEMLOCK.

Synonimes:—Phellandre aquatique, Fr.; Wasserfenchel, Peersaat, Pferdesaamen, Germ.; Nandfennikel, Dan.; Waterkervel, Dut.; Felandro, Ital.; Koper wadny, Kruszykamien ziele, Pol.; Stækra, Swed.

Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Gall.; Ferr.; Hann.; Hass.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Bergius; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A plant common all over Europe. (*Pentandria Digynia*, Linn.; *Umbelliferæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Œd. *Fl. Dan.* t. 1154)

The herb and seeds are employed.

The herb (*Herba Phellandrii* seu *Feniculi aquatici*) consists of a cylindrical, fistulous, striated, branched stem, and of trebly or quadruply-winged, glabrous leaves, with leaflets deeply incised by narrow linear notches.

The seed is oval, long, even on one side, and striated on the other, surmounted by the remains of the calyx and by the styles; they are of a brownish or yellowish-green colour.

The odour is disagreeable, strong, and penetrating; the taste aromatic and bitterish. It is narcotic, stimulant, and diuretic.—Dose, from ten to twenty grains of the powdered seeds, thrice a day.

RESOLVENT POWDER.

Pulvis ex Phellandro aquatico gummosus. (Brera)

R. Seeds of Water Hemlock, one scruple.
Gum Arabic, two drams.

Divide into six parcels.—Dose, one every three hours, in scrofula and scrofulous phthisis.

ANTI-CATARRHAL POWDER. (Augustin; Sainte-Marie)

R. Seeds of Water Hemlock, one dram.
Julep, } of each, one ounce.
Gum Arabic, }
Sugar of Milk, two ounces.

Mix.—Dose, a tea-spoonful in a glass of sweetened water three or four times a day; in chronic catarrhs. (Sainte-Marie)

Augustin prescribes five grains of water hemlock, eight of gum, six of nitrate of potass, and ten of sugar.—The dose to be repeated thrice a day.

ANTI-CATARRHAL EMULSION. (Van Mons)

R. Seeds of Water Hemlock, one ounce.
Gum Arabic, one dram.

Triturate together, and add gradually

Water, nine ounces.

Strain, set aside, decant, and add

Simple Syrup, one ounce.

Mix.

TINCTURE OF WATER HEMLOCK. (Augustin; Niemann)

R. Seeds of Water Hemlock, half an ounce.
Alcohol, six ounces.

Digest for twenty-four hours, and add

Muscadel Wine, six ounces.

Digest again for two days.

Augustin gives the same formula, but does not add the wine.

Dose, from ten to sixty drops, in pituitous phthisis.—Martius considers it a very efficacious remedy.

PECTORAL DECOCTION.

Decoctum pectorale in phthisi. (BRERA)

R. Bitter-sweet, two drams.
Seeds of Water Hemlock, one dram.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain eight ounces of decoction. Add to it when strained,

Almond Emulsion, two ounces.
Oxymel, one ounce.

Mix.—To be taken at twice, in the morning.

RESOLVENT PILLS.

Pilulæ in Bronchitide lenta. (BRERA)

R. Seeds of Water Hemlock, three scruples.
Proto-chloruret of Mercury, four grains.

Make fifteen pills.—Dose, three, every two hours in chronic catarrhs.

PHŒNIX DACTYLIFERA, LINN.—DATE TREE.

BAVAR.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; WIRTEM.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

A tree of the East Indies, of the north of Africa, and of the South of Europe. (*Dioecia Triandria*, LINN.; *Palmiers*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. III. 148)

The fruit, called *Dates* (*Dactyli*, *Palmulæ.*—Dattes, FR.; Dattel, GERM.; Datle, BOHEM.; Dadel, DUT.), are employed. They are oval longish drupes, of a yellow colour; under a thin smooth pellicle presenting a succulent pulp, enveloping a hard seed, one of the sides of which is marked with a longitudinal groove.

It is emollient and pectoral.

PULP OF DATES.

Pulpa Dactylorum. (GALL.)

R. Dates, any quantity.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil, to soften the fruit; then remove the stones and pass the pulp through a hair-sieve, add to it the water of the decoction, and evaporate slowly to the proper consistence.

PASTE OF DATES. (GALL.)

R. Dates, freed from their Stones, one pound and a half.

Cut them into small pieces, and boil them in

Water, ten pounds,

for one hour till they may easily be bruised between the fingers, and strain the decoction. Dissolve

Gum Senegal, six pounds,

in twenty pounds of water, and strain the solution. Mix it with the other liquor, and add

White Sugar, five pounds.
Whites of Eggs, mixed with a little Water, five.

Boil, skimming, till reduced to one-third; then strain through a linen cloth, evaporate to the consistence of thick syrup, and add

Orange-flower Water, nine ounces.

Evaporate to the consistence of soft extract, pour it into oiled tin moulds, and dry in a stove.

PHOSPHORUS.

1. *That which is met with in Commerce.*

AMER.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; FENN.; SARD.; SUEC.; COXE.

2. *Purified Phosphorus of Commerce.*

BATAV.; BELG.

R Phosphorus of Commerce, any quantity.

Enclose it in a linen bag plunged in cold water; heat this gradually, and when the phosphorus is softened, press it gently through the cloth: then melt it in hot water, pour it into glass tubes, and keep them under water in a bottle covered with black paper.

3. *Prepared according to Formulæ.*

ANT.; AUSTR.; BAVAR.; BRUNS.; DAN;

GALL.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS.

A.

Phosphorus extracted from Urine.

BRUNS.; FULD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.

R. Muriate of Ammonia, in powder, two pounds.
Deutoxide of Lead, four pounds.

Distil in a glass retort, preserve the product, set apart the residuum, first putting three pounds of it into an iron vessel containing

Urine, putrified for eight weeks, and evaporated to the consistence of honey, ten pounds.
Charcoal, in powder, half a pound.

Stir the mixture till it is reduced to a black powder, which has ceased to exhale a urinous odour; fill with it to three-fourths a retort made of clay and charcoal (*de terre brasquée*), adapt to this a receiver a little more than half filled with water, and distil with a gradually augmented heat. Collect the phosphorus which falls drop by drop into the water. (BRUNS.; HERBIP.)

R. Salt of Urine, obtained by crystallizing Urine evaporated to the consistence of Honey, eight parts.
Charcoal, in powder, one part.

Distil as before. (FULD.; WIRTEM.)

This process is abandoned.

B.

Phosphorus extracted from Bones.

ANT.; AUSTR.; BAVAR.; DAN.; GALL.; FERR.; HANN.; HASS.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; BRUGNATELLI; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS.

R. Bones of Mammiferous animals calcined to whiteness, and powdered, twelve parts.

Mix them in a wooden tub with a sufficient quantity of water to form a thick paste, and add gradually

Sulphuric Acid (66 degrees), ten parts,

constantly stirring with a stick. Then pour more water upon the mass to reduce it to a thin paste, and leave it in repose for twenty-four hours: then put it upon a close cloth, and pour boiling water upon it till that passes through tasteless. Evaporate the liquor in a copper boiler; wash the precipitate which forms, and then, having mixed the water which is used in washing it with the former, evaporate the liquor to the consistence of syrup; add one fourth of charcoal in powder, and heat nearly to redness in an iron stove to dry it completely. Fill a stone-ware retort to three fourths with this mixture; place it in a reverberatory furnace furnished with its dome; adapt to the neck a copper vessel prolonged into a tube which, passing through a cork, plunges into a glass bottle filled nearly to one half with water: then distil, regulating the fire in such a manner that the retort do not become red hot till at the expiration of an hour. Collect the phosphorus which passes into the receiver, and strain it through chamois leather under water heated to forty-five degrees.

Phosphorus is said to be aphrodisiac. It is one of the most violent excitants and most dangerous poisons. It should never be employed but with extreme circumspection, but it would be more prudent to banish it from the materia medica, at least as an internal medicament.—Dose, from the fourth of a grain to one grain daily.

PULVERIZED PHOSPHORUS. (HANN.)

R. Phosphorus, one dram.

Put it into a phial of the capacity of three ounces, and pour upon it

Water, one ounce.

Heat by plunging the phial into boiling water. When the phosphorus is liquified, shake the bottle strongly. Dry the powder upon a filter.

PHOSPHORATED EMULSION.

Emulsio phosphorata. (AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN)

R. Phosphorus, from two to four grains.
Oil of Almonds, one ounce.

Digest till dissolved; then make an emulsion with

Sweet Almonds, blanched, three.
Gum Arabic, half an ounce.
Water, three or four ounces.
Syrup of Marshmallows, half an ounce.

Mix.—Dose, half a spoonful or a spoonful, according to the quantity of the phosphorus.

PHOSPHORATED POTION. (AUGUSTIN; ELLIS; NIEMANN)

R. Phosphorus, two grains.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, a sufficient quantity.
Spring Water, half a pound.

Make an emulsion, and add

Syrup of Almonds, one ounce.
HOFFMANN'S Liquor, thirty drops.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful every two hours.

R. Spirit of Turpentine, half a dram.
Olive Oil, three drams.
Phosphorus, two grains.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity.
Gum Arabic, half an ounce.
Cinnamon Water, four ounces.
Syrup of Cinnamon, one ounce.
Mix.

R. Phosphorus, one grain.
Dippel's Animal Oil, one dram.
Oil of Cloves, one scruple.

Mix.—Dose, two or three drops, morning and evening, in paralytic amaurosis, tic doloreux and chronic rheumatism. (Augustin)

PHOSPHORATED ALCOHOL. (Brugnatelli)

R. Alcohol, eight ounces.
Phosphorus, cut small, eight grains.

Triturate in a glass mortar till the alcohol shall have lost its agreeable taste, and decant it.

PHOSPHORATED ÆTHER.

1. With Phosphoric Æther.

Æther Phosphoro-phosphoricus. (Van Mons)

R. Phosphorus, one part.
Phosphoric Æther (60 degrees), sixty parts.

Shake strongly till solution is effected. (Van Mons)

R. Phosphorus, four grains.
Phosphoric Æther, half an ounce.
Oil of Cloves, sixteen drops.

Dissolve at a moderate heat, in a covered vessel. (Van Mons)

R. Phosphorus, one scruple.
Sub-carbonate of Ammonia, half a scruple.

Triturate together in a mortar moistened with phosphoric æther; put the mixture into a flask, and pour upon it

Phosphoric Æther, two ounces and a half.

Shake till perfectly dissolved. (Van Mons)

2. With Sulphuric Æther.

Æther sulphuricus phosphoratus, Naphtha Vitrioli phosphorata. (Ant.; Dan.; Gall.; Hann.; Augustin; Brugnatelli; Cadet de Gassicourt; Niemann; Pierquin)

A.

Formula of Bouttaz *or of* Pelletier.

R. Rectified Æther, four ounces.
Phosphorus, twenty-eight grains.

Dissolve. (Ant.; Cadet de Gassicourt)

Gall. prescribes two drams and a half of phosphorus, and one pound of æther.—Niemann—four grains of phosphorus, and half an ounce of æther.—Brugnatelli—eight grains of phosphorus, and eight ounces of æther.—Dan.; and Hann.—sixteen grains of phosphorus, and two ounces of æther.—Augustin—two grains of phosphorus, and two drams of æther.

B.

Formula of Flittner.

R. Phosphorus, twenty-four grains.
Oil of Cloves, three drams.

Dissolve, and add

Sulphuric Æther, twenty-one drams.

Mix. (Niemann)

Pierquin prescribes three grains of phosphorus, twelve drops of oil of cloves, and half an ounce of æther.

C.

Formula of Löbestein Löbel.

R. Phosphorus, two grains.
Oil of Peppermint, from one scruple to half a dram.

Dissolve, and add

Sulphuric Æther, half an ounce.

Mix. (Niemann)

R. Phosphorus, three drops.
Sulphuric Æther, half an ounce.
Essential Oil of Valerian, ten drops.

Mix. (Augustin)

One ounce of pure æther dissolves six grains of phosphorus.—Dose, from two to four drops, on sugar, within twenty-four hours, increasing it daily by two or three drops.

PHOSPHORATED TINCTURE OF SUBCARBONATE OF POTASS. (Van Mons)

R. Tincture of Subcarbonate of Potass, any quantity.

Heat it slowly in a sand-bath, and throw into it, by small pieces,

Phosphorus, a sufficient quantity,

or till it ceases to be dissolved; set aside for some time, and decant.

EXCITANT POTION.

Mixtura Chinæ phosphorata. (Augustin)

R. Cinnamon Water, three ounces.
Extract of Cinchona, half an ounce.
Phosphorus, dissolved in Sulphuric Æther, three grains.
Syrup of Orange Peel, three ounces.

Mix.—Dose, one spoonful every two hours.

PHOSPHORATED LINIMENT. (FERR.; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Phosphorus, cut, thirty grains.
Oil of Almonds, one pound.

Dissolve slowly, and strain when cold. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

FERR. prescribes twelve grains of phosphorus, and four ounces of oil.

It is applied in chronic rheumatism, paralysis, and atrophies.—From half an ounce to one ounce to be used at each application.

PHOSPHORATED LINIMENT OF CAMPHOR.

Linimentum phosphoratum camphoratum. (HANN.; AUGUSTIN; CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Phosphorus, ten grains.
Camphor, two scruples.
Oil of Almonds, one ounce.

Dissolve. (HANN.; NIEMANN)

VAN MONS prescribes one scruple of phosphorus, four scruples of camphor, and one ounce of oil.—AUGUSTIN—three grains of phosphorus, six of camphor, and two drams of oil.

R. Phosphorus, six grains.
Oil of Almonds, one ounce.

Triturate together, digest in a water-bath, and add

Camphor, } of each,
Solution of Ammonia, } ten grains.

Mix. (HAMB.; AUGUSTIN)

R. Spirit of Turpentine, two ounces.
Camphor, two drams.
Pyro-oleose Subcarbonate of Ammonia, one dram.
Soap, two ounces.

Phosphorus, dissolved in twelve or fifteen drops of Oil of Cloves, one grain.

Mix. (AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN)

PHOSPHORATED OINTMENT. (GALL.; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Phosphorus, twenty parts.
Lard, one thousand parts.
Water, one hundred parts.

Boil till the phosphorus is dissolved and the water evaporated; then filter through bibulous paper, and add, *ad libitum*, one part of oil of lavender. (GALL.)

PHOSPHORATED OIL.

Oleum phosphoratum. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Phosphorus, two grains.
Oil of Henbane by infusion, half an ounce.
Extract of Chamomile, } of each,
Peppermint Water, } two ounces.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful every two hours.

MAGENDIE prescribes, after LESCOT, an *Aromatic phosphorated oil*, of which the following is the formula:

R. Phosphorus, one ounce.
Olive Oil, one pound.

Digest at the ordinary temperature in a dark place for fifteen days, and flavour with oil of bergamotte.

Dose, from twenty-five to thirty drops, in twenty-four hours; in potion. (MAGENDIE)

PHYSALIS ALKEKENGI, LINN.—WINTER CHERRY, ALKEKENGE.

SYNONIMES:—Alkekenge, Coqueret, FR.; Judenkirschen, GERM.; Jædekirsbær, DAN.; Alcuequerija, SPAN.; Kricken van over zee, DUT.; Alcachingi, ITAL.; Miechanki, POL.; Alquequeriga, PORT.; Judekærsbær, SWED.

AMST.; ANT.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; GENEV.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

A plant of the South of Europe (*Pentandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Solaneæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. I. 16)

The fruit (*Baccæ Alkekengi* seu *Solani vesicarii* seu *Halicacabi*) is employed. It consists of globular, bilocular berries, as large as cherries, red, enclosing flat reniform seeds, inodorous, and of a sharpish yet sweetish taste, unless they may have been left in contact with the vesiculous calyx which encloses them, and which is extremely bitter.

They are diuretic.—Dose of the recently expressed juice, one ounce.

TROCHISCS OF WINTER CHERRY.

Trochisci Alkekengi. (SARD.; WIRTEM.)

R. Winter Cherries, ten drams.
Armenian Bole, } of each,
Gum Arabic, } five drams.
Mastic, }

Amber, Seeds of Poppy, ——— White Henbane,	of each, five drams.
Opium,	one dram.
Mucilage of Tragacanth,	a sufficient quantity

to make a mass to be divided into trochiscs. (Sard.)

R. Winter Cherries, Seeds of White Poppy,	of each, one ounce.
——— Smallage, ——— Henbane, Gum Arabic, Starch, Gum Tragacanth, Root of Liquorice, Extract of Liquorice,	of each, one ounce and a half.
Armenian Bole, Olibanum, Dragon's Blood,	of each, eleven ounces.
Prepared Amber, Terra Sigillata,	of each, two drams.

Moisten the powder with rose water, and make a mass to be divided into trochiscs. Two drams of opium may be added. (Wirtem.)

Each dram contains one grain of opium. —These trochiscs were formerly extolled in the diseases of the urinary passages.—Dose, from two scruples to a dram.—The opium was not inserted when the patient had continued the use of them for some time.

PHYTOLACCA DECANDRA, Linn.—AMERICAN NIGHTSHADE.

Synonimes :—American Pukeweed, Gargel.—Phytolaque à dix étamines, Raisin d'Amerique, Morelle en grappes, Herbe de la laque, Méchoacan du Canada, Fr.; Amerikanische Kermesbeere, Germ.; Fitolacca, Herba camin, Span.; Tienmannige luckplant, Dut.; Pianta lacca, Ital.

Amer.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ross.; Wirtem.; Coxe; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A plant originally of North America but naturallized in the south of Europe. (*Decandria Digynia*, Linn.; *Atriplicæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 164)

The root and herb are employed.

The root (*Radix Phytolaccæ* seu *Solani racemosi*) is thick, fleshy, and divided into several large fibres.

The herb consists of a cylindrical, branching stem, and of leaves of four or five inches in length, alternate, glabrous, oval, lanceolated, and supported upon short footstalks. They have a very acrid taste.

Hayward says that the root may be substituted for ipecacuanha, in the dose of one scruple. The extract of the leaves has been extolled externally, in ulcerated cancer. The infusion has also been commended in rheumatism and piles.

OINTMENT OF AMERICAN NIGHTSHADE.

Unguentum Radicis Phytolaccæ. (Niemann)

R. Powdered Root of American Nightshade,	one or two ounces.
Lard,	one pound.

Mix.

Hayward says it is serviceable in itch and obstinate tinea. It frequently excites heat and redness of the skin, when the ointment should be laid aside and a lotion used.

PIGMENTUM INDICUM.—INDIGO.

Synonimes:—*Indicus Color.*—Indigo, Fr.; Nil, Arab.; Cyng.; Duk.; and Pers.; Cham nho la, Cochin.; Tarum, Mal.; Anil, Port.; Nili, Nilini, Sans.; and Tam.; Nilum, Tel.

Bruns.; Wirtem.; Ainslie; Bergius; Guibourt; Spielmann.

It is in small, solid, brittle masses, inodorous and insipid, of a deep azure blue colour, assuming a cupreous lustre when rubbed.

It is obtained from the *Indigofera Anil, argentea*, and *tinctoria*, Linn. (*Diadelphia Decandria*, Linn.; *Leguminosæ*, Juss.), cultivated in South America. The *Isatis tinctoria* also yields it but in much less quantity.

It contains, with various other substances, a peculiar principle, *Indigotine*, which en-

ters, in the proportion of nearly one half, into the fine indigo of commerce.

It is sometimes, though rarely, employed to colour certain pharmaceutic preparations.

TINCTURE OF RESIN OF INDIGO. (BRUGNATELLI)

R. Resin of Indigo, one dram.
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Dissolve and filter.—The resin of indigo is obtained by distilling four parts of nitric acid with one part of indigo.

LIQUID SULPHATE OF INDIGO. (MAGENDIE)

R. Bengal Indigo, in powder, one part
Concentrated Sulphuric Acid, six parts
Digest with heat, and dilute it with
Distilled Water,
nine hundred and ninety-three parts

This liquor is employed to ascertain the strength of the alkaline chlorurets, by the decoloration of it which these effect.

PIGMENTUM URUCU.

Urucu, Orleana, Orleana Terra.

BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; BERGIUS; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

A colouring paste in cakes or balls of three or four pounds weight, brown without and red within, of a soft consistence, of an animal odour and astringent taste.

This substance is prepared by collecting the red coating which covers the ripe fruit of the *Bixa orellana*, LINN.; (*Polyandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Tiliaceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Desc. *Fl. Ant.* I. 4) a middling-sized tree of South America.

PILA MARINA.

SYNONIMES:—*Sphæra marina, Sphæra thalasia, Halcyonium rotundum.*—Pelote de mer, FR.

WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN.

By these names are designated certain light, round, depressed or oblong, inodorous, insipid masses, in which rushes, hair, and often fragments of shells are to be seen. They are found on the borders of the ocean and of the Baltic sea.

They are considered by SPIELMANN to be the agglomerations of the roots of the *Zostera marina*, LINN., a plant very common in our seas. (*Monœcia Monandria* LINN.; *Aroïdeæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Œd. *Fl. Dan.* t. 15)

CAVOLA assures us that he has found iodine in the ashes of the Zostera, which explains the reason of the Pila Marina having been classed among the substances which are useful in goitre.

PIMPINELLA.

Three species of this genus are employed in medicine:

1. *Pimpinella Anisum*, LINN.—Anise.

SYNONIMES:—Anis cultivé, FR.; Anis, GERM.; DAN.; SPAN.; and SWED.; Anison, ARAB.; Anyz, BOHEM.; and POL.; Kadis manis, BAL.; Souf, DUK.; Anisu, DUK.; Anys, DUT.; Mungfi, Adis manis, JAV.; Jera manis, MAND.; Raryaneh rumie, PERS.; Herba doce, PORT.; Sataphuspha, SANS.; Sombu, TAM.; Sōmpu, TEL.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.;

AINSLIE; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PARIS; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

A plant originally of the Levant, and cultivated in Europe. (*Pentandria Digynia*, LINN.; *Umbelliferæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 128)

The seed (*Semen Anisi vulgaris*) is employed. It is long, oval, pediculated, flat on one side, bellied and grooved on the other, and of a greenish-yellow colour. It has an agreeable and aromatic odour, and an aromatic and sweet taste.

It contains an essential oil.

It is stimulant and carminative.—Dose, from fifteen grains to half a dram of the powder.

OLEOSACCHARUM OF ANISE.

Oleosaccharum Anisi. (AUSTR.; BRUNS.; DAN.; GALL.; HANN.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; WIRTEM.; SWEDIAUR)

R. Essential Oil of Anise, one drop.
White Sugar, one dram.

Triturate for a long time. (BRUNS.; DAN.; GALL.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

AUSTR.; HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; and BORUS. prescribe one dram of sugar, and three drops of oil.—SWEDIAUR—one dram of sugar and two drops of oil.

OPHTHALMIC POWDER.

Tragea ophthalmica. (BRUNS.; SPIELMANN)

R. Seeds of Anise, } of each,
——— Fennel, } half an ounce.
Prepared Wood Lice, }
Root of Valerian, two drams.
Cinnamon, } of each, one dram.
Cubebs, }
White Sugar, two ounces.

Make a fine powder.

SPECIES DIANISI. (WIRTEM.)

R. Root of Pyrethrum, two drams.
——— Ginger, } of each,
——— Galanga, } five drams.
Spikenard, one dram and a half.
Liquorice, one ounce.
Calamint, half a dram.
Seeds of Anise, two ounces and a half.
——— Caraway, } of each,
——— Fennel, } five drams.
Lesser Cardamoms, } of each, one
Cloves, } dram and a half.
Cubebs, }

White Pepper, } of each, two drams.
Black Pepper, }
Pimento, }
Cinnamon, five drams.
Cassia Lignea, two drams.
Mace, five drams.
Saffron, one dram and a half.
Mastic, one ounce.

Make a powder.—Dose, from two scruples to one dram.

CARMINATIVE POWDER.

Pulvis ad flatum. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Seeds of Anise, } of each,
———Caraway, } one ounce.
———Coriander, }
———Fennel, }
Orange Peel, } of each, six drams.
Ginger, }
Prepared Crab's Eyes, half an ounce.
Mace, one dram.
White Sugar, six ounces.

Make a powder. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

R. Seeds of Anise, } of each,
——— Caraway, } three ounces.
——— Cumin, }
Ginger, six drams.
Mace, three drams.
Saffron, one dram.

Make a powder. (SPIELMANN)

Dose, from a scruple to a dram.

DIGESTIVE POWDER. (PIERQUIN)

R. Anise, } of each, three drams.
Juniper, }
Root of Sweet Flag, } of each,
——— Elicampane, } two drams.
——— Florentine Iris, }
Ambergris, one dram
Sugar Candy, six drams.
Oil of Cinnamon, thirty drops.

Make a powder.—Dose, from a scruple to half a dram.

STOMACHIC POWDER. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Anise, } of each, four scruples.
Cinnamon, }
Ginger, }
Sugar of Milk, four ounces.

Make a powder.—Dose, a tea spoonful thrice a day.

CARMINATIVE BOLUSES. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Anise, sixteen drams.
Gentian, } of each, twelve grains.
Angelica, }
Castor, six grains.
Oil of Anise, twelve drops.

Oil of Cinnamon,	four drops.
Extract of Lesser Centaury,	of each, thirty-five grains.
Theriac,	
Syrup of Mint,	a sufficient quantity.

Make thirty boluses.—Dose, three, every four hours.

SPITZLAY'S LOZENGES. (HENRI)

R.	Powdered Anise,	three parts.
	Sugar,	five hundred parts.
	Aqueous Extract of Opium,	one half part.
	Gum Arabic,	sixty-four parts.
	—— Tragacanth,	of each,
	Extract of Liquorice,	eight parts.

Make lozenges.

ANTI-HYSTERIC EPITHEM.

R.	Anise, in powder,	two drams.
	Theriac,	two ounces.
	Oil of Cloves,	eight drops.
	Spirit of Camphor,	a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—It was recommended by ZIMMERMANN.

PECTORAL LOHOCH.

Lohoch pulmonale seu *de Pulmone Vulpis.* (HANN.; WIRTEM.; RATIER; SPIELMANN)

R.	Powdered Anise,	of each, one ounce.
	——— Fennel,	
	——— Extract of Liquorice,	
	——— Canadian Maidenhair,	
	——— Fox Lung,	
	Syrup,	fifteen ounces.

Mix. (WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R.	Powdered Anise,	of each, one ounce.
	——— Fennel,	
	——— Extract of Liquorice,	
	Syrup of Marshmallows,	twelve ounces.

Mix. (HANN.)

R.	Powdered Anise,	half a dram.
	Water,	four ounces.
	Sugar,	two drams.

Mix. (RATIER)

The two first formulæ give a medicament much celebrated formerly in cough and pulmonary phthisis; they used to be administered in the dose of two or three drams. The latter is well adapted to children, and may be given in tea spoonful doses.

OIL OF ANISE.

Oleum Anisi. (HISP.; GALL.)

R. Anise, bruised, any quantity.

Leave it exposed for eight minutes to the vapour of boiling water, upon a reversed sieve; then enclose it in a bag, and express. (GALL.)

HISP. directs the seeds to be bruised in a heated marble mortar, before expression.

ESSENTIAL OIL OF ANISE.

Oleum Anisi æthereum, Ætheroleum Anisi. (LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SARD.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; PIDERIT; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Oleum Anisi. (LOND.; DUBL.)

Ol. volatile Pimpinellæ Anisi. (EDINB.)

R. Seeds of Anise, any quantity.
Pure Water, a sufficient quantity

to prevent empyreuma. Distil, and collect the supernatant oil.

AMER.; AMST.; BATAV.; BELG.; FENN.; ROSS.; and COXE give the same formula.

ANT.; and BRUGNATELLI prescribe one part of seeds and three parts of water.—FULD.; and SWEDIAUR—one of seeds and four of water.—DAN.; and VAN MONS—one of seeds and six of water.—HISP.—one of anise and seven of water.—HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; and SAX.—one of anise and eight of water.—BAVAR.—one of anise and nine of water.—GALL.—five of anise and seven of water.

R.	Seeds of Anise,	four parts.
	Water,	sixteen parts.
	Muriate of Soda,	one part.

Distil. (BRUNS.; HANN.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; PIDERIT)

R. Seeds of Anise, any quantity.
Distilled Water of Anise, a sufficient quantity.

Infuse for twelve hours, and distil. (HERBIP.)

R.	Seeds of Anise,	one part.
	Water,	twelve parts.

Macerate for twelve hours, and distil, with constant ebullition, till the water passes over insipid; re-distil this with an equal quantity of fresh seeds, adding spring water

till the desired quantity of oil be obtained. (Austr.)

Dose, from five to ten drops.

DISTILLED WATER OF ANISE.

Aqua Anisi. (Bavar.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fuld.; Hass.; Sax.; Sard.; Piderit; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Bruised Anise, one part.
Water, nine parts.

Macerate for twelve hours, and distil six parts. (Dan.)

Bruns.; directs one part of anise to be macerated for several days in six parts of water, and three parts to be distilled.—Bavar.—one of anise to be macerated for twenty-four hours in ten of water, and six to be distilled.—Herbip.—one of anise, eight of water, and twenty-four hours' maceration.—Sard.—one of anise, six of salt water, and a few days' maceration.—Gall.—two of anise and fifteen of water; four to be distilled.—Hass.—one of anise, ten of water, and twenty-four hours' maceration; six to be distilled.—Piderit—one of anise, sixteen of water, and twenty-four hours' maceration; six to be distilled.—Sax.—one of anise, twenty-two of water, and twelve hours' maceration; two thirds to be distilled.—Swediaur—one of anise and a sufficient quantity of water to obtain twenty parts of product.

R. Bruised Anise, one pound.
Subcarbonate of Potass, three ounces.
Water, ten pounds.

Distil slowly one half, and separate the oil. (Fuld.)

R. Anise, three pounds.
Water, six pounds.
Alcohol, four ounces.

Macerate for two days, and distil three pounds in a water bath. (Hisp.)

Dose, one or two ounces.

R. Oleosaccharum of Anise, one part.
Distilled Water, thirty-two parts.

Dissolve. (Bavar.)

SPIRIT OF ANISE.

Alcohol seu *Spiritus Anisi.* (Lond.; Ant.; Austr.; Bruns.; Fuld.; Hass.; Palat.; Herbip.; Wirtem.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Piderit)

Spiritus Anisi. (Lond.; Coxe)

R. Seeds of Anise, bruised, half a pound.
Proof Spirit, one gallon.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to prevent empyreuma. Macerate for twenty-four hours, and distil one gallon with a gentle heat.

Austr. prescribes one pound of anise, six pounds and a half of alcohol (0.910), and six pounds of water; to be digested for twenty-four hours, and six pounds of spirit marking 0.910, to be distilled in a water-bath.

R. Anise, bruised, one part.
Alcohol (20 degrees), nine parts.

Distil till the product marks 28 degrees. (Ant.; Bruns.; Palat.; Wirtem.)

Herbip. prescribes one part of anise and eight parts of alcohol.—Fuld.; Hass.; Brugnatelli; and Piderit—one of anise and twelve of alcohol.

Dose, from sixty to one hundred and twenty drops.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF ANISE.

Alcohol Anisi compositum, Spiritus Anisi compositus. (Dubl.; Genev.; Coxe; Niemann; Swediaur)

Spiritus Anisi compositus. (Dubl.)

R. Seeds of Anise, bruised, } of each, half a pound.
——— Angelica, bruised, }
Proof Spirit, one gallon.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to prevent empyreuma. Distil one gallon.

Coxe; Niemann; and Swediaur give the same formula.

Genev. prescribes three ounces each of anise and of angelica, three pounds of proof spirit, and a sufficient quantity of water to prevent empyreuma; three pounds to be distilled.

It is carminative and stomachic.—Dose, from half a dram to four drams, in water or wine.

PHYSAGOGUE LIQUOR. (Palat.; Wirtem.)

R. Seeds of Anise, one pound.
——— Mountain Lasserwort, one ounce and a half.
Cinnamon, two ounces.
Nutmegs, Galanga, Mace, Cloves, } of each, half an ounce

White Wine, sixteen pounds.
Alcohol, two pounds.

Distil slowly one half. (WIRTEM.)

PALAT. prescribes two pounds of anise, one ounce of carrot seeds, two ounces of cinnamon, and two drams each, of the four latter substances.

It is stomachic and carminative.—Dose, from half an ounce to one ounce.

MYNSICHT'S TINCTURE.

Tinctura Proprietatis Mynsichti. (WIRTEM.)

R. Alkermes Confection, half an ounce.
Flowers of Clove Pink, one dram.
Spirit of Anise, sixteen ounces.
Crocated Tincture of Aloes and Myrrh, one ounce.

Digest, and filter.

It is excitant, and is reputed stomachic, carminative, and pectoral.—Dose, from one dram to one dram and a half.

INFUSION OF ANISE. (RATIER)

R. Anise, half an ounce.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Digest, and strain.

It is stimulant, tonic, and stomachic.

CARMINATIVE MIXTURE. (PIERQUIN)

R. Root of Marshmallows, two ounces.
Water, two pounds.

Boil down to one half, and add

Seeds of Anise, } of each,
——— Fennel, } two drams
——— Coriander, } and a half.
Rue Water, } of each,
Pennyroyal Water, } four ounces.

Macerate for four hours in a covered vessel, and add

Syrup of Poppy, four ounces.
SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, forty drops.

Mix.

CARMINATIVE LAVEMENT. (SPIELMANN)

R. Seeds of Anise, }
———Cumin, } of each, two drams.
Juniper, }
Water, sixteen ounces.

Boil down to twelve ounces, and dissolve in the strained liquor

Venice Soap, half an ounce.

AROMATIC ELIXIR.

Claretum aromaticum. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Seeds of Anise, half an ounce.
Seeds of Dill, }
——— Fennel, } of each,
——— Coriander, } half an ounce.
——— Caraway, }
Proof Spirit, nine pounds.

Infuse for a month, and add

Sugar, }
Water, } of each, twenty ounces.

Mix.—Dose, one or two spoonfuls, in dyspepsia.

2. *Pimpinella magna*, LINN.

SYNONIMES : — Boucage élevé, FR. ; Schwarze Bibernell, Blau Wurzel, GERM. GALL. ; WIRTEM. ; BERGIUS ; MURRAY and GMELIN ; SPIELMANN.

This plant grows all over Europe. (*Fig.* Jacq. *Austr.* 4. t. 396)

The root (*Radix Pimpinellæ nigræ* seu *Dauci cyanopi* seu *Tragoselini majoris*) is employed. It is long, of the thickness of the finger, branching at the extremity, nearly black without, and bluish within. It has a strong, aromatic and agreeable odour, and an acrid, warm, and aromatic taste.

This plant may be used indiscriminately with the following :

3. *Pimpinella Saxifraga*, LINN.—Pimpinel Saxifrage, Burnet Saxifrage.

SYNONIMES :—Boucage à feuilles de pimprenelle, FR. : Rossbibernelle, Steinbibernelle, Beckspeterlein, GERM. ; Bedznjk, BOHEM. ; Steenbrekke, Qvæseurt, Piergroed, Pimpinelle, DAN. ; Pimpinella blanca, SPAN. ; Kleine bevernell, DUT. ; Pimpinella bianca, ITAL. ; Piedrznyniec, POL. ; Pimpinella branca, PORT. ; Pækrot, SWED.

AMST. ; ANT. ; AUSTR. ; BRUNS. ; DAN. ; GALL. ; FENN. ; FULD. ; GENEV. ; HANN. ; HASS. ; LIPP. ; OLDEN. ; POL. ; CAST. BORUS. ; BORUS. ; SARD. ; SAX. ; WIRTEM. ; HERBIP. ; BERGIUS ; MURRAY and GMELIN ; PIDERIT ; SPIELMANN.

This plant grows in every part of Europe. (*Fig.* Jacq. *Austr.* IV. t. 395)

The root (*Radix Pimpinellæ albæ* seu *Nostratis* seu *Umbelliferæ* seu *hircinæ* seu *Tragoselini*) is employed. It is long, cylindrical, sub-fusiform, rather fibrous, striated circularly, of a yellowish-grey colour without, and white within. It has a strong goatish smell, provoking sneezing ; its taste is bitter, acrid, and burning.

It is excitant, diaphoretic, and resolvent. —Dose of the powder, from ten to twenty grains.

INFUSION OF BURNET SAXIFRAGE. (CAST. BORUS.)

R. Root of Burnet Saxifrage, one ounce and a half.
Boiling Water, one pound and a half.

Infuse for a quarter of an hour in a covered vessel, and strain.

EXTRACT OF BURNET SAXIFRAGE.

Extractum Pimpinellæ albæ. (PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; WIRTEM.)

R. Root of Burnet Saxifrage, one pound.
Boiling Water, six pounds.

Macerate for three days; then boil a little, strain with expression, and evaporate. (PALAT.)

R. Root of Burnet Saxifrage, } of each,
Alcohol, } two pounds.
Water, nine pounds.

Digest for twelve hours, express, distil off the alcohol, and evaporate the rest to the proper consistence. (POL.)

BORUS.; and SAX. prescribe two parts of root, three of alcohol, and nine of water.

R. Root of Burnet Saxifrage, one pound.
Alcohol, five or six pounds.

Digest, and express; then digest and boil the residue in

Water, three pounds.

Clarify the decoction with white of egg. Mix the liquors, distil off the alcohol, and evaporate the rest to the proper consistence. (WIRTEM.)

TINCTURE OF BURNET SAXIFRAGE.

Tinctura seu *Essentia Pimpinellæ albæ.* (AUSTR.; BRUNS.; DAN.; FULD.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Root of Burnet of Saxifrage, five ounces.
Rectified Spirit, two pounds.

Digest, express and filter. (HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; NIEMANN)

AUSTR.; and SUEC. prescribe two ounces of root, and one pound of alcohol (0.910).—BRUNS.; DAN.; PALAT.; and WIRTEM.—one of root, and five of alcohol.—SWEDIAUR—two and a half of root, and six of alcohol.—FULD.; LIPP.; and SAX.—one of root, and four of alcohol.

It is excitant, diaphoretic, alexipharmic, diuretic, incisive, and alterative; and is principally recommended in the catarrhal affections of the fauces.—Dose, from thirty drops, to forty or more.

ALKALINE TINCTURE OF BURNET SAXIFRAGE.

Tinctura seu *Essentia Pimpinellæ albæ kalica.* (HASS.; PIDERIT)

R. Root of Burnet Saxifrage, three ounces.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one dram.
Rectified Spirit, one pound.

Digest, express, and filter.

It is excitant, sudorific, diuretic, and deobstruent.—Dose, from twenty to sixty drops.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF BURNET SAXIFRAGE.

Tinctura Pimpinellæ composita, Mixtura resolvens. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Tincture of Burnet Saxifrage, } of each,
Alkalized Tincture of Antimony, } four ounces.

Digest for several days, frequently shaking. Add to the strained liquor

Æthereal Tincture of Amber, two ounces.
Medicinal Soap, one ounce.

Dissolve.

It is stimulant, and is extolled in chronic catarrhs, calculous nephritis, articular rheumatism, gout, and certain diseases of the skin.—Dose, from twenty drops to one dram, twice or thrice a day.

VULNERARY SPECIES.

Species pro Decocto vulnerario. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Root of Burnet Saxifrage, } of each,
——— Arum, } one ounce.
Herb of Sanicle, } of each, half an ounce.
——— Wintergreen,
——— Ground Ivy,
——— Speedwell,
Tops of Lesser Centaury,

Cut and mix. (WIRTEM.)

R. Herb of Ladies-mantle, } of each, one ounce.
——— Agrimony,
——— Bugle,
——— Great Comfrey,
——— St. John's-wort,
——— Thoroughwax,
——— Burnet Saxifrage,
——— Plantain,
——— Tree Lungwort,
——— Golden Rod,
——— Nettle,
Root of Great Comfrey, } of each, one pound.
——— Pontic Rhubarb,
——— Tormentil,

Cut and mix. (PALAT.)

R. Root of Elicampane, } of each, half an ounce.
——— Great Comfrey,
——— Tormentil,

Root of Swallow-wort,	half an ounce.
—— Liquorice,	six drams.
Herb of Thoroughwax,	of each, half an ounce.
—— Sanicle,	
—— Plantain,	
—— Mouse-ear,	
—— St. John's-wort,	
—— Agrimony,	
Herb of Burnet Saxifrage,	of each, half an ounce.
—— Bugle,	
—— Golden Rod,	
Flowers of Daisy,	
Seeds of Fennel,	six drams.

Cut and bruise. (Wirtem.; Spielmann)

PINUS.

The two following species of this genus are mentioned in pharmacopœias:

1. *Pinus Pinea*, Linn.—Cultivated Pine Tree.

Synonimes:—Pin à pignons, Fr.; Pinienbaum, Germ.; Domacy borowice, Bohem.; Spansk syrt, Dan.; Pino alvo, Span.; Tamme pynboom, Dut.; Pino sativo, Ital.; Pinheiro manso, Port.; Spansk tall, Swed.

Bruns.; Ferr.; Gall.; Wirtem.; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann; Zarda.

A tree of the South of Europe. (*Monœcia Monadelphia*, Linn.; *Coniferæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Nouv. Duh. V. t. 72 bis, fig. 3. and t. 73)

The seeds (*Fircones; Nuces* seu *Nuclei Pineæ* seu *Pini* seu *Pincoli*) are employed. They are ligneous shells, sometimes hard and difficult to be broken, and sometimes soft and easily broken; they contain an oblong flattish kernel, larger at one end than at the other, about half an inch in length, and covered with a thin brown pellicle.

This kernel has an agreeable taste, and may be substituted for sweet almonds.

2. *Pinus sylvestris*, Linn.—Wild Pine.

Synonimes:—Pin sauvage, Fr.; Gemeine Fichte, Kiefer, Germ.; Lesnj borowice, Bohem.; Furs, Dan.; Pino, Span.; and Ital.; Pyn, Dut.; Sosna parowa, Pol.; Pinheiro, Port.; Tall, Furn, Swed.

Ant.; Austr.; Bruns.; Dan.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Bergius; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann; Zarda.

A tree common in the greatest part of Europe, particularly in the north, and in mountainous regions. (*Fig.* Nouv. Duh. V. t. 66)

The young shoots (*Pini Turiones*, erroneously called *Strobili* seu *Coni Pini*) are employed. They appear in spring at the extremity of the branches. It consists usually of five or six lateral buds placed round the base of a larger terminal bud of from half an inch to an inch long. These buds are clothed with reddish scales, and are saturated with resin.

They have an agreeable and resinous odour, and a bitter and slightly aromatic taste.

It is excitant and anti-scorbutic.

DECOCTION OF PINE BUDS. (Niemann)

R. Pine Buds,	three handfuls.
Water,	one pound and a half.

Boil for a quarter of an hour in a covered vessel; add to the liquor when cold, an equal quantity of white wine, and express at the end of twenty-four hours.

Dose, two ounces or more.

EMULSION OF FIR CONE KERNELS. (Gall.)

R. Fir cone Kernels,	of each, one ounce.
White Sugar,	

Bruise for a long time in a marble mortar, adding water gradually, so as to form a soft paste. Then add,

Water (40 degrees, R.), one pound.

Strain with expression, and add,

Orange-flower Water, half an ounce.

Mix.

PIPER.—PEPPER.

This is the officinal name, applied in pharmacopœias, to six different plants.

1. *Piper Nigrum*, Linn.—Black Pepper

Synonimes:—Poivre commun, Fr.; Pfef-

fer, GERM.; Filfil uswud, ARAB.; Czerny pepr, BOHEM.; Micha, BAL.; Hutseaou, CHIN.; Gammiris, CYNG.; Peper, DAN.; and DUT.; Kalimirchie, DUK.; Pimienta, SPAN.; Miritch, Golmirch, HIND.; Pepe, ITAL.; Maricha, JAV.; Kaly mirchingay, MAH.; Lada, MAL.; Sahan, PALEM.; Filfil siah, PERS.; Pieprz, POL.; Pimenta, PORT.; Perez, RUSS.; Maricha, SANS.; Peppar, SWED.; Mellaghu, TAM.; Mirialu, TEL.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; AINSLIE; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PARIS; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

A shrub of the East Indies. (*Fig.* Flore Medic. V. 276)

The fruits (*Baccæ Piperis* seu *Piper*) are employed. They are round, hard berries, of an aromatic and pungent odour, and of an acrid, warm, pungent, and persistent taste. They are black or brown externally and white internally. Deprived of their external pellicle they take the name of *White Pepper*, *Piper Album.*

Their acridity is owing, according to ŒRSTEDT, to a peculiar crystallizable principle, similar to the resins, *Piperinum*, *Pivera.*

2. *Capsicum Annuum*, LINN.—Capsicum, Guinea Pepper.

SYNONIMES:—Poivre de Guinée, Poivre d'Espagne, Corail des Jardins, FR.; Spanischer Pfeffer, GERM.; Spansk peber, DAN.; Pimienta de Indias, SPAN.; Jaarlykse Spaansche peper, DUT.; Peperone, ITAL.; Pieprz yca, POL.; Pimentao da India, PORT.; Spansk peppar, SWED.

EDINB.; DUBL.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BRUNS.; DAN.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; GENEV.; HASS.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PARIS; SPIELMANN.

A plant of the Indies, from whence it has been transported into America and Europe. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Solaneæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Rheed. *Malab.* 2. tab. 35)

The fruits (*Fructus Piperis Indici*, *Piper Indicum* seu *Turcicum* seu *Hispanicum*) are employed. These are dry, very smooth, long berries, of a yellowish or vivid-red colour, vesiculous, bilocular, of a very variable form, enclosing many flattish seeds. These berries are destitute of odour; their taste is very bitter, acrid, and burning.

Their acridity is attributed to a peculiar alkaloid, *Capsinium.*

It is stimulant, but rather culinary than medicinal.

AINSLIE does not say a word about this species, but points out the *Capsicum frutescens* (*Fig.* Rumph. *Amb.* 5. tab. 88, f. 3.), also of the East Indies (Filfil, Achmar, ARAB.; Tabia, BAL.; Meneschena, CAN.; Lal Mirchie, HIND.; Lombok, JAV.; Tambhudda mirchingay, MAH.; Lada mira, MAL.; Fulfili, sarkh, PERS.; Brahn maricha, SANS.; Mollaghai, TAM.; Merapakaia, TEL.). This has the same properties as the preceding.

3. *Myrtus Pimenta*, LINN.—Pimenta, Pimento, Allspice, Jamaica Pepper.

SYNONIMES:—Poivre de Jamaïque, Piment des Anglais, Toute-Epice, FR.; Neue Würze, Jamaikanischer Pfeffer, Englischer Gewürz, Allerley Gewürz, Amœmlin, Nelkenpfeffer, Wunderpfeffer, GERM.; Pimienta de Tabasco, Malagnetta, SPAN.; Jamaica pepper, DUT.; Angielski ziele, POL.; Kryddpepper, SWED.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; GENEV.; HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; SUEC.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PARIS; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN.

A tree of the Antillas and East Indies. (*Icosandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Myrteæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Desc. *Fl. Ant.* III. 215)

The fruits or berries (*Piper Jamaicense* seu *Pimenta* seu *Semen Amomi* seu *Piper Tabasci*) are employed: they are dried before their maturity: they are wrinkled, a little larger than the seeds of the black pepper, globular or oblong, umbilicated, and of a deep brown colour. They have an aromatic odour and taste, resembling a mixture of those of pepper, cinnamon, and cloves.

4. *Piper longum*, LINN.—Long Pepper.

LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; ANT.; BRUNS.; HISP.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; WIRTEM.; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

A sarmentose shrub of the East Indies. (*Diandria Trigynia*, LINN.; *Urticeæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Blackw. *Herb.* t. 356)

The fruit (*Piper longum*) is a spike of several inches long, cylindrical, greyish and shagreened at the surface, of the diameter of a goose-quill, divided interiorly into several small cells, in each of which is a round seed. Its fracture is blackish and of a resinous appearance at the border and greyish and fibrous in the centre: its taste is acrid, hot, and bitterish. It contains, according to DULONG, the same principles as the black pepper.

5. *Piper Betel*, LINN.—Betel.

SYNONIMES:—Betel, Poivre des Indes, FR.; Tambul, ARAB.; PAN.; DUK.; and HIND.; Barg tambul, PERS.; Tambuli, SANS.; Vittiler, TAM.; Tamalapaku, TEL.

GALL.; AINSLIE.

A sarmentose shrub of the East Indies. (*Diandria Trigynia*, LINN.; *Urticeæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. II. 68)

The leaves are employed; they are rather large, subcordiform, acuminated, glabrous, and furnished with seven nervures of unequal length.

It is excitant, and irritant. It is considered febrifuge in the Indies.

6. *Piper Cubeba*, LINN.—Cubebs.

SYNONIMES:—Cubebes, Poivre à queue, FR.; Cubeber, Kubeber, Schwindelkœrner, GERM.; Kebabeh, ARAB.; Kubeby, BOHEM.; Wal-gummeris, CYNG.; Cubeber, DAN.; Dumke mirchie, DUK.; Cubebas, SPAN.; Cubab chinie, HIND.; Koe beben, DUT.; Cubebi, ITAL.; Kumukus, JAV.; Komunkus, Lada barekor, MAL.; Kabeba, POL.; Cobebas, Pimenta rabuta, PORT.; Sugandha marichu, SANS.; Kobeber, SWED.; Val mellaghu, TAM.; Salavamirialu, TEL.

LOND.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; FENN.; FERR.; FULD.; GALL.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; AINSLIE; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PARIS; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

A shrub of the East Indies. (*Diandria Trigynia*, LINN.; *Urticeæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Handb. *der Pharm. Bot.* II. p. 17)

The fruit (*Piper Cubeba* seu *caudatum*) consists of round, dry berries of the size of the seeds of black pepper, of a blackish grey colour, wrinkled, and supported upon a small peduncle. The external pellicle is easily broken, and covers another which is blackish, and this encloses a white and oleaginous kernel. Its odour is agreeable and aromatic, and its taste is strongly aromatic and pungent.

It contains, according to VAUQUELIN, a resin similar to that of Copaiba, and which does not seem to differ much from Piperine, a small proportion of another coloured resin, gum, extractive, and salts.

It is stomachic, nervine, and strongly excitant.—Dose, from a scruple to two drams, twice or thrice a day, in syrup. It has been extolled in gonorrhœa; in its use in which affection the English have followed the Indians. These only employ it in the chronic stage of the disease, but in France it is given while there is yet acute inflammation. As it sometimes succeeds, though it fails or even aggravates the disease much more frequently, and always deranges more or less the digestive organs, it has been invested with a *specific* anti-gonorrhœic virtue by some who prefer to believe blindly rather than give themselves the trouble of reasoning, and with whom the word specific serves as a rallying point. Fashion has brought cubebs to be employed in this affection as it did formerly in dyspepsia, and fashion will probably again leave it to neglect.

ERRHINE POWDER. (PIERQUIN)

R. Cubebs, Valerian, } of each, one dram.

Make a powder.

ANTI-GONORRHŒIC POTION. (PIERQUIN)

R. Cubebs, in powder, two drams.
Wine or Water, two or three ounces.
Essence of Bergamotte, one drop.

Mix.—To be taken every hour or two hours, till the discharge ceases. PIERQUIN has employed this potion since 1818.

TINCTURE OF BLACK PEPPER.

Essentia Piperis. (BRUNS.)

R. Black Pepper, one part.
Alcohol, six parts.

Digest and filter.—It is excitant.

TINCTURE OF CAPSICUM.

Tinctura Capsici seu *Capsici annui.* (LOND.; AMER.; HANN.; BORUS.; COXE; ELLIS; NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Capsicums, one ounce.
Proof Spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter. (LOND.)

AMER.; COXE; and ELLIS give the same formula.—NIEMANN prescribes half an ounce

of capsicums and one pound of alcohol.—Hann.; and Borus.—two ounces of pepper and one pound of alcohol.—Van Mons—one part of pepper and ten parts of proof spirit.

It is excitant.—Dose, from one to three drams.—This tincture is sometimes employed as a gargle, diluted with two parts of water.

TINCTURE OF CAPSICUM AND OF CANTHARIDES.

Tinctura Capsici et Cantharidum. (Amer.; Coxe; Niemann)

R. Cantharides, ten drams.
Capsicums, one dram.
Proof Spirit, one pound.

Digest for ten days, and filter.

This tincture is highly irritant, and is recommended in gangrenous affections; it may be given internally in the dose of ten drops in gum water or decoction of marshmallows.

STOMACHIC TINCTURE.

Essentia stomachica polychresta Gundelsheimeri. (Wirtem.; Spielmann)

R. Capsicums, one ounce.
Black Pepper, White Pepper, Long Pepper, of each, two drams.
Solution of Acetate of Potass, Spirit of Ammonia, of each, six ounces.

Digest, and filter. (Spielmann)

Wirtem. adds ten drams of lesser cardamoms.

It is stimulant, and is extolled as resolvent, in cachexia and dropsies.—Dose, from thirty to forty drops.

ERNSTING'S STOMACHIC TINCTURE.

Tinctura Stomachica acuta Ernstingii. (Niemann)

R. Capsicums, one ounce.
Black Pepper, White Pepper, Long Pepper, Grains of Paradise, Cinnamon, Ginger, Root of Sweet Flag, Cretan Pennyroyal, of each, half an ounce.
Solution of Acetate of Potass, two ounces.
Alcohol, twenty ounces.

Digest for several days in a warm place.

This tincture scarcely differs from the preceding.

ÆTHEREAL TINCTURE OF PIMENTA.

Tinctura Pimentæ sulphurica. (Swediaur)

R. Pimenta, three ounces.
Alcohol, fifteen ounces.

Infuse for fifteen days; add gradually to the strained tincture,

Sulphuric Acid, fifteen ounces.

It is stimulant, and is recommended in blennorrhœa and in affections attributed to atony of the stomach.—Dose, ten drops, twice a day in some proper vehicle.

VINEGAR OF PIMENTA. (Van Mons)

R. Pimenta, one part.
Proof Spirit, four parts.
Vinegar, eight parts.

Infuse for eight days in a cool place, and filter.

VINEGAR OF CAPSICUM.

Acetum Capsici spirituosum. (Van Mons)

R. Capsicums, two ounces.
Vinegar, Proof Spirit, of each, twelve ounces.

Filter at the end of several days.

It is stimulant and antiseptic, and is recommended in laryngitis maligna, as a gargle with decoction of cinchona, in dropsy and cachexia.—Dose, two or three drams, several times a day, in any aromatic water.

DISTILLED WATER OF BLACK PEPPER. (Van Mons)

R. Black Pepper, bruised, one part.
Water, fifteen parts.

Distil five parts.

DISTILLED WATER OF PIMENTA.

Aqua Pimentæ. (Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Batav.; Belg.; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Pimenta, half a pound.
Water, one pint.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then add a sufficient quantity of water, and distil one gallon. (Lond.; Dubl.)

Aqua Myrti Pimentæ. (Edinb.)

R. Pimenta, half a pound.
Water, a sufficient quantity,

to prevent empyreuma. Distil ten pounds.

Batav.; Belg.; and Swediaur give the same proportions as Lond.—Van

Mons prescribes one pound of pimenta and eighteen pounds of water; six pounds to be distilled.

SPIRIT OF PIMENTA.

Spiritus Pimentæ; *Aqua Pimentæ vinosa.* (Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Belg.; Fuld.; Genev.; Herbip.; Coxe.; Swediaur)

Spiritus Pimentæ.

R. Pimenta, two ounces.
Proof Spirit, one gallon.
Water, a sufficient quantity,

to prevent empyreuma. Macerate for twenty-four hours, and distil slowly one gallon. (Lond.)

Dubl. gives the same formula but requires three ounces of pimenta.

Spiritus Myrti Pimentæ. (Edinb.; Coxe)

R. Pimenta, half a pound.
Proof Spirit, nine pounds.

Macerate for two days in a covered vessel; then add a sufficient quantity of water to prevent empyreuma, and distil nine pounds.

R. Pimenta, one part.
Alcohol (20 degrees), sixteen parts.

Macerate, and distil a spirit marking 19 degrees. (Belg.)

Swediaur prescribes one part of pimenta, four parts of proof spirit, and three parts of water; four to be distilled.—Genev.—one ounce of pimenta, three pounds of proof spirit, and a sufficient quantity of water; three pounds to be distilled.

R. Pimenta, three ounces.
Subcarbonate of Potass, six drams.
Rhenish Wine, three pounds.

Digest for several days, and distil two pounds. (Fuld.)

R. Pimenta, one part.
Wine, eight parts.

Macerate for two days, and distil. (Herbip.)

ESSENTIAL OIL OF CUBEBS.

Oleum Cubebarum æthereum, Ætheroleum Cubebarum. (Bruns.; Hann.; Sard.)

R. Cubebs, one part.
Water, eight parts.

Distil. (Hann.)

Bruns. prescribes four parts of cubebs, sixteen of water, and one of muriate of soda.—Sard.—one pound of cubebs, eight pounds of water, and three ounces of muriate.

ESSENTIAL OIL OF PIMENTA.

Oleum Pimentæ æthereum, Ætheroleum Pimentæ. (Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Amer. Bruns.; Genev.; Palat.; Sax. Suec.; Herbip.; Coxe)

Oleum Pimentæ. (Lond.)

Ol. Volatile Myrti Pimentæ. (Edinb.)

Ol. Baccarum Pimentæ. (Dubl.)

R. Pimenta, any quantity
Water, a sufficient quantity

Distil.

Amer.; Genev.; and Coxe give the same formula.

Sax. prescribes one part of pimenta and four parts of water.

R. Pimenta, one pound
Water, sixteen pounds
Muriate of Soda, two ounces

Distil at the end of five or six days. (Bruns.; Palat.)

R. Pimenta, any quantity
Distilled Water of Pimenta, a sufficient quantity

Macerate for twelve hours, and distil. (Herbip.)

FEBRIFUGE POWDER. (Niemann)

R. Capsicums, six grains
Bay Berries, two scruples.

Make a powder, and divide it into three parcels. The first to be taken at the commencement of the cold stage, the second on the morrow at the same hour, and the last on the following day. It is recommended by Bergius.

STIMULANT PILLS. (Ellis; Niemann)

R. Capsicums, one dram.
Rye Meal, five grains.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Make twelve pills.—Dose, one every two hours, in the black vomiting of yellow fever. (Niemann)

R. Capsicums, one dram.
Crumb of Bread, } of each, a
Water, } sufficient quantity.

Make six pills.—Dose, one, three or four times a day. (Ellis)

FEBRIFUGE BOLUSES. (Brera)

R. Piperine, one scruple.
Crumb of Bread, a sufficient quantity.

Make six boluses.—Dose, one every two hours.—Brera says these boluses frequently fail.

STIMULANT PASTILES. (Pierquin)

R. Long Pepper, } of each, half a dram.
Nutmeg, }

Seeds of Stavesacre, } of each,
Root of Pyrethrum, } two scruples.
Mustard, } of each, one scruple.
Origanum, }
Honey, a sufficient quantity.

Make pastilles.

STIMULANT GARGLE. (NIEMANN)

R. Capsicums, half an ounce.
Subcarbonate of Magnesia, one dram.
Boiling Water, } of each,
Distilled Vinegar, } eight ounces.

Mix.—This formula is from HEADLY.—CURRIE employed an infusion of one grain of the capsicums in two ounces of water; ADAIR, the tincture of capsicums diluted with water.

OCYTIC POWDER. (PIERQUIN)

R. Seeds of Lavender, half a dram.
——— Plantain, } of each,
——— Endive, } two scruples.
Pepper, one scruple.

Mix.—This, mixed with four ounces of endive water and four of chervil water, is administered to facilitate labour. It is also employed, rubbed upon the head, to destroy lice.

STOMACHIC ELECTUARY.

Electuarium stomachicum alterans seu *piperinum*. (SAUNDERS; SWEDIAUR)

R. Black Pepper, } of each,
Conserve of Orange, } one ounce.
Syrup of Orange Peel, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (SAUNDERS)

R. Root of Sweet Flag, }
——— Galanga, } of each,
Black Pepper, } one ounce.
Syrup of Orange Peel, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—(SWEDIAUR) Half an ounce of black oxide of iron may be added.

It is recommended in gouty dyspepsia or cardialgia and in flatulent colic.—Dose, one dram twice a day.

ANTI-CACHECTIC ELECTUARY. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; SWEDIAUR)

R. Root of Elicampane, } of each,
Fennel, } three ounces.
Black Pepper, one ounce.
White Sugar, } of each, two ounces.
Honey, }

Mix.—Dose, one or two drams, thrice a day, in hæmorrhoidal cachexy, dyspepsia, and intestinal catarrh.

OINTMENT OF BLACK PEPPER.

Unguentum Pipiris nigri. (DUBL.; BORUS.; COXE; CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN)

R. Black Pepper, in powder, four ounces.
Lard, one pound.

Triturate well together. (DUBL.; COXE)

R. Muriate of Soda, } of each,
Black Pepper, } one pound.
Soot, sifted, half a pound.
Mustard, half an ounce.
Yolks of Eggs, two.
Lard, two pounds.

Make an ointment. (BORIES.)

R. White Soap, six ounces, two drams.
Olibanum, five drams.
Black Pepper, } of each,
Muriate of Soda, } three drams.
Alcohol, seven ounces.

Digest till the soap is dissolved; then boil for several minutes, stirring with a spatula, and spread it upon linen. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN)

All these ointments are rubefacient and more or less epispastic.

RUBEFACIENT CATAPLASM.

Cataplasma anti-pleuriticum. (GALL.; BORIES; CADET DE GASSICOURT; ELLIS; PIERQUIN)

R. Long Pepper, } of each, half an ounce.
Ginger, }
White of Egg, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (BORIES; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN)

R. Barley Meal, four ounces.
Strong Vinegar, one ounce.
Whites of Eggs, three.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Spread the whole upon tow, and sprinkle it with a mixture of

Powdered Black Pepper, } of each, half
——— Fennel, } an ounce.

Apply it immediately. (GALL.; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Mustard Flour, half a pound.
Black Pepper, } of each, one dram.
Ginger, }
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity

to make a soft paste. (ELLIS)

R. Powdered Capsicums, }
——— Cinnamon, } of each,
——— Cloves, } half an ounce.
Flour, } of each,
Wine, } a sufficient quantity,

to make a cataplasm. (ELLIS)

STIMULANT PLASTER.

Emplastrum piperitum, Dropax anti-paralyticum. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Pitch, two ounces.
Galbanum, } of each,
Black Pepper, } three drams.
Oil of Bay, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—PLENK recommends it in paralysis.

INFUSION OF CAPSICUM. (ELLIS)

R. Capsicums, one dram and a half.
Boiling Water, half a pound

Infuse.—To be taken by spoonfuls.

STIMULANT GARGLE.

Gargarisma piperitum. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Capsicums, half an ounce.
Subcarbonate of Magnesia, one dram.
Boiling Water, } of each.
Vinegar, } three ounces.

Infuse and Mix.—HEADLY recommends it in malignant sore throat.

PISTACIA VERA, LINN.—PISTACHIO TREE.

SYNONIMES: — Pistachier commun, FR.; Pistazienbaum, GERM.; Pistacy, Klokocka, BOHEM.; Pistaccira, SPAN.; Pistache boom, DUT.; Pistacchio, ITAL.; Fastuca, SIC.

BAVAR.; BRUNS.; GALL.; FERR.; GENEV.; WIRTEM.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

An original tree of Asia and cultivated in the south of Europe. (*Diœcia Pentandria*, LINN.; *Terebinthaceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Blackw. *Herb.* t. 46)

The seeds called *Pistachio Nuts* (*Pistaciæ.*—Pistaches, FR.; Pistazien, Syrische Nusschen, Pimperniisschen, GERM.), are employed. They are ovoid, oblong, reddish, wrinkled externally, and filled with an oleaginous kernel, of a pale green colour and agreeable taste.

PISTACHIO OIL,

Oleum Pistaciorum. (GALL.; SARD.)

R. Pistachio Nuts. any quantity.

Bruise them in a marble mortar with a wooden pestle; enclose the paste in a linen bag, and express the oil without heat.

PISTACHIO EMULSION. (GALL.)

R. Pistachio Nuts, } of each,
White Sugar, } one ounce.

Bruise together for a long time, adding water gradually; mix the paste with

Hot Water, one pound.

Strain with expression, and add

Orange-flower Water, half an ounce.

Mix.

PIX LIQUIDA.—TAR.

SYNONIMES:—*Pissa Cedria, Pix liquida nigra, Pix cedria, Resini Pini empyreumatica liquida, Terebinthina empyreumatica.*—Goudron, Poix liquide, FR.; Theer, Fliissiges Pech, GERM.; Tioere, DAN.; Zeer, DUT.; Zyæra, SWED.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; BERGIUS; COXE; GUIBOURT; PARIS; SPIELMANN.

A blackish-brown, tenacious, threading, semi-transparent liquid, of the consistence of very thick syrup, and of a resinous and empyreumatic odour, with a bitter and resinous taste, and tinging the saliva with reddish-brown.

It is obtained by the slow, dry, and descending distillation of the chips of the wood of various coniferous trees, and consists of a half burnt resin, empyreumatic oil, and acetic acid.

Tar is a rather energetic stimulant which enters into the composition of several medicaments. It has also been prescribed alone, either with milk or beer, or in the form of pills, particularly in inveterate and obstinate itch. Its vapour has been recommended in the treatment of pulmonary phthisis. To reduce it to the pilular form, it is incorporated with hemlock powder,

and the mass thus obtained should be divided in pills of three grains each, of which the patient is first to take one, and augment the number daily till he takes twenty-four of them at once.

TAR WATER.

Aqua Picea seu *Picis, Infusum Picis liquidæ* seu *Picis empyreumaticæ liquidæ, Potio picea.* (Dubl.; Ant.; Bavar.; Bruns.; Gall.; Fuld.; Lipp.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Coxe; Ratier; Saunders; Niemann; Spielmann; Swediaur; Ph. Syph.; Van Mons)

Aqua Picis liquidæ. (Dubl.)

R. Tar, two pints.
Water, one gallon.

Mix, stirring with a wooden rod for a quarter of an hour; then, after the tar shall have subsided, strain the liquor, and preserve it in well-corked bottles.

R. Tar, one part.
Water, four parts.

Stir well the mixture, and at the end of from a quarter of an hour to two days, pour off the supernatant liquor. (Bruns.; Sax.; Suec.; Ph. Syph.; Coxe; Saunders; Spielmann; Swediaur)

Niemann prescribes one part of tar and five parts of water.—Bavar.—one of tar and six of water; this is Berkeley's formula.—Fuld.; Lipp.; and Wirtem.—one of tar and eight of water.—Gall.—five of tar and sixteen of water.—Cadet de Gassicourt; and Ratier—one of tar and forty-eight of water; to be infused for one week.

R. Tar, one part.
Water, sixty-four parts.

Triturate together; then cover the vessel, leave it exposed to a gentle heat for a day, and then filter. (Van Mons)

R. Water, twenty ounces.
Tincture of Tar, one scruple.

Instil the tincture into the water by three or four drops at a time, shaking the vessel quickly each time. (Van Mons)

Van Mons does not point out the manner of making this tincture; but it is known that tar is soluble in alcohol. His last formula differs probably from all the preceding by the presence, in the preparation, of a great quantity of empyreumatic oil; these, in fact, contain but a very little, which is rendered soluble in the water by the acetic acid.

This water was for some time held up as a panacea on the credit of Bishop Berkeley, but it is now nearly forgotten.—It was said to be anti-scorbutic, anti-variolous, anti-catarrhal, anthelmintic, alterative, diaphoretic, and diuretic. It is a rather strong stimulant to the stomach.—Dose, to children, to two or three ounces; to adults, about sixteen ounces.—To render it more agreeable, sugar may be added, with a few drops of oil of nutmeg or of sulphuric æther.

TAR OINTMENT.

Unguentum Picis Liquidæ. (Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Amer.; Mil. Copen.; Suec.; Coxe; Saunders)

R. Tar, } of each,
Prepared Suet, } one pound.

Melt together, and strain through a linen cloth. (Lond.)

R. Tar, five parts.
Yellow Wax, two parts.

Melt the wax with a gentle heat; then add the tar and stir till cold. (Edinb.)

R. Tar, } of each,
Mutton Suet, } half a pound.

Melt together, and strain through a sieve. (Dubl.)

Amer.; and Coxe give the same formula as Edinb.

R. Rye Meal, one pound.
Vinegar, a sufficient quantity.

Boil to a paste, and add,

Resin, } of each,
Tar, } half a pound.

Leave the mixture upon the fire, constantly stirring it till of a proper consistence. (Suec.)

R. Tar, four ounces.
Rancid Salt Butter, two ounces.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one ounce.

Triturate together. (Mil. Copen.)

R. Tar, one pound.
Sulphur, four ounces.
Melted Wax, one ounce.

Incorporate. (Saunders)

All these ointments have been employed in cutaneous diseases but particularly in itch.

TAR LINIMENT.

Linimentum farinaceum cum Pice. (Augustin)

R. Rye Meal, four parts.
Gentian, in powder, one part.

Tar, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—It is extolled in schirrus, conjointly with decoction of guaiac internally.

TAR PLASTER.

Emplastrum Picis liquidæ. (HANN.; SAX.; VAN MONS)

R. Yellow Wax, six parts.
Resin, three parts.

Melt together and add,

Tar, one part.

Strain the mixture, and stir till cold. (VAN MONS)

HANN; and SAX. prescribe eight parts of wax, one part of resin, and sixteen of tar.

PILLS OF TAR.

Pilulæ Picis. (AMER.; SARD.; COXE; NIEMANN)

R. Tar, any quantity.
Root of Elicampane, a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of six grains each. (AMER.; COXE; NIEMANN)

R. Tar, } of each,
Balsam of Peru, } half an ounce.
Liquorice Powder, one ounce.
Florentine Iris Powder, three drams.

Make a pilular mass. (SARD.)

Dose, half a dram, twice a day.—These are sometimes administered in pulmonary phthisis.

PLANTAGO.—PLANTAIN.

Five species of this genus are employed in medicine:

1. *Plantago major*, LINN.—Great Plantain.

SYNONIMES:—Plantain commun, Grand plantain, FR.; Grosser Wegerich, Wegetritt, GERM.; Vejbred, DAN.; Llanten major, SPAN.; Groote wegblad, DUT.; Piantaggine maggiore, ITAL.; Kanasch, PERS.; Lubka, POL.; Tanchugem major, PORT.; Popuschnik, RUSS.; Grodblad, SWED.

AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; GENEV.; LIPP.; WIRTEM.; BERGIUS; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

A plant which grows in all parts of Europe. (*Tetrandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Plantagineæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. V. 275)

The root and leaves are employed.

The root (*Radix Plantaginis majoris* seu *latifoliæ* seu *Arnoglossi* seu *Septinerviæ*) is composed of a hard, thick, nearly ligneous stump, furnished below with cylindrical fibres.

The leaves are oval, large, obtuse, coriaceous, sinuated at the borders, and shining.

They are nearly inodorous, and have an herbaceous, bitterish, and slightly astringent taste.

2. *Plantago lanceolata*, LINN.—Small Plantain, Ribwort.

SYNONIMES:—Plantain lancéolé, Petit Plantain, FR.; Spitzenwegerich, GERM.; Spids vejbred, DAN.; Smal-bladige wegbree, DUT.; Spets groblad, SWED.

GALL.; FERR.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN.

A plant growing all over Europe.—The root and herb are employed.

The root (*Radix Plantaginis lanceolatæ* seu *angustifoliæ* seu *quinquenerviæ minoris*) is sweetish and slightly astringent.

The herb consists of a bundle of lanceolated five-nerved leaves.

3. *Plantago media*, LINN.—Hoary Plantain.

SYNONIMES:—Plantain moyen, FR.; Mittelwegerich, GERM.; Gitrocel prostednj neb ssiroky, BOHEM.; Llanten medio, SPAN.; Middelbaare wegbree, DUT.; Piantaggine media, ITAL.; Tanchagem mediana, PORT.; Slosskæmper, SWED.

GALL.; FERR.; HERBIP.; ZARDA.

A plant of Europe. (*Fig.* Œd. *Fl. Dan.* t. 581)

The root and herb are employed.—The root is slightly astringent.

The herb consists of lanceolated leaves which have a styptic taste.

These three plants are slightly astringent.

CONSERVE OF PLANTAIN. (HERBIP.)

R. Fresh Herb of Plantain, one part.
Sugar, two parts.

Beat to a homogeneous mass.

JUICE OF PLANTAIN.

Succus Plantaginis. (SARD.; HERBIP.)

R. Fresh Herb of Plantain, any quantity.

Bruise it in a stone mortar, moistening it with a little water, and express strongly.

Set apart the juice, decant, and preserve it in bottles, adding one dram of alcohol to each pound of juice.

Sard. directs it to be clarified in a water-bath.—Dose, two or three ounces.

SYRUP OF PLANTAIN.

Syrupus Plantaginis seu *Plantaginis majoris.* (Hisp.; Wirtem.)

R. Expressed Juice of Plantain, White Sugar, } of each, four parts.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Clarify, and boil to the consistence of syrup. (Hisp.)

R. Depurated Juice of Plantain, evaporated to one half, nine ounces.
White Sugar, sixteen ounces.

Make a syrup. (Wirtem.)

DISTILLED WATER OF PLANTAIN. (Gall.; (Sard.)

R. Fresh Herb of Plantain, five thousand parts.
Water, twelve thousand five hundred parts.

Distil about ten thousand parts. Pour the product upon twice the quantity of fresh herb, add ten thousand parts of water, and again, distil ten thousand parts. The operation may be repeated a third time. (Gall.)

Sard. prescribes one part of herb and two parts of water; two-thirds to be distilled.

It enters into resolvent collyria, but it is perfectly inert.

EXTRACT OF PLANTAIN. (Sard.; Wirtem.; Herbip.)

R. Fresh Leaves of Plantain, any quantity.

Bruise them in a stone mortar, sprinkling them with a little water; express the juice and evaporate it immediately in a water-bath. (Herbip.)

R. Leaves of Plantain, one pound.
Spring Water, six pounds.

Digest for four days in a warm place, and then boil a little. Strain with expression and evaporate the liquor to the proper consistence. (Sard.; Wirtem.)

ASTRINGENT FOMENTATION. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Leaves of Plantain, two handfuls.
Petals of Red Roses, one pinch.
Water, three pounds.

Boil down to one pound and a half, adding towards the end, the volume of a hen's egg of quick lime. Set aside, decant, and add to it,

Proof Spirit, four ounces.

VULNERARY LIQUOR.

Aqua Calcis vulneraria. (Sard.)

R. Herb of Plantain, ——— Sanicle, ——— St. John's-wort, ——— Wintergreen, } of each, one handful.
Quick Lime, two pounds.

Throw the powdered lime upon the chopped herbs, and leave them to macerate for several days; then pour over them

Pure Water, ten pounds.

Macerate for ten hours, and decant; pour over the residue

Plantain Water, ten pounds.

Macerate for twelve hours, and mix the two liquors. (Sard.)

4. *Plantago Psyllium*, Linn.—Clammy Plantain, Fleaseed.

Synonimes:—Herbe aux puces commune, Fr.; Flohsaame, Germ.; Chmeljk, Blessnjk, Bohem.; Psilleurt, Dan.; Zaragatena, Span.; Flookruid, Dut.; Pulicaria, Ital.; Pulgueira, Port.; Loppfrægræs, Swed.

Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Genev.; Hann.; Olden.; Borus.; Ross.; Wirtem.; Brugnatelli; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann; Zarda.

A plant of Egypt and of the temperate climates of Europe. (*Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 115)

The seeds (*Semines Psyllii* seu *Pulicariæ*) are employed. They are small, long, of a deep brown colour, shining, smooth, soft to the touch, flat on one side, and bulged on the other. They are inodorous but have a mucilaginous, bitterish, and acrid taste.

It is emollient.

5. *Plantago Cynops*, Linn.

Synonimes:—Herbe aux puces vivaces, Fr.; Strauchartizer Wegerich, Germ.

Bavar.; Bergius.

A plant of Egypt and of the south of Europe.

Its seeds may be substituted for the preceding.

MUCILAGE OF FLEASEED.

Mucilago Psyllii. (Gall.; Sard.)

R. Seeds of Fleaseed Herb, two drams.
Warm Water, one ounce and a half.

Digest for twenty-four hours in warm ashes, shaking the vessel from time to time, and strain through a linen cloth with expression. (GALL.)

SARD. directs one part of seeds to be m cerated for twelve hours, and then boiled ten parts of water; to be strained with e pression.

PLATINA.

SYNONIMES :—Platine, Or blanc, FR. HANN.; HISP.

A solid metal, nearly as white as silver, very brilliant, ductile, malleable, and tenacious, infusible, and unalterable in the air. Its specific gravity is 20, 98.

CHLORURET OF PLATINA.

Chloruretum seu *Murias Platinæ*. (NIEMANN)

R. Platina, any quantity.
Hydrochloro-nitric Acid, a sufficient quantity

to dissolve the metal. Evaporate and crystallize the solution.

It has been recommended in the trea ment of syphilitic diseases.—Dose, from t fourth of a grain to one grain, to be rubb upon the gums.

OXIDE OF PLATINA.

Oxydum Platinæ. (NIEMANN)

R. Aqueous Solution of Chloruret of Platina, any quantit
Pure Soda, a sufficient quantit

or till it ceases to effect a precipitate: wa and dry this.

It is emetic and purgative, according the dose.

PLUMBAGO EUROPŒA, LINN.—LEADWORT.

SYNONIMES :—Dentelaire, FR.; Bleywurz, Zahnwurz, GERM.; Velesa, SPAN.; Roodkruid, DUT.; Piombaggine, Crepanella, ITAL.

GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; HERBIP.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI; MURRAY and GMELIN.

A plant of the south of Europe. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Plumbagineæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. III. 149)

The root (*Radix Dentariæ majoris* s *Dentillariæ* seu *Squamariæ* seu *Ambluti*) employed. It is straight, long, thic scarcely branching, furnished with fibr It is brownish without and white withi inodorous, and of an acrid and burni taste.

An infusion of it in oil has been employ against itch.

PLUMBUM.—LEAD.

SYNONIMES : — *Saturnus*; *μόλυβδος*. — Plomb, FR.; Blei, GERM.; Anuk, ARAB.; Hinyen, CHIN.; Blye, DAN.; Schisch, DUK.; Plomo, SPAN.; Sisa, HIND.; Bly, DUT.; Piombo, ITAL.; Tamaetam, MAL.; Surb, PERS.; Clow, POL.; Chumbo, PORT.; Swinez, RUSS.; Sisaka, SANS.; Bly, SWED.; Eium, TAM.; Schischum, TEL.

AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BELG.: BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; L SIT.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; A SLIE; COXE; GUIBOURT; PIDERI SPIELMANN.

A solid metal, of a bluish-white colou soft, brilliant, insonorous, susceptible being marked by the nail, malleable, n very tenacious, exhaling a sensible odo when rubbed. It is fusible at 322,22 d grees C., and volatizable at a higher te

perature. Its specific gravity is 11,3523, according to Brisson.

SULPHURET OF LEAD.

Sulphuretum Plumbi, Æs ustum. (Amst.; Hisp.; Ferr.; Sard.)

R. Lead, any quantity.

Melt it in an iron ladle, adding to it powdered sulphur by spoonfuls, till it is entirely converted into a black powder: porphyrize and preserve it. (Amst.; Hisp.)

Ferr.; and Sard. direct layers of lead and of sulphur to be stratified in an earthen pot and exposed to a violent heat; the residuum to be washed and porphyrized.

Amst.; and Sard. erroneously designate the sulphuret of lead by the name of *Æs ustum*, which should be applied to the protoxide.

BLACK LEAD PLASTER.

Emplastrum Plumbi nigrum. (Hisp.)

R. Sulphuret of Lead, } of each,
Protoxide of Lead, } two ounces.
Subcarbonate of Lead, } of each,
Sulphuret of Antimony, } one ounce.
Rose Oil, three pounds.
White Wax, nine ounces.

Melt the wax in the oil and add the other ingredients well porphyrized; boil a little, and then stir till cold.

CHLORURET OF LEAD.

Magisterium Saturni. (Spielmann; Van Mons)

R. Solution of Subacetate of Lead, one part.
Water, three parts.

Add to the mixture a solution of muriate of soda in six parts of water till it ceases to produce a precipitate: wash and dry this.

It is principally recommended as cosmetic, but it should not be used as such except with great circumspection.

MILK OF LEAD. (Van Mons)

R. Muriate of Soda, one half part.

Dissolve it in the least possible quantity of water; add gradually to the solution

Solution of Acetate of Lead, one part.

Collect the precipitate, and having well washed it, mix it with

Almond Emulsion, twelve parts.

It is cosmetic.

PROTOXIDE OF LEAD.

I. *That which is found in commerce.*

Lithargyrum, Lithargyrium, Lythargyrus, Oxydum Plumbi fusum seu *semifusum* seu *semivitreum, Oxydum plumbicum semivitreum.*—Semivitreous Oxide of Lead, Litharge.

Synonimes:—Litharge, Oxide de plomb demi-vitreux, Fr.; Bleiglætte, Germ.; Sœlvergloed, Dan.; Murdarzang, Duk.; Hind.; and Pers.; Lithargirio, Almartago, Span.; Lootglans, Dut.; Litargirio, Piombo semivitreo, Ital.; Gleyta, Pol.; Silfwerglitt, Swed.

Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Cast. Borus.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Ainslie; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Paris; Pidertt; Spielmann.

In small scales, greasy to the touch, produced by the crystallization of the melted and slowly-cooled protoxide of lead. According as the colour may be white or yellow, it is called *Silver Litharge* (*Lithargyrus;* Litharge d'argent, Fr.; Silberglætte, Germ.), or *Gold Litharge* (*Lithargyrius;* Litharge d'or, Fr.; Goldglætte, Germ.)

Brugnatelli describes the process employed in commerce in manufacturing litharge.

II. *Prepared according to various formulæ.*

1. *Æs ustum, Oxodes Plumbi nigrum, Oxydulum Plumbi.*—Black or Grey Oxide of Lead.

Batav.; Belg.; Bruns.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Hann.; Palat.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Spielmann; Zarda.

R. Lead, any quantity.

Keep it in fusion in an earthen dish, stirring it frequently, and remove the grey stratum which covers it in proportion as it appears. When all the metal is converted into oxide, reduce it to powder, sift, porphyrize, and wash it in a large quantity of water.

2. *Cerussa citrina.*—Yellow Oxide of Lead, Yellow Ceruss.

Van Mons.

R. Subcarbonate of Lead, any quantity.

Put it into a Hessian crucible covered with a tile, and apply a sufficient heat to expel all the carbonic acid, but not to fuse the oxide; when cold, triturate it with water, and form it into trochiscs.

Wirtem. requires the yellow oxide of commerce.

It is a mixture of protoxide of lead with a small proportion of metal.

POWDER AGAINST ERYSIPELAS.

Pulvis erysipelatodes. (Bruns.; Palat.; Wirtem.; Spielmann)

R. Flour, six ounces.
Black Oxide of Lead, } of each,
Armenian Bole, } two ounces.
Mastic, } of each,
Olibanum, } one ounce.
Subcarbonate of Lead, }

Make a very fine powder.

SATURNINE INJECTION. (Swediaur)

R. Black Oxide of Lead, twenty grains.
Sulphate of Zinc, six grains.
Rose Water, four ounces.

Mix.—It is extolled by Clare in gonorrhœa, even in the acute stage.

DEUTOXIDE OF LEAD.

Minium, Oxydum Plumbi rubrum, Deutoxydum Plumbi rubrum, Super-oxydum plumbosum, Plumbum oxydatum rubrum.—Red Lead, Minium, Red Oxide of Lead.

Synonimes:—Deutoxide de plomb, Oxide rouge de plomb, Fr.; Menning, Germ.; Isrenj, Arab.; Yuen-tan, Chin.; Mønnie, Dan.; Sendur, Duk.; Minio, Ital.; and Span.; Sindur, Hind.; Menie, Dut.; Temamera, Mal.; Minia, Pol.; Sindura, Sans.; Alænja, Swed.; Segapu senduerum, Jum sindurum, Tam.; Yerra sinduriam, Tel.

Edinb.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Ainslie; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Piderit; Spielmann.

A very fine, very heavy, red powder.

Brugnatelli describes the process which is followed in preparing the red-lead or minium of commerce.

ASTRINGENT ERRHINE. (Pierquin)

R. Aloes, } of each,
Myrrh, } one ounce and a half.
Quick Lime, one dram.
Deutoxide of Lead, half a dram.
Alum, four scruples.
Pomegranate Rind, } of each,
——— Flowers, } two drams.
Oil of Myrtle, } of each,
Rose Water, } two ounces and a half.
Plantain Water, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Against ulcers of the nostrils.

OINTMENT OF DEUTOXIDE OF LEAD.

Unguentum seu *Ceratum Minii.* (Van Mons)

R. White Wax, one part
Oil, two parts

Incorporate with these melted together

Deutoxide of Lead, triturated with a little Oil, one half part

PLASTER OF RED OXIDE OF LEAD.

Emplâtre défensif rouge de Wepfer. (Wirtem.)

R. Fresh Butter, } of each,
Linseed Oil, } six ounces
Green Bark of Elder, four ounces

Boil slowly to the consumption of the humidity; and add to the expressed mixture

Yellow Wax, } of each,
Deutoxide of Lead, } six ounces.

Mix.—It is recommended to be applied to chronic ulcers, and also to open cancers, to appease pain.

RED CAMPHORATED CERATE. (Bruns.; Palat.; Wirtem.)

R. Yellow Wax, } of each,
Stag's Suet, } half a pound.

Melt over a slow fire, and incorporate in the nearly cold mass,

Deutoxide of Lead, triturated with half a pound of Rose Oil, six ounces

Add lastly

Camphor, one dram and a half.

CAMPHORATED OINTMENT OF DEUTOXIDE OF LEAD. (Wirtem.; Spielmann)

R. Rose Oil, one pound and a half.
Crystallized Protoxide of Lead, two ounces.
Deutoxide of Lead, three ounces.
Subcarbonate of Lead, one ounce and a half.
Tutty, } of each, three drams.
Camphor, }
White Wax, two ounces.
Distilled Vinegar, three ounces.

Melt the wax over a slow fire, add the oil, then the other substances in powder, then the vinegar, and lastly the camphor triturated with a little alcohol. (Wirtem.)

R. Ointment of Litharge, fifteen ounces.
Camphor, two scruples.

Triturate together, and add

Deutoxide of Lead, one ounce and a half.
Tutty, two drams.

Mix. (Spielmann)

This ointment, as the cerate which pre-

cedes it, is reputed desiccative and anodyne. It is applied to burns.

RED DEFENSIVE PLASTER. (HANN.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; VAN MONS)

R. Yellow Wax, two pounds.
Resin, one ounce.
Rose Oil, four ounces.
Quick Lime, washed with Rose Water, and then dried, Pounded Brick, Armenian Bole, of each, ten drams.
Deutoxide of Lead, half an ounce.
Camphor, dissolved in Oil, two drams.

Melt together the wax, resin, and oil; then add the dry ingredients, and finally the camphor. (WIRTEM.; PALAT.)

R. Yellow Wax, Mutton Suet, of each, six ounces.
Spermaceti, half an ounce.

Melt together, and add to the mass when half cold

Deutoxide of Lead, three ounces.
Subcarbonate of Lead, Camphor, dissolved in three ounces of Oil, of each, six ounces.

Mix. (HANN.)

R. Deutoxide of Lead, two parts.
Subcarbonate of Lead, four parts.

Triturate together, and incorporate with a melted mixture of

Mutton Suet, eight parts.
Olive Oil, six parts.
Yellow Wax, sixteen parts.

Then add

Camphor, triturated with a little Oil, one part.

Mix. (VAN MONS)

RED SPARADRAP.

Emplastrum ad Fonticulos. (PALAT.; VAN MONS)

R. Turpentine, one part.
Mutton Suet, two parts.
White Wax, six parts.

Melt, and add

Deutoxide of Lead, triturated with a little Suet, one part.

Dip strips of linen in the melted mixture. (VAN MONS)

PALAT. prescribes six ounces of yellow wax, two of stag's suet, one and a half each, of turpentine and of oil of lily, and four ounces of deutoxide.

RESOLVENT PLASTER. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN)

R. Diapalm Plaster, four ounces.
Lard, White Wax, of each, two ounces.

Melt together, and add

Deutoxide of Lead, two ounces.

R. Olive Oil, one pound twelve ounces.
Deutoxide of Lead, one pound.
Yellow Wax, four ounces.
Venice Turpentine, Pulverized Loadstone, of each, one ounce and a half.
Olibanum, Mastic, Myrrh, Alum, of each, three drams.
Camphor, two drams.

Mix.

TRITOXIDE OF LEAD.

Oxydum Plumbi purum, Super-oxydum seu *Peroxydum Plumbi.* (VAN MONS)

R. Deutoxide of Lead, one part.
Nitric Acid, three parts.

Dilute the acid with its own weight of water, and pour it upon the pulverized oxide, stirring well; heat the mixture, decant the liquor, and well wash and dry the powder.

OINTMENT OF TRITOXIDE OF LEAD. (VAN MONS)

R. Tritoxide of Lead, one part.
Lard, twelve parts.
Yellow Wax, two parts.

Make an ointment.

BROWN CERATE. (VAN MONS)

R. Tritoxide of Lead, one part.
Simple Cerate, eight parts.

Triturate in a glass mortar.

SUB-PROTO-CARBONATE OF LEAD.

Oxydum Plumbi carbonatum per Acidum acetosum, Oxydum Plumbi album, Cerussa alba Norica seu *Hollandica, Subcarbonas Plumbi, Carbonas Plumbi* seu *plumbicum* seu *plumbicus, Subacetas Plumbi.*—Subcarbonate of Lead, White Lead, Ceruss.

SYNONIMES:—Sous-carbonate de protoxide de plomb, Blanc d'argent ou de plomb, Blanc de Krems, Craie de plomb, Plomb-spathique, Méphite de plomb, Blanc de Cérusse, Oxide de plomb blanc, FR.; Bleiweiss, Schieferweiss, GERM.; Asfidaj, ARAB.; Bleghvidt, DAN.; Suffidah, DUK.; HIND.; and PERS.; Albayalde, SPAN.; Tootwit, DUT.; Cerussa, ITAL.; Bleywas, POL.; Blyhwitt, Kiferhwitt, SWED.; Vullay, Muthu vullay, TAM.; Sibaydu, TEL.

I. *That which is met with in Commerce. Cerussa.*—Ceruss.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.;

Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Cast. Borus.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Ainslie; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Paris; Piderit; Spielmann.

A white and very heavy powder.

Van Mons indicates the following method of purifying the ceruss of commerce:

R. Ceruss, any quantity.

Triturate it in a porcelain mortar, adding gradually a weak solution of acetate of lead. After a short time, decant, and add more solution. Continue thus till the decanted liquor is precipitated by a drop of hydro-sulphate of potass in the same manner as pure water is. Wash the residue largely with water, and form it into trochiscs.

II. *Prepared according to various Formulæ.*

Borus.; Fuld.; Wirtem.; Brugnatelli; Piderit; Van Mons.

R. Thin Sheets of Lead, any quantity.

Suspend a certain number of them in a vessel containing good vinegar, and apply heat that this may be slowly evaporated; remove from time to time the white crust with which the sheets become covered, and continue the operation till nothing remains but these. (Brugnatelli; Piderit; Van Mons)

R. Neutral Acetate of Lead, eighteen parts.
Effloresced Subcarbonate of Soda, five parts.

Dissolve the salts, each separately in an excess of water, and mix the solutions, strongly agitating; set aside, decant, wash the precipitate, and form it into trochiscs. (Van Mons)

Bruns.; Fuld.; and Wirtem. prescribe the subcarbonate of potass, and call the product *Magistery of Lead, Magisterium Plumbi.*

A current of carbonic acid gas may be passed through a solution of subacetate of lead till no more precipitate is formed. This process is indicated by Thenard, and is followed at Clichy.

RHAZES' WHITE TROCHISCS.

Trochisci Rhazis seu *albi* seu *albi ex Rhazis* seu *Carbonati Plumbi camphorati, Pulvis e Plumbo* seu *e Cerussa compositus, Sief album.* (Amst.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Lusit.; Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Pierquin; Piderit; Spielmann; Swediaur)

R. Subcarbonate of Lead, five drams.
Gum Tragacanth, three drams.

Triturate together. (Swediaur)

Lusit. prescribes two parts of subcarbonate, and one part of gum.

R. Subcarbonate of Lead, one ounce and a half.
Gum Ammoniac, } of each,
Starch, } two drams.
Camphor, half a dram.

Pulverize each separately, mix the powders, and make trochiscs with water.

R. Subcarbonate of Lead, five ounces.
Sarcocolla, one ounce and a half.
Gum Tragacanth, half an ounce.

Make a powder. (Spielmann)

One twenty-eighth of opium may be added.

R. Subcarbonate of Lead, six drams.
Gum Arabic, } of each,
—— Tragacanth, } half an ounce.
Sarcocolla, three ounces.

Make a powder. (Bruns.; Wirtem.)

Half a grain of opium may be added to each scruple, which gives the *Sief cum Opio.*

R. Subcarbonate of Lead, ten drams.
Starch, half an ounce.
Gum Arabic, } of each,
—— Tragacanth, } two drams.
Camphor, in powder, half a dram.

Make a fine powder. (Amst.)

R. Subcarbonate of Lead, ten drams.
Sarcocolla, three drams.
Starch, two drams.
Gum Arabic, } of each,
—— Tragacanth, } one dram.
Opium, half a dram.

Make a powder. (Pierquin)

Cadet de Gassicourt prescribes half a dram of camphor instead of the opium.

R. Subcarbonate of Lead, six drams.
Starch, half an ounce.
Isinglass, three drams.

Make a powder. (Piderit)

One or two grains of opium may be added to each dram.

This powder, mixed with rose water, was formerly celebrated in ophthalmia, burns, and other inflammations arising from external causes.

COMPOUND SATURNINE POWDER. (Swediaur)

R. Subcarbonate of Lead, one ounce.
Oak Bark, one pound.

Mix.—This is proposed to be sprinkled upon the surface of scrofulous ulcers.

BALLS AGAINST ERYSIPELAS.

Globuli ad Erysipelas. (SPIELMANN)

R. Subcarbonate of Lead, Chalk, } of each, one ounce.
White Bole, two ounces.
Spirit of Camphor, a sufficient quantity to make a paste to be formed into balls.

ANTI-OPHTHALMIC LINIMENT. (PIERQUIN)

R. Subcarbonate of Lead, four ounces.
Starch, three drams.
Gum Arabic, one dram.
—— Tragacanth, dissolved in
Rose Water, one ounce and a half.

Mix.—This liniment scarcely differs from some of the formulæ of the *Sief album*, except by its liquidity.

OINTMENT AGAINST TIC DOLOREUX. (RATIER)

R. Subcarbonate of Lead, one ounce.
Opium, one dram.
Lard, half an ounce.
Balsamum Tranquillum, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—It is recommended by FOUQUIER.

OINTMENT OF SUBCARBONATE OF LEAD.

Ceratum de Cerussa, *Unguentum album* seu *album simplex* seu *Carbonatis plumbici* seu *Cerussæ* seu *Oxydi Plumbi Carbonati* seu *Subcarbonatis Plumbi.* (EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIDERIT; PIERQUIN; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Unguentum Carbonatis Plumbi.

R. Simple Ointment, five parts.
Carbonate of Lead, one part.

Mix. (EDINB.)

R. Ointment of White Wax, one pound.
Carbonate of Lead, in powder, two ounces.

Make an ointment. (DUBL.)

R. Subcarbonate of Lead, one part.
Lard, one part and a half.

Triturate together. (ANT.; BRUNS.; DAN.; GALL.; FULD.; HASS.; LIPP.; PALAT.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN)

SAX. prescribes three parts of subcarbonate, and two of lard.

R. Lard, two parts.
Mutton Suet, one part.

Melt together, and add

Subcarbonate of Lead, two parts.

Triturate well. (BAVAR.; HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.)

FERR. prescribes two pounds of olive oil, two and a half of mutton suet, and two of subcarbonate.

R. Olive Oil, three parts.
White Wax, Subcarbonate of Lead, } of each, one part.

Make an ointment. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN)

LUSIT.; and WIRTEM. prescribes four parts of oil, and one part each, of wax and of subcarbonate.—SWEDIAUR—thirteen of oil, two and a half of wax, and ten of subcarbonate; or, three of oil, one of wax, and one and a half of subcarbonate.—VAN MONS—directs twelve parts of subcarbonate to be triturated with a little oil, and then to add a mixture of five parts of white wax, and eighteen of olive oil.

R. White Wax, three parts.
Rose Oil, twelve parts.
Subcarbonate of Lead, four parts.

Make an ointment. (SARD.)

HISP. prescribes four parts of wax, eighteen of rose oil, and twelve of subcarbonate.

R. White Cerate, six parts.
Subcarbonate of Lead, one part.

Mix. (AMER.; and COXE)

R. Simple Ointment, three parts.

Melt over a slow fire, and add

Subcarbonate of Lead, one part.

Mix. (AMST.)

R. Simple Ointment, five parts.
Olive Oil, one half part.
Subcarbonate of Lead, one part.

Make an ointment. (BATAV.; BELG.)

This ointment is principally employed as a dressing for burns.

CAMPHORATED OINTMENT OF SUBCARBONATE OF LEAD.

Unguentum album camphoratum. (BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; FULD.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; SARD.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNA-

TELLI; CADET DE GASSICOURT; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Ointment of Subcarbonate of Lead, twenty-four parts.
Camphor, triturated with a little Oil of Almonds, one part.

Mix by trituration. (BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI)

LIPP. prescribes one thirtieth of camphor.—SPIELMANN—one thirty-second.—DAN.—one fortieth.—FULD.—one forty-eighth.—CADET DE GASSICOURT; and SWEDIAUR—one sixty-sixth.—SARD.; and HERBIP.—one seventy-second.—VAN MONS—one ninety-sixth.

OINTMENT AGAINST BURNS. (VAN MONS)

R. Camphorated Ointment of, Subcarbonate of Lead, Ointment of Marshmallows, of each, any quantity.

Mix.

WHITE SPARADRAP. (VAN MONS)

R. Turpentine, one part.
Mutton Suet, two parts.
White Wax, six parts.
Subcarbonate of Lead, triturated with a little suet, one part.

Melt and incorporate. Dip strips of linen in the mixture.

DESICCATIVE SPARADRAP. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; VAN MONS)

R. Olive Oil, one part.
Beef Marrow, one part and a half.
Yellow Wax, two parts.
Suet, three parts.

Melt together, and add

Powdered Calamine, one part.
——— Subcarbonate of Lead, one part and a half.

Dip strips of linen in the mixture. (VAN MONS)

CADET DE GASSICOURT prescribes six ounces of oil, four of wax, and one and a half each, of subcarbonate of lead and of calamine.

OINTMENT AGAINST BURNS. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

R. Camphor, one ounce.
Rose Oil, three ounces.
Subcarbonate of Lead, six ounces.
Powdered Olibanum, two ounces.
Whites of Eggs, seven.

Triturate together in a leaden mortar. (PALAT.)

R. Inner Bark of Elder, ——— Lime, of each, one ounce and a half.
Juice of Plantain, two ounces
——— Great Houseleek, one ounce
Linseed Oil, six ounces
Stag's Suet, one ounce

Boil over a slow fire to the consumption of humidity; then strain, and triturate in a leaden mortar with

Subcarbonate of Lead, one ounce
Sugar, two drams
Oil of Eggs, half an ounce

Make an ointment. (WIRTEM.)

DESICCATIVE OINTMENT. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Olive Oil, one pound
White Wax, half a pound

Add to the melted mixture

Calamine, half a pound
Subcarbonate of Lead, nine ounces
Protoxide of Lead, three ounces

Stir till cold.

COMPOUND OINTMENT OF LIQUORICE.

Unguentum de Liquiritia. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Pulp of Fresh Liquorice Root, Fresh Butter, of each sixteen ounces

Boil to the consumption of the humidity, then express, and add to the liquid mass

Oxide of Zinc, six drams
Subcarbonate of Lead, three ounces
Camphor, in powder, two scruples

Mix.—It is recommended in excoriations and fissures of the breast.

ANTI-HÆMORRHOIDAL OINTMENT. (PALAT.)

R. Starch, Subcarbonate of Lead, Protoxide of Lead, Grey Oxide of Lead, Gum Tragacanth, of each, six drams
Opium, Camphor, of each, four scruples
Whites of Eggs, two
Mucilage of Fleaseed, Rose Oil, Oil of Lesser Mullein, of each, half a pound
Yellow Wax, three ounces

Melt the wax in the oils, then add the camphor, the powders, and lastly the whites of eggs.

COMPOUND SATURNINE OINTMENT. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Subcarbonate of Lead, one ounce
Protoxide of Lead, two drams
Armenian Bole, one ounce

Triturate these with

Honey of Roses, half an ounce.
Lard, a sufficient quantity

to make an ointment.

This preparation was for a long time kept secret. It was extolled as an application to scrofulous, phagedenic, and cancerous ulcers, particularly of the penis.

It is exceedingly stimulant, as is proved by the acute pain which it occasions for some hours after its application. Two drams of tritoxide of iron are sometimes added, and then it resembles the red defensive plaster, particularly that which is prepared according to the formula of Hisp.

OPHTHALMIC LIQUOR. (SAUNDERS)

R. Rhazes' White Trochiscs, one dram.
Rose Water, four ounces.

Mix.

ASTRINGENT OINTMENT. (PIERQUIN)

R. Juice of Plantain, } of each,
——— Shepherd's Purse, } two
——— Lesser Mullein, } ounces.

Boil slightly, and add

Powdered Dragon's Blood, one ounce.
——— Armenian Bole, } of each,
——— Lemnian Bole, } one dram
——— Root of Bistort, } and a half.
Subcarbonate of Lead, two scruples.

Mix.

SUB-PROTO-SULPHATE OF LEAD.

This salt is never prepared separately, but it is incidentally formed when solution of acetate of lead is mixed with a selenitous water. It forms the base of the following preparation:

VIRGIN'S MILK. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.)

R. Semi-vitreous Protoxide of Lead, half a pound.
Distilled Vinegar, one pound and a half.

Boil together to two-thirds. Strain, and add

Alum, four ounces.
Water, two pounds,

mixed together. Preserve the lactescent liquor which results.

It is a dangerous cosmetic.

PROTO-NITRATE OF LEAD.

This salt is only mentioned as one of the constituent elements of the following preparation:

BALSAM OF LEAD. (VAN MONS)

R. Lead, one part.
Diluted Nitric Acid, a sufficient quantity

to dissolve the metal. Pour the solution while hot, continually agitating, into

Melted Lard, sixteen parts.

Pour the mass into paper moulds, and cut it when cold into convenient forms.

SUB-PROTO-ACETATE OF LEAD.

Acetas Plumbi liquidus, Acetas super-plumbicus aquosus, Aqua Lythargyri Acetatis, Decoctum saturninum, Liquor Acetatis Plumbi basicæ seu *Plumbi subacetati* seu *Subacetatis Lythargyri, Solutio Plumbi in Acido acetoso, Subacetas Plumbi liquidus, Extractum* seu *Balsamum Saturni.*—Solution of Subacetate of Lead, Extract of Lead.—(LOND.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SARD.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; PIDERIT; SAUNDERS; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis. (LOND.)

R. Semi-vitrified Oxide of Lead, two pounds.
Dilute Acetic Acid, one gallon.

Mix, and boil down to six pints, constantly stirring; then set apart the solution that the impurities may subside, and strain.

Plumbi Subacetatis Liquor. (DUBL.)

R. Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, one part.
Distilled Vinegar, twelve parts.

Put them into a glass vessel, and boil, constantly stirring, till eleven parts remain; then set apart the solution till the fæces shall have subsided, and strain.

R. Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, one part.
Vinegar, four parts.

Digest for twenty-four hours in a glass matrass, occasionally stirring; then apply a moderate heat for three or four hours, till turnsol paper is no longer reddened by the liquor: then let it cool and preserve it. It should be of the specific gravity of 1.250: this may be concentrated till two ounces and two drams are of the same volume as one ounce of water.

Van Mons directs twenty-one and a half parts of semi-vitreous oxide to be dissolved, by the heat of a sand-bath, in six parts of concentrated vinegar, and the solution to be evaporated to from 29 to 48 degrees.—Planche—two pounds of the oxide and eight and a half of vinegar to be boiled in a leaden vessel till the mass has acquired the consistence of honey; nine pounds of water to be then added, the ebullition to be continued for a quarter of an hour, and the liquor evaporated to 27 degrees.—Brugnatelli—one part of the oxide to be dissolved in four parts of distilled vinegar, and the filtered liquor to be preserved.—Amer.; and Coxe give the same process as Lond.—Lipp.—one pound of the oxide to be boiled in six pounds of vinegar till, on the one hand, ten drams occupy the volume of one ounce of water; and on the other, till two ounces of the liquor occupy the volume of one ounce of water.—Fenn.; and Suec.—one part of the oxide to be boiled in six parts of vinegar till the solution weighs 1,14.—Amst.—one part of the oxide to be digested in four parts of vinegar, the solution to be filtered and evaporated to the consistence of honey.—Ant.—one pound of the oxide to be boiled in eight ounces of vinegar till the liquor marks 27 degrees.—Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.; and Saunders—one part of the oxide to be boiled in four parts of vinegar for an hour, and the liquor to be filtered.—Lusit.—four ounces of the oxide to be boiled in two pounds of vinegar till one pound and a half of solution remain.—Genev.; Herbip.; and Spielmann—one part of the oxide to be boiled in three parts of vinegar to the consumption of one half of the liquid.—Olden.—one of the oxide to be boiled in five of vinegar till this is perfectly saturated, and the liquor thus obtained to be evaporated till six drams of the liquor occupy the volume of an ounce of water.—Bruns.—one pound of the oxide to be boiled in four pounds of vinegar to the consumption of one half of the liquid, and this to be further evaporated till only nine ounces remain.—Hisp.; and Sard.—one part of the oxide to be digested in four parts of vinegar for several days, and the liquor to be filtered.—Fuld.—one of the oxide to be boiled with two of concentrated vinegar.

Spielmann also directs one part of deutoxide of lead to be boiled in eighteen parts of vinegar till the solution has acquired the consistence of honey.—Borus.—one of deutoxide and nine of distilled vinegar to be boiled together, and the liquor to be evaporated to one third.—Dan.—one of deutoxide to be boiled in four of vinegar, and the liquor to be evaporated to one half, and also to only three-fourths.

Ross.; and Sax. direct one part of subcarbonate of lead and eight parts of vinega to be boiled till reduced to one half.—Hass.; and Piderit—one of subcarbonat and eight of vinegar; either to be onl boiled for a quarter of an hour, or to b evaporated to the consistence of honey.

Ross. allows either the deutoxide or th subcarbonate to be used, and Piderit—ei ther the deutoxide, subcarbonate, or pro toxide.

R. Crystallized Acetate of Lead, five parts
Distilled Water, nine parts

Dissolve by the aid of a gentle heat, an add,

Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, one part

Boil, constantly stirring, till the oxid is dissolved and the liquor marks thirty de grees by the areometer. Let it cool, strain and preserve it in a well-stopped bottle (Gall.; Form. Hôp. Fr.)

Sax. prescribes one part of the acetate from twenty to twenty-five of water, an one and a half of the oxide; to be boile together till the liquor renders the syrup o violets green, and a phial capable of con taining one ounce of water contains on ounce and a half of it.—Hann.; and Nie mann—five of the oxide and eight of th acetate to be dissolved in forty of water and boiled down to twenty-four, when th specific gravity of the liquor will be 1.420 —Van Mons—one hundred seven and half of the oxide, one hundred eighty-fou and a half of the acetate, and two and half of water; to be boiled together till th liquor marks 48 or 29 degrees.—Bavar.— one of oxide and three of acetate to b boiled in nine of water till the liquor weigh from 1.360 to 1.365.

There enters thrice as much oxide, fo the same quantity of acid, in the sub-ace tate as in the neutral acetate.

With regard to the semi-vitreous oxide which is preferable to the deutoxide as wel as to the subcarbonate. Thenard observe that it should be calcined before it is pu into re-action with the neutral acetate, i order to destroy the carbonate of lead which it always contains in a greater or less quantity, and which the neutral acetate would not combine with.

Several pharmacopœias indicate solution of subacetate of lead of two different densi ties; the weaker is called *Lithargyrated o Saturnine Vinegar*; *Acetum Plumbi* seu *Lithargyri* seu *Saturni* seu *Lithargyrite* seu *saturninum*, and the more concentrate Goulard's *Extract*, *Extract of Lead*, *Ex tractum Saturni* seu *Plumbi* seu *Goulardi*, *Balsamum Saturni*, *Acetum Plumbi concen tratum*. The concentration of the latte generally varies between 27 and 30 degree

of Reaumur's areometer. — Gall.; and Form. Hôp. Fr. require it at 30 degrees. As the salt can be obtained crystallized, it would be well if the solution, from its constant variability, were entirely suppressed as an officinal preparation.

Austr.; and Cast. Borus. give the name of extract of lead or of saturnine vinegar to a solution of the neutral acetate in water. This is an abuse, or rather a reprehensible error.

The medicinal properties and chemical incompatibilities of the subacetate of lead are the same as those of the following salt.

I. *Preparations in which the salt has watery liquids for excipient.*

OPHTHALMIC LIQUOR.

Collyrium plumbatum, Aqua saturnina seu *ophthalmica.* (Amer.; Fuld.; Hamb.; Borus.; Coxe; Disp. Cha. Paris; Hufeland; Ratier; Swediaur)

R. Solution of Subacetate of Lead, half an ounce.
Distilled Water, two pounds.
Mix. (Borus.)

Amer.; and Coxe prescribe a scruple of solution and half a pound of water.—Disp. Cha. Paris—two drops of solution and one ounce of water. — Ratier—ten drops of solution and four ounces of water.

R. Solution of Subacetate of Lead, ten drops.
Decoction of Marshmallows, two ounces.
Mix. (Hamb.)

R. Mucilage of Quince, one ounce.
Distilled Water, three ounces.
Solution of Subacetate of Lead, twelve drops.
Mix. (Fuld.)

Hufeland prescribes two drops of solution, one ounce of rose water, and half a dram of mucilage of quince.

R. Flowers of Melilot, half a dram.
Water, one pound.
Infuse, and add when strained,
Solution of Subacetate of Lead, one dram.
Mix. (Ratier)

R. Solution of Subacetate of Lead, eight drops.
Rose Water, four ounces.
Mix. (Swediaur)

SATURNINE COLLUTORIUM. (Form. Hôp. Fr.)

R. Solution of Subacetate of Lead, one part.
Despumated Honey, twenty parts.
Mix.

ASTRINGENT INJECTION.

Injectio ad Leucorrhœam. (Augustin; Cadet de Gassicourt; Swediaur; Ph. Syph.)

R. Solution of Subacetate of Lead, two drams.
Distilled Vingar, half a pound.
Rose Water, one pound and a half.
Mix.—It is recommended by Young, in leucorrhœa. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Swediaur; Ph. Syph.)

R. Solution of Subacetate of Lead, from nine to eighteen drops.
Water, nine ounces.
Opium, from twelve to twenty-four grains.
Mix.—It is recommended by Girtanner in painful gonorrhœa. (Augustin)

SEDATIVE INJECTION. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Swediaur; Ph. Syph.)

R. Aqueous Extract of Opium, from one to three drams.
Warm Water, one pound.
Dissolve, and add,
Solution of Subacetate of Lead, from one to three drams.
Mix. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Swediaur)

Ph. Syph. prescribes one dram of extract of opium, two pounds of rose water, and sixty drops of solution; or, three drams of opium, twelve ounces of distilled water, and from one to three drams of solution.

It was extolled by Hamilton, especially in gonorrhœa.

OPIATE SATURNINE COLLYRIUM. (Amer.; Wurceb.; Coxe; Ellis)

R. Solution of Subacetate of Lead, two drops.
Rose Water, one ounce.
Aqueous Extract of Opium, one grain.
Mix. (Wurceb.)

R. Solution of Subacetate of Lead, one scruple.
Water, half a pound.
Tincture of Opium, one dram.
Mix. (Amer.; and Coxe)

R. Solution of Subacetate of Lead, twelve drops.
Wine of Opium, forty drops.
Rose Water, three ounces.
Mix. (Ellis)

ASTRINGENT LOTION.

Aqua exsiccans. (ELLIS; SAUNDERS)

R. Solution of Subacetate of Lead, one dram.
Spirit of Camphor, three drams.
Water, one pound.
Mix. (ELLIS)

R. Lime Water, one ounce and a half.
Arquebusade Water, half an ounce.
Solution of Subacetate of Lead, half a dram.
Mix. (SAUNDERS)

ASTRINGENT GARGLE. (RATIER)

R. Solution of Subacetate of Lead, half a dram.
Decoction of Barley, one pound.
Simple Syrup, one ounce.
Mix.

RESOLVENT CATAPLASM. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; RATIER; SPIELMANN; PH. SYPH.)

R. Warm Water, one pound.
Crumb of Bread, a sufficient quantity.
Solution of Subacetate of Lead, one or two ounces.
Mix together, and add
Lard, one ounce.
Apply it while hot. (PH. SYPH.)

R. Emollient Cataplasm, four ounces.
Solution of Subacetate of Lead, one ounce.
Muriate of Ammonia, half a dram.
Mix. (RATIER)

II. *Preparations in which the Subacetate of Lead has alcoholic liquors for the excipient.*

STYPTIC GARGLE. (PIERQUIN)

R. Solution of Subacetate of Lead, two ounces.
Alum, one ounce.
Vinegar, three ounces.
White Wine, one pound and a half.
Mix.

DILUTED SOLUTION OF SUBACETATE OF LEAD.

Aqua Saturni seu *saturnina* seu *Plumbi acetosi* seu *Lithargyri composita* seu *Acetatis superplumbici* seu *Goulardi* seu *vegetabili-mineralis Goulardi* seu *Subacetatis plumbici, Acetas Plumbi dilutum alcoholisatum, Solutio Subacetatis* seu *Acetatis plumbici, Subacetas Plumbi dilutus, Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis dilutus, Tinctura plumbosa.* (LOND.; DUBL.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BORIES; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; DISP. CHA. PARIS; PIERQUIN; RATIER; SAUNDERS; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis dilutus. (LOND.)

Plumbi Subacetatis Liquor compositus. (DUBL.)

R. Solution of Subacetate of Lead, one fluid dram.
Distilled Water, one pint.
Proof Spirit, one fluid dram.
Mix.

R. Solution of Subacetate of Lead (30 degrees), one part.
Distilled Water, forty-eight parts.
Mix and add
Alcohol (22 degrees), four parts.
Preserve. (GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FENN.; BORIES; DISP. CHA. PARIS; PIERQUIN; SPIELMANN)

AMST.; BATAV.; DAN.; FERR.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; ROSS.; SUEC.; BRUGNATELLI; and PIDERIT prescribe one part of solution, two parts of alcohol, and forty-eight of water.—LUSIT.—one of solution, eight of alcohol, and forty-eight of water.—VAN MONS—one of solution, one of alcohol, and thirty-six of water.—COXE; SAUNDERS; and SWEDIAUR—one of solution, one of alcohol, and ninety-six of water.—HISP.—one of solution, two of alcohol, and ninety-six of water.—BRUNS.—one of solution, two of alcohol, and one hundred and twenty-eight of water.—BELG.—six of solution, sixteen of alcohol, and one hundred and ninety-two of water.

R. Solution of Subacetate of Lead, one part.
Distilled Water, forty-eight parts.
Mix. (HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.)

RATIER prescribes one part of solution and eight parts of water.—SAX.—one of solution and twelve of water.—BAVAR.—one of extract and twenty-four of water.

If to these numerous variations in the relative proportions of the two or three ingredients, we add those presented by the strong solution itself in its degree of concentration, we must perceive that this is one of the least uniform of officinal preparations. It ought to be left entirely to the judgment of the practitioner, who could regulate its strength according to the circumstances of the case. The alcohol which enters into the original formula of GOULARD, is a useless addition at least, if indeed it is not directly opposed in effect to the saturnine salt.

When the diluted solution is prepared with common water, it is lactescent from a part of the salt becoming decomposed, producing subcarbonate or sulphate of lead, which is precipitated, and acetate of lime which remains in solution. But this is of no importance medicinally, except, that it slightly diminishes the strength of the liquor; but the effect of this result may be obviated, by shaking it immediately before employing it, in order to mix the precipitate which has formed at the bottom.

The diluted solution of subacetate of lead is employed in fomentations and lotions, and to moisten cataplasms.

SATURNINE FOMENTATION.

Fomentatio refrigerans, Lotio saturnina seu *plumbata.* (FULD.; HAMB.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN; SWEDIAUR; PH. SYPH.)

R. Diluted Solution of Subacetate of Lead, one pound and a half.
Alcohol, three ounces.
Mix. (HAMB.)

R. Solution of Subacetate of Lead, Proof Spirit, } of each, one ounce.
Rose Water, three pounds.
Mix. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN)

SWEDIAUR prescribes from two to four drams of solution, four of alcohol, and two pounds of water.—PH. SYPH.—from two to four drams of solution, one ounce of alcohol, and two pounds of water.

Three or four drams of spirit of camphor may be added.

R. Solution of Subacetate of Lead, Proof Spirit, } of each, half an ounce.
Plantain Water, one pound.
Mix. (PIERQUIN)

R. Diluted Solution of Subacetate of Lead, two pounds.
Alcohol, three ounces.
Sulphuric Acid, one ounce.
Mix. (FULD.)

RESOLVENT CATAPLASM. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; RATIER; SPIELMANN; PH. SYPH.)

R. Resolvent Meals, one part.
Diluted Solution of Subacetate of Lead, eight parts.
Boil to the consistence of soft paste. (SPIELMANN)

LIQUOR AGAINST CHILBLAINS.

Liquor ad Perniones. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Solution of Subacetate of Lead, one part.
Spirit of Rosemary, four parts.
Mix.

RESOLVENT FOMENTATION. (FULD.)

R. Muriate of Ammonia, half an ounce.
Water, twelve ounces.
Dissolve, and add
Alcohol, two ounces.
Solution of Subacetate of Lead, two drams.
Mix.

SATURNINE COLLYRIUM. (AUGUSTIN; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Solution of Subacetate of Lead, Spirit of Camphor, } of each, six drops.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, half an ounce.
Plantain Water, six ounces.
Mix. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Diluted Solution of Subacetate of Lead, Rose Water, } of each, two ounces.
Opium, eight grains.
Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Solution of Subacetate of Lead. two drams.
Infusion of Elder, six ounces.
Spirit of Camphor, one dram.
Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

COROBORANT LOTION. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Solution of Subacetate of Lead, Spirit of Camphor, } of each, two drams.
Sulphate of Zinc, one dram.
Chamomile Water, half a pound.
Mix.—It is recommended by SELLE, in atonic ophthalmia.

ASTRINGENT FOMENTATION.

Fomentum saturninum cum opio. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Water, ten ounces.
Extract of Opium, ten grains.
Solution of Subacetate of Lead, half a dram.
Spirit of Camphor, twenty drops.
Mix.—VOGEL recommends it in strangulated hernia.

III. *Preparations in which the Subacetate of Lead has fatty substances for the excipient.*

SATURNINE BOUGIES.

Cereoli saturnini seu *plumbici, Candelæ chirurgicæ* seu *resolventes* seu *mitigantes, Cerei medicati.* (BRUNS.; FULD.; POL.;

Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Brugnatelli; Piderit; Pierquin; Spielmann; Swediaur)

R. Yellow Wax. two pounds.
Melt over a slow fire, and add
Solution of Subacetate of Lead, one ounce.

Mix with constant stirring; withdraw the mass from the fire, and form bougies. (Bruns.; Fuld.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Brugnatelli; Piderit; Pierquin; Spielmann; Swediaur)

R. Yellow Wax, one pound.
Spermaceti, three drams.
Solution of Subacetate of Lead, two drams.

Add the solution to the two first melted together. (Suec.)

OINTMENT OF SUBACETATE OF LEAD.

Balsamum universale seu *saturninum*, *Butyrum Saturni*, *Ceratum Saturni* seu *Goulardi* seu *Lithargyri* seu *Plumbi Superacetatis* seu *Plumbi* seu *e Plumbo*, *Linimentum plumbatum*, *Pomatum Saturni*, *Unguentum Acetatis Plumbi* seu *Acetatis superplumbici* seu *Lithargyri* seu *de Litharyro* seu *nutritum* seu *tripharmacum* seu *saturninum* seu *Subacetatis plumbici* seu *Oxydi Plumbi acetatum*. (Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Palat.; Pol.; Cast. Borus.; Borus.; Sard.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Brugnatelli; Cadet de Gassicourt; Piderit; Pierquin; Sainte-Marie; Spielmann; Swediaur; Ph. Syph.; Van Mons)

R. Olive Oil, two parts.
Solution of Subacetate of Lead, one part.

Triturate together. (Amst.)

Hisp.; and Swediaur prescribe an equal part of each.—Fuld.; Lipp.; and Piderit—one and a half of oil and one of solution.—Pierquin—eight of oil and one of solution.

R. Lard, four parts.
Solution of Subacetate of Lead, one part.

Triturate together. (Sax.)

R. Olive Oil,
Lard,
Solution of Subacetate of Lead, } of each, one part.

Triturate together in a glass mortar. (Belg.)

R. Rose Oil, one part
Solution of Subacetate of Lead, two parts

Triturate together. (Wirtem.)

R. Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, one part
Vinegar, two parts
Rose Oil, four parts

Triturate the oxide in a leaden mortar adding alternately the oil and vinegar by small portions, till the whole is well incorporated. (Bruns.)

R. Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead,
Subcarbonate of Lead, } of each, three ounces
Vinegar, eight ounces
Oil, one pound and a half

Triturate together, adding the vinegar and oil alternately till they are absorbed. (Sard.)

Wirtem. prescribes one half part of the oxide, one and a half of the subcarbonate, one half pint of vinegar, and one of rose oil.—Palat.—two of the oxide, one half of the subcarbonate, one of vinegar, and two and a half of rose oil.

R. Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, one pound.
Olive Oil, three pounds.
Vinegar, sixteen ounces.

Boil the oxide with one pound of the oil, and water gradually till the mass has acquired the consistence of cerate; then triturate it with the rest of the oil and with the vinegar. (Hisp.)

Spielmann prescribes sixteen parts of the oxide, eighteen of oil, and three of vinegar.—Sainte-Marie—one of oil, two of vinegar, and two of the oxide, to be boiled till reduced to one half.

R. Olive Oil, four parts.
White Wax, one half part.

Melt together, and add gradually when the mass begins to cool, constantly stirring,
Solution of Subacetate of Lead, one part.

Mix well. (Olden.; Brugnatelli)

Dan.; Fuld.; Lipp.; and Van Mons prescribe one part of solution, two parts of wax, and six of oil.—Herbip.—one of solution, one and a half of wax, and four of oil.—Ph. Syph.—one of solution, six of wax, and sixteen of oil.—Swediaur—one each of solution and of wax, and three of oil.—Spielmann—one of solution, six of wax, and twenty-four of oil; or four of solution, eight of wax, and eighteen of oil; or, one half of solution, nine of wax, and eight of oil.—Fenn. and Suec.—four of solution, four of wax, and nine of oil.—Hass.—two

and a half of solution, four of wax, and twelve of oil.—Ross.—four of solution, five of wax, and nine of oil.—Lusit.; and Brugnatelli—two and a half of solution, four of wax, and nine of oil.

R. Lard, one part.
White Wax, one half part.
Melt together. Add when nearly cold,
Solution of Subacetate of Lead, one part.
Triturate together. (Austr.)

Cast. Borus. prescribes two parts of solution, one part of wax, and three of lard.

R. Walnut Oil, twelve parts.
Yellow Wax, four parts.
Melt over a slow fire, and add gradually
Spring Water, twelve parts.
Solution of Subacetate of Lead, one part.
Mix. (Dan.; Piderit)

Pol.; and Van Mons prescribe one part of solution, two parts of water, one of wax, and four of oil.—Borus.—one of solution, two of rose water, two of wax, and eight of oil.—Wirtem.—one of solution, twenty-four of water, one of wax, and four of oil. Hann.; and Olden.—one of solution, four of rose water, two of wax, and eight of oil. —Hann.—two and a half each of solution, of water, and of wax, and eight of oil.—Sax. —one half of extract, three and a half of water, one of wax, and four of oil.

R. Wax, Mutton Suet, } of each, two parts.
Olive Oil, one part.
Melt over a slow fire, and add when nearly cold
Solution of Subacetate of Lead, one part.
Triturate well together. (Piderit)

R. Cerate, one hundred and twenty-five parts.
Solution of Subacetate of Lead, one part.
Mix carefully in a mortar. (Gall.)

Cadet de Gassicourt; and Pierquin prescribe one part of solution and ninety-six of cerate.—Form. Hôp. Fr.—one of solution and twenty-five of cerate.—Batav. —one of solution and twenty of cerate.—Bavar.—one of solution and ten of cerate. —Ant.; Mil. Copen.; and Swediaur—one of solution and eight of cerate.—Wurceb.—one of solution and four of cerate.—Ferr.—two pounds of olive oil, three ounces of white wax, and six ounces of solution.

These preparations only differ from each other in their degree of consistence; they ought not therefore to be separated. They are all considered sedative, soothing, resolvent, and healing. They are in rather extensive use in surgical practice; indeed they are used perhaps more frequently than is necessary, though they have lost much of the reputation they possessed when the treatment of wounds and ulcers consisted nearly entirely in the application of ointments and plasters.

ANTI-HÆMORRHOIDAL OINTMENT.

Unguentum ad Varices Ani. (Hamb.; Swediaur)

R. Spermaceti Ointment, eight parts.
Solution of Subacetate of Lead, one part.
Triturate together. (Swediaur)

R. Ointment of Toad-flax, Mucilage of Quince Seeds, } of each, two parts.
Solution of Subacetate of Lead, one part.
Triturate together. (Hamb.)

OINTMENT AGAINST BURNS. (Fuld.)

R. Ointment of Subacetate of Lead, one ounce.
——— Resin, Compound Ointment of Elemi, } of each, one dram.
Mix.

KIRKLAND'S DESICCATIVE CERATE. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Pierquin)

R. Prepared Chalk, Distilled Vinegar, } of each, four ounces.
After the cessation of the effervescence, add
Olive Oil, four ounces.
Simple Plaster, half a pound.
Melt over a slow fire, and incorporate with the mass when half cold,
Solution of Subacetate of Lead, fourteen ounces.
Mix.

OPIATE OINTMENT OF SUBACETATE OF LEAD. (Ratier)

R. Solution of Subacetate of Lead, half an ounce.
Sydenham's Laudanum, two drams.
Oil, two ounces.
Shake well together.

CAMPHORATED OINTMENT OF SUBACETATE OF LEAD.

Baume de Saturne de Goulard, Pommade anti-herpétique de Goulard. (Lond.; Amer.; Amst.; Bruns.; Fuld.; Lusit.; Herbip.; Coxe; Pierquin; Spielmann; Swediaur)

Ceratum Plumbi compositum. (Lond.)

R. Solution of Subacetate of Lead, two fluid ounces and a half.
Yellow Wax, four ounces.
Olive Oil, nine fluid ounces.
Camphor, half a dram.

Melt the wax, and mix it with eight ounces of the oil; then take the mixture from the fire, and as soon as it begins to thicken, add gradually the solution, stirring assiduously with a wooden spatula till cold: finally add the camphor dissolved in the remainder of the oil.

The other pharmacopœias prepare it by adding camphor to the simple ointment of the subacetate at the moment of its becoming cold.

Amst. requires one thirty-third of camphor triturated with a little oil.—Herbip.—one fifty-fourth.—Fuld.—one sixty-sixth.—Bruns.—one one hundred and sixty-eighth.—Spielmann—one two hundred and tenth.—Pierquin; and Spielmann—one two hundred and fortieth.—Amer.; Lusit.; and Coxe—one two hundred and forty-eighth.—Spielmann—one eight hundred and fortieth.

The enormous diversity which reigns among the relative proportions in these formulæ, shows how much better it would be, were it left entirely to the judgment of the practitioner prescribing it.

ANTI-HERPETIC OINTMENT. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Solution of Subacetate of Lead, } of each, one
Unguentum Populeum, } ounce.
Camphor, two drams.

Mix.—To be applied to inflamed tetters.

ANTI-HYSTERIC LINIMENT. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Rose Oil, two ounces.
Unguentum Populeum, four drams.
Camphor, two drams.
Solution of Subacetate of Lead, one dram.

Mix.—To be rubbed on the abdomen every four hours.

GOULARD'S SPARADRAP.

Peau de Goulard. (Pierquin; Spielmann; Van Mons)

R. Olive Oil, fourteen ounces.
Yellow Wax, twenty-four ounces.
Melt together, and add
Solution of Subacetate of Lead, one ounce.
Camphor, triturated with a little oil, half a dram.

Dip a moderately fine cloth into the mixture, and smooth its surface. (Van Mons)

Pierquin prescribes twelve pounds of wax, three of oil, eight ounces of solution, and two drams of camphor.—Spielmann—ninety-six ounces of wax, twenty-eight of oil, four of solution, and one dram of camphor.

This sparadrap has been extolled as an application to atonic ulcers of the leg, as also in cases of rheumatic pains.

SAPONACEOUS OINTMENT OF SUBACETATE OF LEAD.

Unguentum Saturni saponaceum; Pommade ou Onguent de Goulard. (Bruns.; Fuld.; Lusit.; Pierquin)

R. Common Soap, eight ounces.
Spring Water, two pounds.

Dissolve over a slow fire, constantly stirring; then add

Solution of Subacetate of Lead, two ounces.
Camphor, one dram.

Mix. (Bruns.; Pierquin)

R. Unguentum Nutritum, eight ounces.
White Soap, four ounces.

Boil slowly, to evaporate the humidity, add

Camphor, one dram.

Mix. (Fuld.)

Lusit. directs three ounces of soap to be added to its simple ointment of subacetate of lead.

This ointment is reputed more resolvent and discutient than the simple. It has been extolled particularly in anchylosis.

SATURNINE BOUGIES. (Ferr.)

R. Yellow Wax, one pound.
Solution of Subacetate of Lead, half an ounce.

Boil together till the liquor is evaporated, and make bougies with strips of linen dipped in the mixture.

PROTO-ACETATE OF LEAD.

Acetas Plumbi seu *Plumbi acidulus siccus, Acetas plumbicum crystallisatum, Acetis Plumbi, Cerussa acetata, Plumbum aceticum* seu *acetatum, Superacetas Plumbi, Saccharum saturninum, Sal Saturni, Sal Plumbi.*—Acetate of Lead, Neutral Acetate of Lead, Salt of Lead, Sugar of Lead.

SYNONIMES: — Acetate de protoxide de plomb, Acétate de plomb, Acetate de plomb neutre, Sel de saturne, Sucre de plomb, Sucre de saturne, FR.; Bleizucker, Essigsaures Bley, Bleysalz, GERM.; Blyesukker, DAN.; Lootzuiker, DUT.; Zucchero di saturno, ITAL.; Cukior Olowiany, Przyoccian olowin nieczysty, POL.; Blysocker, SWED.

I. *That which is found in Commerce.*

BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; MIL. COPEN.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WURCEB.; COXE; GUIBOURT; PARIS; PIDERIT.

Before this salt is used it should be purified:

R. Acetate of Lead, two parts.
Boiling Water, three parts.

Add a little concentrated acetic acid to the solution to render it perfect; filter it while hot, and set it apart in a cool place that crystals may form. (BAVAR.)

FENN. prescribes one part of acetate, four parts of water, and one of distilled vinegar.—SAX. directs three parts of acetate to be dissolved in three of water, and one part of vinegar to be added; the mixture to be then boiled, strained, and set aside to crystallize.

R. Acetate of Lead, } of each,
Water, } one part.

Dissolve, strain the solution through a linen cloth, add one part of water, apply heat, filter, and set aside to crystallize slowly. (HANN.; HASS.; OLDEN.; BORUS.; SUEC.; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

The salt may also be dissolved in the smallest possible quantity of water, and a current of carbonic acid gas passed into the solution till precipitate ceases to be formed. (VAN MONS)

II. *Manufactured according to various Formulæ.*

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FULD.; GENEV.; HASS.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS.

Plumbi Acetas.

R. Subcarbonate of Lead, one pound.
Strong Acetic Acid, one pint.
Boiling Distilled Water, one pint and a half.

Mix the acid with the water, and add the subcarbonate gradually; then filter the solution through paper, and evaporate till a pellicle appears on its surface. Set it then apart that crystals may form; pour off the fluid, and dry the crystals on bibulous paper. (LOND.)

R. Carbonate of Lead, called *Cerussa*, any quantity.
Distilled Vinegar, ten times its weight.

Digest in a glass vessel till the vinegar has become sweet, and having poured this off, add more till it no longer comes off sweet. Filter the liquor, and crystallize by alternately evaporating and cooling it: dry the crystals in the shade. (DUBL.)

Acetas Plumbi. (EDINB.)

R. White Oxide of Lead, any quantity.
Weaker Acetic Acid, a sufficient quantity.

Put the oxide into a cucurbit, and pour upon it ten times its weight of the acid. Stand the mixture in a warm sand-bath till the acid becomes sweet; then pour it off and add fresh portions of acid successively till it ceases to acquire any sweetness. Evaporate the mixed liquors, freed from impurities, in a glass vessel to the consistence of thin honey, and set it aside in a cool place that crystals may form, which should be dried in the shade. Evaporate the residue again that more crystals may be obtained, repeating the evaporation till they cease to be formed.

R. Subcarbonate of Lead, one part.
Distilled Vinegar, ten parts.

Digest in a glass vessel till the acid is saturated. Decant and filter the liquor, set it apart to crystallize, and dry the crystals. (AMER.; AMST.; GENEV.; HASS.; LUSIT.; HERBIP; COXE; PIDERIT; VAN MONS)

The operatory process is the same in the other pharmacopœias; there are a few slight differences in the respective proportions of the subcarbonate and of the acid, similar to those which the preceding present, but they are unnecessary to be particularized: but PALAT. prescribes the oxide of lead obtained by the calcination of the metal at the open fire.—AUSTR.; DAN.; and FERR. require the deutoxide.—HISP.; and VAN MONS allow either the subcarbonate or the semi-vitreous oxide.—FULD.; SPIELMANN; and SWEDIAUR—either the subcarbonate or the deutoxide.—WIRTEM. —either the deutoxide or the semi-vitreous oxide.—BRUNS.; and GALL. prescribe the semi-vitreous oxide.

ANT.; SARD.; and BRUGNATELLI simply require the solution of the subacetate to be evaporated slowly, and set aside in a cool place to crystallize.

It is considered astringent, desiccative, and repercussive, and is employed externally to dissipate or resolve certain phlegmonous and erysipelatous inflammations. It is also given internally to diminish the colliquative sweats of consumptive patients, to arrest certain diarrhœas, in passive hæmorrhage, and in various cases of chronic catarrh.

It is incompatible with lime water, the alkalis and their subcarbonates, the sulphuric and hydro-chloric acids, the alkaline soaps, alum, the sulphates of iron, of copper, and of zinc, borax, gum, and the greater number of animal substances.

A.

Preparations into which the salt enters in the solid state.

TEMPERANT POWDER. (PIERQUIN)

R. Acetate of Lead, one dram.
Nitrate of Potass, one ounce.

Make a powder.—Dose, from two scruples to a dram, in a glass of water, two or three times a week.

WIRTEM. gives this preparation, under the name of *Nitrum saturninum*, with the following formula.

R. Nitrate of Potass, three ounces.
Acetate of Lead, two ounces.

Dissolve them in a sufficient quantity of rose water; then evaporate it to the consistence of thin paste, and finally dry it completely with a moderate heat.

This saturnine nitre used formerly to be employed externally, in collyriums, gargles, and injections.

ANTI-PHTHISICAL POWDER. (BORIES)

R. Acetate of Lead, } of each, six grains
Opium, }
Sugar, one scruple

Mix, and divide into twelve parcels.—Dose, one, morning and evening, in the colliquative sweats and diarrhœas of consumptive patients.

STYPTIC POWDER. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Saturated Solution of Hydrochlorate of Iron, four ounces.

Evaporate it to dryness, and add to it,

Acetate of Lead, an equal weight.

Continue the evaporation, at a moderate heat, to dryness; and pulverize and sift the residuum.

It is employed internally and externally, in hæmorrhages.—Dose, internally, from four to twelve grains.

ANTI-PSORIC POWDER. (RATIER)

R. Acetate of Lead, } of each, two parts.
Sublimed Sulphur, }
Sulphate of Zinc, one part

Mix.—CHAUSSIER has proposed this powder. A pinch of it is to be mixed with a few drops of oil, and rubbed upon the palms of the hands.

ESCHAROTIC POWDER. (PIERQUIN)

R. Acetate of Lead, } of each,
Subcarbonate of Lead, } one pound
Alum, }

Mix.—It is applied to quicken the cicatrization of atonic ulcers.

PILLS OF ACETATE OF LEAD. (PIERQUIN; RATIER)

R. Acetate of Lead, } of each,
Powdered Marshmallows, } one dram.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity

to make thirty-six pills.—Dose, from four to twelve daily, to moderate the sweats of consumptive patients. Eight or ten are usually sufficient. They should be taken at the time when the sweating is expected to come on.

ANTI-PHLOGISTIC PILLS. (PIERQUIN)

R. Acetate of Lead, six grains
Camphor, } of each,
Nitrate of Potass, } three grains
Conserve of Roses, a sufficient quantity

to make six pills.—To be taken in the course of the day, against the excessive sweats of consumptive patients and in certain inflammations of the chest.

STYPTIC PILLS. (ELLIS; RATIER)

R. Acetate of Lead, four grains.
Purified Opium, one grain.
Extract of Liquorice, one scruple.

Make sixteen pills.—DUMÉRIL employs them as astringent in chronic and colliquative diarrhœa. (RATIER)

R. Acetate of Lead, twelve grains.
Opium, six grains.
Conserve of Roses, a sufficient quantity.

Make twelve pills.—They are useful in hæmoptysis and other hæmorrhages. (ELLIS)

PILLS OF ACETATE OF LEAD AND OF IPECACUANHA. (NIEMANN)

R. Acetate of Lead, } of each, one dram.
Ipecacuanha, }
Opium, ten grains.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity

to make forty pills.

THACHER praises them in passive uterine hæmorrhages.—One to be taken every three hours.

B.

Preparations in which the Acetate of Lead has fatty substances for the excipient.

SATURNINE CERATE.

Ceratum saturninum seu *Goulardi.* (GENEV.)

R. Acetate of Lead, half an ounce.
Galen's Cerate, twelve ounces.

Triturate together.

SATURNINE BALSAM.

Oleum seu *Balsamum Saturni.* (HASS.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIDERIT; PIERQUIN; VAN MONS)

R. Spirit of Turpentine, any quantity.

Heat it in a glass vessel, and add by portions,

Powdered Acetate of Lead,
a sufficient quantity,

constantly stirring, till no more of it is dissolved; then set it apart and decant the liquor while hot. (VAN MONS)

HASS.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIDERIT; and PIERQUIN direct eight ounces of spirit of turpentine, to be poured upon four ounces of dried acetate, and left to digest in a sand-bath for twenty-four hours.

It is stimulant, and is extolled as an application to spreading and painful ulcers, as well as to gangrene; but it should not be employed in such cases but with great circumspection.

ANTI-HERPETIC OINTMENT. (PIERQUIN)

R. RHAZES' White Trochiscs, half an ounce.
Acetate of Lead, } of each,
Proto-chloruret of Mercury, } half a dram.
Lard, a sufficient quantity,

to form an ointment. (PIERQUIN)

SATURNINE OINTMENT. (BORIES)

R. Acetate of Lead, one ounce.
Distilled Vinegar, eight ounces.

Dissolve, evaporate to dryness, pulverize, and add

Lard, two ounces.
Extract of Hemlock, two drams.

Mix.—BARTHEZ calls it discutient and resolvent.

ANTI-HÆMORRHOIDAL OINTMENT. (PIERQUIN)

R. Ointment of Snails, one ounce.
Subcarbonate of Lead, } of each,
Tincture of Opium, } half a dram.
Acetate of Lead, two drams.
Powdered Marshmallows Root,
a sufficient quantity.

Mix.

RESOLVENT OINTMENT. (BORIES; PIERQUIN; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Acetate of Lead, three drams.
Camphor, two drams.
White Wax, one ounce.
Olive Oil, four ounces.

Mix.—BARTHEZ recommends it for scorbutic ulcers.

CERATE OF ACETATE OF LEAD. (LOND.; DAN.; COXE; SWEDIAUR)

Ceratum Plumbi Acetatis. (LOND.; COXE)

R. Acetate of Lead, in powder, two drams.
White Wax, two ounces.
Olive Oil, half a pint.

Melt the wax in seven ounces of the oil; then gradually add the acetate triturated with the remainder of the oil, and stir with a wooden spatula till thoroughly incorporated.

DAN. prescribes one ounce and a half of the acetate, twelve ounces of oil, and three of wax.—SWEDIAUR—one dram of acetate, eight ounces of oil, and one ounce and a half of wax.

ANTI-HÆMORRHOIDAL OINTMENT. (BORIES)

R. Acetate of Lead, fifteen grains.
Burnt Cork, in powder, half an ounce.
Fresh Butter, two ounces.

Triturate together.

OPHTHALMIC OINTMENT.

Unguentum oculare. (SPIELMANN)

R. Acetate of Lead, one scruple.
Spermaceti Ointment, five drams.
Compound Tincture of Benzoin, two scruples.

Mix.

POTT'S CERATE.

Ceratum saponaceum. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Acetate of Lead, in powder, four parts.
White Soap, scraped, one part and a half.

Mix intimately in a mortar heated in a water-bath; after the evaporation of the water, add,

White Wax, } of each,
Olive Oil, } three parts,

previously melted together, and mix. (VAN MONS)

R. Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, one pound.
Vinegar, eight pounds.
Soap, half a pound.

Boil over a slow fire till all humidity is dissipated; then add,

Olive Oil, }
Yellow Wax, } of each, one pound.

Mix by trituration. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; SWEDIAUR)

It is desiccative and is employed in the treatment of ulcers. It does not differ in its mode of action, from the ointment of subcarbonate of lead.

RESOLVENT SPARADRAP. (PIERQUIN)

R. White Wax, eight ounces.
Olive Oil, one pound.

Melt together, and add,

Camphor, }
Muriate of Ammonia, } of each, one dram.
Acetate of Lead, one ounce.

Dip strips of linen into the mixture.

SEDATIVE OINTMENT. (PIERQUIN)

R. Sagapenum, }
Gum Ammoniac, } of each, six drams.
Turpentine, }
Resin, } of each, eight ounces.
Proof Spirit, a sufficient quantity.

Dissolve, and add,

Acetate of Lead, }
Subcarbonate of Lead, } of each, one ounce and a half.
Olibanum, ten drams.
Euphorbium, three drams.
Lard, one pound.
Oil of Lily, }
—— Lavender, } of each, a sufficient quantity.
White Wax, }

Make an ointment.—This is stimulant, and was formerly considered resolvent, but is now disused.

RESOLVENT PLASTER. (BORIES; PIERQUIN)

R. Acetate of Lead, one dram.
Sublimed Sulphur, half an ounce.
White Resin, two ounces.

Make a plaster.—It is applied to syphilitic buboes, and is renewed every two days.

C.

Preparations in which the Acetate of Lead has liquids for the excipient.

AQUEOUS SOLUTION OF ACETATE OF LEAD.

Acetas Plumbi solutus seu *liquidus*, *Aqua cum Saccharo Saturni.* (AUSTR.; BAVAR.; MIL. COPEN.; HAMB.; LIPP.; CAST. BORUS.; RATIER)

R. Acetate of Lead, one part.
Distilled Water, six parts.

Dissolve, and filter. (AUSTR.)

AUSTR. gives this solution, very improperly, under the name of *Acetum Lithargyri.*—CAST. BORUS.—calls a solution of one part of the salt in three parts of water, by the name of *Extractum Saturni.*—The *Aqua Saturnina* of MIL. COPEN. is a solution of one part of the salt in ninety-six parts of water.

BAVAR. prescribes one part of the salt and nine parts of water.—HAMB.; and LIPP.—one of the salt and forty-eight of water.

RATIER gives a *Resolvent Injection* composed of one part of the salt, and from twenty-four to forty-eight of water.

OPIATE AQUEOUS SOLUTION OF ACETATE OF LEAD. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Acetate of Lead, two grains.
Tincture of Opium, half a dram.
Water, six ounces.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful every three hours, against the immoderate sweats of consumptive patients.

ASTRINGENT TINCTURE.

Tinctura Saturnino-martialis. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Acetate of Lead, one ounce.
Sulphate of Iron, half an ounce.
Alcohol, eight ounces.

Mix.—Dose, ten drops to children, twenty to adults; in nasal hæmorrhage.

OPHTHALMIC LIQUOR. (NIEMANN)

R. Acetate of Lead, fifteen grains.
Rose Water, six ounces.

Dissolve.

ANTISEPTIC LOTION. (PIERQUIN)

R. Acetate of Lead, one dram.
Plantain Water, two ounces.

Dissolve.

RESOLVENT COLLYRIUM. (GENEV.; LIPP.; AUGUSTIN; PIERQUIN; RATIER)

R. Acetate of Lead, half a scruple.
Water, two ounces.

Dissolve. (GENEV.)

R. Acetate of Lead, six grains.
Infusion of Elder Flowers, four ounces.

Dissolve, and add,

Vulnerary Spirit, two drams.

Mix. (RATIER)

R. Acetate of Lead, dissolved in water, three parts.
Mucilage of Quince, one part.

Mix. (LIPP.)

R. Acetate of Lead, half a dram.
Plantain Water, } of each,
Rose Water, } two ounces.

Mix. (PIERQUIN)

R. Acetate of Lead, three grains.
Opium, four grains.
Quince Seeds, six grains.
Rose Water, two or three ounces.

Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Acetate of Lead, ten grains.
Alum, one dram.
Rose Water, four ounces.

Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Acetate of Lead, three grains.
Quince Seeds, six grains.
Rose Water, } of each, two ounces.
Fennel Water, }
SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, one dram and a half.

Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

SEDATIVE JULEP. (PIERQUIN)

R. Acetate of Lead, eight grains.
Water of Bugloss, } of each,
——— Water-Lily, } three ounces.
Syrup of Poppy, one ounce.

Mix.

SEDATIVE GARGLE. (PIERQUIN)

R. Acetate of Lead, sixty grains.
Aqueous Extract of Opium, six grains.
Rose Water, eight ounces.
Syrup of Mulberries, one ounce.

Mix.

ASTRINGENT GARGLE.

Collutorium Catechu saturninum. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Catechu, three drams.
Lime Water, twelve ounces.
Acetate of Lead, one scruple.
Honey of Roses, two ounces.

Mix.

RESOLVENT FOMENTATION.

Fomentum saturninum. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Acetate of Lead, two drams.
Vinegar, three ounces.
Water, twenty-four ounces.

Mix.—It is recommended by GIRTANNER, against phymosis.

ASTRINGENT GARGLE.

Gargarisma saturninum. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Herb of Sage, half an ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain four ounces of decoction. Add when strained,

Alum, one dram.
Saturnine Liquor, two ounces.

Mix.—It is recommended in mercurial salivation.

ASTRINGENT INJECTION. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Acetate of Lead, two grains.
Water, one ounce.

Dissolve.—It is recommended at the commencement of gonorrhœa.

R. Acetate of Lead, one dram.
Spirit of Turpentine, five ounces.

Mix.—A little camphor may be added. This remedy, employed in chronic gonorrhœa, was called *divine* by HOFFMANN.

R. Acetate of Lead, one dram.
Water, six ounces.
Solution of Myrrh, two ounces.
Tincture of Opium, one ounce.

Mix.—For chronic gonorrhœa.

POTION AGAINST HOOPING-COUGH. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Acetate of Lead, from two to four grains

Rose Water, two ounces.
Syrup of Violets, two drams.

Mix.—It is recommended by ROBERT THOMAS, in the dose of a tea-spoonful, every four hours.

MYRRHOUS SATURNINE DECOCTION. (NIEMANN)

R. Acetate of Lead, one dram.
Distilled Water, six ounces.

Dissolve, and add,

Aqueous Tincture of Myrrh, two ounces.
Tincture of Opium, one ounce.

Mix.—FRANK extolled it in chronic menorrhœa.—It may be compared with PLENK's *Vulnerary Liquor* (BORIES), of which this is the formula.

R. Lime Water, one pound.
Burning Soot from an oven, one ounce.
Subcarbonate of Lead, half an ounce.

Boil the whole together for half an hour; then add,

Oil of Myrrh, half an ounce.

Mix.—It is probable that a little pyro-acetate of lime and pyro-acetate of lead is formed during the operation.

HEISTER'S DECOCTION.

Decoctum ad Fungos Articulorum seu *ad Lupias synoviales Heisteri.* (BRUNS.; SPIELMANN)

R. Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, six ounces.
Armenian Bole, one ounce.
Mastic, Myrrh, } of each, half an ounce.
Vinegar, two pounds.

Boil over a slow fire for half an hour.

It is applied as a fomentation.

BELL'S VEGETO-MINERAL WATER. (NIEMANN)

R. Acetate of Lead, half an ounce.
Vinegar, four ounces.
Distilled Water, two pounds.

Dissolve, and mix.

ASTRINGENT INJECTION. (SAUNDERS)

R. Acetate of Lead, half a dram.
Distilled Vinegar, one pound.
Rose Water, one pound and a half.

Dissolve.—To be used in uterine hæmorrhages.

SEDATIVE FOMENTATION. (PIERQUIN)

R. Acetate of Lead, Camphor, } of each, two ounces.
Oxycrat, six ounces.
Very cold Water, a sufficient quantity.

Dissolve and mix.

COMPOUND ALUMINOUS INJECTION. (PH. SYPH.)

R. Acetate of Lead, one dram.
Alum, half a dram.
Sulphate of Zinc, eighteen grains.
Distilled Water, sixteen ounces.

CAMPHORATED VULNERARY LIQUOR. (HAMB.; HERBIP.; PIERQUIN; SPIELMANN)

R. Acetate of Lead, two drams.
Distilled Water, one pound.
Spirit of Camphor, two ounces.

Dissolve and mix. (HAMB.)

R. Acetate of Lead, half a dram.
Camphor, dissolved in one ounce of alcohol, three ounces.

Add gradually shaking the vessel,

Spring Water, four pounds.

Preserve. (HERBIP.; PIERQUIN.; SPIELMANN)

VIRGIN MILK. (PIERQUIN)

R. Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, one ounce.
Subcarbonate of Lead, three drams.
Camphor, two scruples.

Dissolve these in

Vinegar, two ounces,

and add to the solution

Distilled Water of Solanum Nigrum,
Lettuce,
Water-Lily, } of each, three ounces.

Mix.—To be applied as a cosmetic, three or four times a day.

SEDATIVE ELECTUARY. (PIERQUIN)

R. Acetate of Lead, half a dram.
Nitrate of Potass, six drams.
Conserve of Dog-rose, two ounces.
Syrup of Maidenhair, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—It is extolled against salacity in both sexes.—Dose, half a dram, morning and evening, for eight days.—Laudanum and camphor may be added.

GARMANN'S ANTI-PHTHYSICAL TINCTURE. (WIRTEM.; NIEMANN)

R. Acetate of Lead, half an ounce.
Sulphate of Iron, three drams,

Vinegar, Alcohol, } of each, two ounces.
Rose Water, six drams.

Dissolve the acetate in the vinegar at a moderate heat, and add the pulverized sulphate; when the solution is effected, add the alcohol mixed with the rose water, and set it aside in a moderate temperature.

It is extolled by GARMANN, WEDEL, VOGEL, and others against the colliquative sweats and diarrhœas of consumptive patients; it has also been recommended to arrest gonorrhœa and nocturnal emissions.—Dose, from twenty to thirty drops. The compilers of WIRTEM. say of it, *caute tamen ubique, vel nunquam, adhibendum esse, censemus.* Some practitioners of the present day are far from sharing in this proper mistrust of it.

PROTO-GALLATE OF LEAD.

This salt is never prepared expressly, but it makes, at least most probably, the basis of the two following preparations

QUERCICO-SATURNINE LINIMENT.

Magna scytodepsicum ex Quercu, Linimentum saturnino-quercicum. (AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN)

R. Oak Bark, in powder, one ounce.
Spring Water, six ounces.

Boil down to one half; instil into the strained decoction.

Solution of Subacetate of Lead, half an ounce.

Filter, and preserve the precipitate under alcohol, without drying it.

AUTENRIETH extolled this substance as an application to excoriations produced by long lying in bed.

ASTRINGENT LOTION.

Lotio Quercûs saturnina. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Decoction of Oak Bark, } of each,
Saturnine Liquor, } six ounces.
Whites of Eggs, two.
Solution of Myrrh, two ounces.

Mix.—It is recommended to excoriations which threaten gangrene.

PROTO-OLEO-MARGARATE OF LEAD.

This name, under which we place all the plasters in which an intimate combination is effected between the protoxide of lead and the acid products produced by the re-action which the elements of fatty substances mutually undergo under the influence of heat, is not perfectly exact. Indeed the greater number of the plasters in question contain, besides oleate and margarate, stearate of lead, some of them caproate, perhaps also butyrate, and some sulphate and even acetate of lead. However it seems better that we should adopt it on account of its shortness, and because the two salts which it expresses are nearly always by far the most abundant.

The saturnine plasters are sometimes prepared with the semi-vitreous oxide, sometimes with the deutoxide, and sometimes with the subcarbonate of lead, which has determined us to rank them in three different divisions, to one or the other of which we have thought proper to refer those in which there enters two or even three of those saturnine compounds. It will be useful to bear in mind that, according to HAGEN, one part of oil is required to dissolve one of the subcarbonate, one and a half to dissolve one of the deutoxide, and two parts to dissolve one of the semi-vitreous oxide. The investigations of HENRI have shown us, 1st with respect to the fat bodies, that the oils which are naturally mucilaginous or which are rendered so artificially give plasters which are scarcely consistent, that of the olive deserves the preference over every other, and that lard does not seem to differ much from it in this respect; 2nd with regard to the oxides, that the deutoxide combines slowly and imperfectly, that the yellow oxide gives a mass without coherence, that the semi-vitreous oxide is the best adapted of all for the making of plasters, and that the English is better for use than that from Hamburgh.

I. *Prepared with Protoxide of Lead.*

SIMPLE PLASTER.

Emplastrum commune seu *diachylum* seu *Lithargyri* seu *Lithargyrii simplex* seu *Oxydi Plumbi semi vitrei* seu *Oxydi plumbici* seu *Plumbi.*

1. Simple Diachylon Plaster; *Emplastrum diachylum simplex* seu *Oxydi Plumbi mucilagineum.* (BRUNS.; HASS.; LIPP.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; SPIELMANN)

R. Mucilage of Fenugreek, } of each.
——— Linseed, } one pound.
——— Marshmallows Root, }
Olive Oil, three pounds.
Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, two pounds.

Boil the oil and oxide over a slow fire occasionally adding one or two ounces of spring water, and constantly stirring; then add the mucilages, and continue the slow ebullition till the mass has acquired the

proper consistence. (Bruns.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Spielmann)

Palat. gives the same formula, but requires only one pound and a half of the oxide.

R. Root of Marshmallows, } of each, half a pound.
Linseed, }
Water, eight pounds.

Infuse, boil, and express. Then

R. Of this mucilage, three pounds.
Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, two pounds.
Olive Oil, four pounds.

Boil the oil and oxide together, adding the mucilage gradually till a plaster is formed. (Hisp.)

R. White Plaster, } of each,
Emollient Plaster, } two pounds.

Melt together over a slow fire, and mix carefully. (Lipp.)

This variety of the simple plaster owes its Greek name of *diachylon* and its latin epithet of *mucilagineum*, to the mucilages which enter into its composition. It is fallen totally into disuse, but, by a very common abuse, the name of diachylon remains attached to the following variety, the only one now in use, although it does not contain a particle of mucilage.

2. Simple or common plaster; *Emplastrum simplex* seu *commune*. (Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Brugnatelli; Cadet de Gassicourt; Coxe; Swediaur; Van Mons)

Emplastrum Plumbi. (Lond.)

R. Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, in fine powder, five pounds.
Olive Oil, one gallon.
Water, two pints.

Boil together over a slow fire, constantly stirring, till the oil and oxide unite and become of the consistence of plaster. It will be necessary, however, to add a little boiling water, if that which was employed at the beginning is consumed before the end of the operation.

Emplastrum Lithargyri. (Dubl.)

R. Litharge, in powder, five pounds.
Olive Oil, nine pounds.
Boiling Water, two pints.

Mix at a high temperature, constantly stirring, till the oil and litharge unite and form a plaster, supplying from time to time any waste of water that may take place.

Emplastrum Oxydi Plumbi Semi-vitrei. (Edinb.)

R. Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, one part.
Olive Oil, two parts.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil, continually stirring, till the oil and oxide unite and form a plaster.

Amer.; Ant.; Austr.; Belg.; Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Ferr.; Ross.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; and Van Mons give the same formula as Edinb.

Swediaur prescribes one part of the oxide and four parts of the oil.—Hass.—four of oxide and seven of oil.—Genev.—four of oxide and two and a half of oil.—Van Mons—two of oxide and three of oil.—Lusit.—five of oxide and eight of oil.—Fenn.—four of oxide and three of oil.—Bavar.; Hann.; Olden.; Borus.; Sax.; and Suec.—five of oxide and nine of oil.

R. Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, six parts.
Lard, fifteen parts.

Proceed as above. (Pol.; Van Mons)

R. Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, } of each,
Olive Oil, } one
Lard, } part.

Heat slightly together, constantly stirring with a spatula; pour water upon the mass, and boil, constantly stirring, and replacing the water in proportion as it becomes evaporated, till no trace of the oxide is perceptible: then remove it from the fire, and knead it in fresh water. (Gall.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Cadet de Gassicourt)

Amst.; and Batav. prescribe two parts of lard, and three each, of oil and of oxide.

This plaster is very much used in surgical practice, principally for protecting from the action of the air, wounds and ulcers whose surfaces are not very irritable. It also enters into the composition of a great many other plasters.

SATURNINE BOUGIES.

Cereoli exploratorii, Candelæ cereæ, Specilla cerea. (Lipp.)

R. Simple Plaster, four ounces.

Melt over a slow fire, and add to it

Wax, one ounce and a half.
Olive Oil, three ounces.

Dip strips of linen into the mixture, and form bougies. (Lipp.; Van Mons)

R. Turpentine, one part.
White Wax, eight parts.
Simple Plaster, four parts.

Make bougies. (Van Mons)

SATURNINE CERATE. (Van Mons)

R. Simple Plaster, six parts.
White Wax, one half part.

Melt separately, mix, and add

Olive Oil, two parts and a half.

Mix.

ANODYNE PLASTER.

Emplastrum Sebi anodynum. (Hisp.)

R. Simple Plaster, one pound.
White Wax, six ounces.
Lard, four ounces.
Goat's Suet, two ounces.

Melt together.

By adding four ounces of olive oil we obtain what Hisp. calls *Ceratum anodynum.*

EPULOTIC PLASTER.

Emplastrum Oxydi Plumbi epuloticum. (Hisp.)

R. Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, } of each, three pounds.
Olive Oil,
Lard,

Boil with a sufficient quantity of water, constantly stirring, till the mass no longer adheres to the fingers; then add

White Wax, nine ounces.
Resin, six ounces.

Boil to the consistence of a plaster.

This scarcely differs from the simple plaster.

EPULOTIC SPARADRAP.

Tela emplastica epulotica, Sparadrapus pallidus. (Hisp.)

R. Epulotic Plaster, two pounds.
Yellow Wax, half a pound.

Melt, and spread the mass upon strips of linen.

ANTI-HÆMORRHOIDAL OINTMENT.

Unguentum ad Hæmorrhoides seu *ad Varices Ani.* (Sard.)

R. Fresh Root of Scrofularia, three ounces.
Leaves of White Henbane, three handfuls.
Fresh Butter, one pound and a half.
Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, two ounces.
Yolks of Eggs, two.

Boil the root and leaves slowly in the butter; after the consumption of the humidity, express, add the oxide, stir till perfectly cold, and finally incorporate the yolks of eggs.

ASTRINGENT PLASTER.

Emplastrum roborans seu *adstringens.* (Coxe; Swediaur)

R. Simple Plaster, two pounds.
Powdered Dragon's Blood, three ounces.
——— Olibanum, half a pound.

Mix.

BROWN SATURNINE CERATE.

Ceratum fuscum, Unguentum fuscum seu *Oxydi Plumbi fuscum* seu *Oxyduli Plumbi semi-vitrei adustum* seu *Acetatis Plumbi carbonatum* seu *matris* seu *dippurans.* (Ant.; Austr.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Lipp.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Niemann; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Olive Oil, five hundred parts.
Lard, } of each, two hundred and fifty parts.
Fresh Butter,
Mutton Suet,

Melt together, and add gradually

Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, two hundred and fifty parts.

Boil till the mass becomes of a blackish-brown colour; then add a melted mixture of

Yellow Wax, one hundred and eighty parts.
Black Resin, eighty parts.

Pour the mass into paper moulds. (Gall.; Niemann)

Form. Hôp. Fr. suppresses the butter, and doubles the quantity of the lard.

R. Lard, } of each, one part.
Fresh Butter,
Mutton Suet,

Boil together, and add

Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, one part.

Boil, constantly stirring, till the mass becomes of a brown colour; then add

Yellow Wax, one part.

Preserve when cold. (Bruns.; Sax.; Niemann; Spielmann)

R. Lard, } of each, two pounds.
Olive Oil,

Fresh Butter,
Yellow Wax, } of each, one pound.

Apply heat till the mixture begins to be carbonized, and add to it

Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, one pound,

constantly stirring with a wooden spatula; continue the application of heat till the mass becomes of a blackish-brown colour. (Ant.; Belg.)

R. Lard,
Yellow Wax,
Fresh Butter,
Mutton Suet, } of each, four ounces.
Olive Oil, one pound.
Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, four ounces.

Melt the fat substances over a slow fire; then add the oxide, and boil, constantly stirring, till the plaster becomes of a black colour. (Wirtem.)

Hisp.; and Genev. prescribe one pound of oil, and half a pound each, of lard, of butter, of wax, of goat's suet, and of the oxide. Brugnatelli—fifteen ounces of oil, and half a pound each, of lard, of butter, of wax, of mutton suet, and of the oxide.—Lipp.—six ounces of oil, and four each, of lard, of butter, of wax, of stag's suet, and of the oxide.

R. Lard, fourteen ounces.
Mutton Suet,
Yellow Wax,
Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, } of each, four ounces.

Boil till the mixture acquires a brown colour. (Austr.)

R. Lard,
Olive Oil, } of each, six ounces.
Yellow Wax, two ounces.

Add gradually to the melted and boiling mass

Powdered Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, two ounces.

Stop the boiling when the mass has become black. (Fuld.)

R. Simple Plaster,
Lard, } of each, three parts.
Yellow Wax, one part.

Melt together, and encrease the heat till the mass blackens. (Van Mons)

R. Simple Plaster, fourteen parts.

Boil it, constantly stirring, till it has acquired a brown tint, then add

Black Pitch, eight parts.
Mutton Suet, five parts.

Preserve. (Bavar.)

R. Nuremburgh Plaster, eight parts.
Olive Oil, five parts.

Heat till the mixture becomes brown. (Hann.)

This ointment is considered to be composed of oleate, margarate, stearate, acetate, and sometimes of caproate of protoxide of lead, incorporated with a very carbonated fat.

It is reputed emollient and maturative.

HJERNE'S PLASTER.

Emplastrum Hjerneri seu *saponaceo-plumbicum.* (Suec.)

R. Hard Potass-soap, scraped, ten parts.
Olive Oil, forty-five parts.

Melt the soap in the oil, and add

Powdered Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, eighteen parts.
——— Subcarbonate of Lead, nine parts.

Boil till the mass has acquired a brown colour; then add to it

Turpentine, one part and a half.

Mix.

DIAPALM PLASTER.

Emplastrum diapalmæ seu *diaphœnicon.* (Bruns.; Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Piderit; Spielmann; Van Mons)

R. Palm Oil, six parts.
Olive Oil, sixty-six parts.
Young Leaves of Oak, eight parts.

Boil to the consumption of the humidity. Add to the expressed liquid

Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, forty-eight parts.

Boil to the consistence of plaster, gradually adding water, holding in solution

Sulphate of Zinc, four parts.

Preserve. (Spielmann)

Bruns.; Sard.; and Wirtem. prescribe eight parts each, of lard, of olive oil, of oak leaves, and of the oxide, and one part of the sulphate dissolved in twelve of water. —Palat.—six of old lard, nine of palm or olive oil, nine of the oxide, and one of the sulphate dissolved in water.

R. Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, two pounds.
Lard, three pounds.

Boil, adding gradually,

Water, a sufficient quantity,

of which sixteen ounces contain one dram of alum in solution. (Piderit)

R. Olive Oil, nine parts.
Lard, six parts.
Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, nine parts.
Sulphate of Zinc, one part.

Make a plaster. (Van Mons)

The following, by SOUBEIRAN, is a more simple formula:

R. Simple Plaster, three thousand parts.
Sulphate of Zinc,
one hundred and twenty-eight parts.

Liquify the plaster, add the sulphate dissolved in water, and expose to a moderate heat, constantly stirring, till the water is totally evaporated.

It may be presumed that the object of the inventors of this plaster was to render it styptic: whence the precept originally given to stir it with a spatula of palm wood, esteemed astringent, then to put into it a decoction of palm fruit, and lastly a decoction of oak leaves: whence also the addition of sulphate of zinc, for which PIDERIT substitutes alum. However it may be, if the diapalm plaster really possesses any astringency, it must be in a very trifling degree. Its composition varies according to the formula which is followed in preparing it; but, with the exception of PIDERIT's, it contains sulphate of lead, with a variable quantity of oleate, margarate, and stearate of lead and of zinc. SARD.; and SPIELMANN erroneously give as an equivalent to this plaster, that which bore the name of *diachalciteos*, for in this latter the sulphate of zinc was replaced by an equal quantity of chalcitis, or of sulphate of iron calcined to redness.

GAULTHIER'S SPARADRAP.

Sparadrapum album, *Tela Gualthieri*. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Diapalm Plaster, Simple Plaster, Ceruss Plaster, } of each, one pound. half a pound.

Melt, and add

Powdered Florentine Iris, one ounce and a half.

Spread the mass upon strips of linen. (WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Simple Plaster, Gummy Diachylon Plaster, } of each, fifteen parts.
Yellow Wax, five parts.
Turpentine, three parts.

Melt in a water-bath, and spread upon linen. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

RED STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

Emplastrum comfortativum Vigonis seu *defensivum rubrum* seu *Ferri* seu *Oxydi Plumbi rubrum* seu *Oxydi Plumbi semivitrei cum Sulphate Ferri calcinato* seu *Oxydi Ferri rubri* seu *sticticum* seu *roborans* seu *stypticum* seu *Siliquarum*. (EDINB.; DUBL.; BATAV.; BRUNS.; VOL. II. HISP.; FERR.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; COXE; HENRI; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

Emplastrum Oxydi Ferri rubri. (EDINB.; COXE)

R. Plaster of Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, twenty-four parts.
White Resin, six parts.
Yellow Wax, Olive Oil, } of each, three parts.
Red Oxide of Iron, eight parts.

Triturate the red oxide of iron with the oil; then add the other ingredients melted, and mix.

Emplastrum Thuris. (DUBL.)

R. Litharge Plaster, two pounds.
Olibanum, half a pound.
Red Oxide of Iron, three ounces.

Melt the plaster and olibanum together, add the oxide, and stir to form a plaster.

R. Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, Deutoxide of Lead, Calamine, } of each, half a pound.
Linseed Oil, Olive Oil, } of each, one pound.

Boil over a very slow fire, constantly stirring, and adding gradually one pound of water holding in solution

Sulphate of Zinc, one ounce.

When the plaster has arrived at the required consistence, add

Resin, Yellow Wax, } of each, one pound.
Turpentine, Oil of Bay, } of each, half a pound.
Gum Ammoniac, Galbanum, Bdellium, Myrrh, Hepatic Aloes, Long Birthwort, Dragon's Blood, Hæmatitis, } of each, one ounce.

Mix. (BRUNS.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

R. Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, Deutoxide of Lead, Linseed Oil, Olive Oil, } of each, twelve ounces.

Boil to the consistence of a plaster, adding

Sulphate of Zinc, four ounces,

dissolved in water. When the boiling is finished, add,

Resin, } of each,
Wax, } twenty-four ounces.
Turpentine, twelve ounces.

Add to the mass when strained,

Powdered Gum Ammoniac, } of each, two ounces.
——— Galbanum,
——— Bdellium,
——— Myrrh,
——— Hepatic Aloes,
——— Mummy,
——— Root of Long Birthwort,
——— Dragon's Blood,
——— Hæmatitis,
Oil of Bay, twelve ounces.

Mix. (Spielmann)

R. Mucilage of Comfrey Root, six pounds.
Walnut Oil, four pounds.
Deutoxide of Lead, } of each, one pound.
Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, }
Calamine, four ounces.
Dragon's Blood, } of each, one ounce.
Colcothar, }
Alum, }
Root of Round Birthwort, one ounce and a half.

Boil the oxides and the calamine with the oil, gradually adding the mucilage, and incorporate in powder, when the mass is nearly cold. (Sard.)

R. Mucilage of Marshmallows Root, } of each, two pounds.
——— Comfrey Root, }
Oil of Myrrh,
Goat's Suet, } of each, one pound.
Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, }
Deutoxide of Lead, six ounces.
Turpentine, } of each, four ounces.
Mastic, }
Armenian Bole, }

Boil the oxides with the mucilages, suet, and oil; then add the turpentine, the bole, and finally the mastic. (Sard.)

R. Root and Leaves of Great Comfrey, } of each, four ounces.
Myrtle Berries,
Petals of Red Roses,
Tops of St. John's-wort,
Water, nine pounds.

Boil to the reduction of one third. Then

R. Olive Oil, four ounces.
Goat's Suet, one pound.
Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, two pounds.

Boil to the consistence of plaster, gradually adding the preceding decoction. Then melt in the mass,

Yellow Wax, one pound.
Turpentine, three ounces.

Boil sufficiently; and when the mass is half cold, add a mixture, in powder, of

Olibanum, } of each, two ounces.
Myrrh, }
Mastic, }
Dragon's Blood, three ounces.
Armenian Bole, four ounces.
Deutoxide of Lead, six ounces.

Mix well. (Hisp.)

R. Resin, eight ounces.
Yellow Wax, six ounces.

Add to the melted and strained mass,

Extract of Carob Bean, reduced to the consistence of honey, one pound.
Plaster of Deutoxide of Lead, four ounces.
Subcarbonate of Iron, six drams.

Mix. (Hisp.)

R. Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, twelve ounces.
Olive Oil, twenty-four ounces.

Boil to the consistence of plaster, and melt in the mass,

Yellow Wax, } of each,
Venice Turpentine, } two ounces.
Olibanum, }

When liquified, add,

Colcothar, three ounces.

Mix well. (Spielmann)

R. Yellow Wax, } of each, one part.
Resin, }

Melt, and add,

Simple Plaster, sixteen parts.

At the moment of its cooling, add,

Turpentine, one part

triturated, hot, with

Washed Colcothar, one part and a half.

Mix. (Van Mons)

R Simple Plaster, two pounds.
Resin, half a pound.
Yellow Wax, } of each, three ounces.
Olive Oil, }
Colcothar, eight ounces.

Add the oxide triturated with the oil to the two other substances melted together over a slow fire. (Batav.)

R. Simple Plaster, } of each, an equal part.
Gummy Diachylon Plaster,
Yellow Wax,
Olive Oil,
Colcothar,

Mix the oxide with a little oil, and incorporate it with the other ingredients melted together. (Henri)

R. Simple Plaster, two pounds.
Mutton Suet, sixteen ounces.

Melt and add,

Colcothar, two ounces.
Mix. (Ferr.)

IMPERIAL PLASTER.

Emplastrum Siliquarum imperiale. (Hisp.)

R. Plaster of Black Pitch, } of
——— Deutoxide of Lead, } each,
——— Opodeldoc (Form. of Hisp.), } four ounces.
Sulphuretted Plaster of Resin, } of each, two
Red Strengthening Plaster, } ounces.
Acetate of Lead, } of each, two drams.
Camphor, }
Red Oxide of Iron, half an ounce.

Melt the plasters together over a slow fire, and, before the mass becomes cold, add to it the three other ingredients in powder.

This farrago scarcely differs in effect, from the red strengthening plaster.

OPODELDOC PLASTER.

Emplastrum Collæ ad Herniam; Emplâtre fondant de Rustaing. (Hisp.; Wirtem.; Bories; Pierquin)

R. Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, two pounds.
Olive Oil, two pounds and a half.
Yellow Wax, one pound.
Chio Turpentine, } of each,
Oil of Bay, } four ounces.
Opoponax, two ounces and a half.
Bdellium, }
Gum Ammoniac, }
Sarcocolla, } of each,
Olibanum, } two ounces.
Mastic, }
Myrrh, }
Socotrine Aloes, one ounce.
Root of Birthwort, two ounces.
Camphor, three ounces.

Make a plaster. (Bories; Pierquin)

R. Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, one pound and a half.
Olive Oil, two pounds.

Boil over a slow fire, adding gradually,

Vinegar, } of each, four ounces,
Spring Water, }

till the mass has acquired a light brown colour. Add,

Yellow Wax, half a pound.
Turpentine, four ounces.

When cold, add a mixture, dissolved in vinegar and reduced to the consistence of honey, of

Gum Ammoniac, }
Bdellium, }
Galbanum, } of each, one ounce.
Opoponax, }

Then incorporate,

Powdered Round Birthwort, }
——— Long Birthwort, } of
——— Calamine, } each,
——— Olibanum, } one
——— Myrrh, } ounce.
——— Mastic, }
Oil of Bay, one ounce and a half.

Stir till perfectly cold. (Wirtem.)

R. Myrtle Berries, bruised, }
Earth Worms, washed in wine, } of each, six ounces.
Water, eight pounds.

Boil down to one half. Then

R. Of this Decoction, three pounds.
Olive Oil, two pounds.
Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, one pound.

Boil to the consumption of the humidity and to the consistence of a plaster; then add a melted and strained mixture of

Yellow Wax, one pound.
Black Pitch, nine ounces.
Resin, eighteen ounces.

Add further, a mixture, dissolved in vinegar and evaporated to the consistence of honey, of

Galbanum, } of each,
Gum Ammoniac, } four ounces.

When the mass is nearly cold, incorporate a mixture, in powder, of

Myrrh, }
Olibanum, }
Mastic, }
Goat's Blood, }
Glue, }
Root of Round Birthwort, } of each,
——— Long Birthwort, } three
——— Great Comfrey, } ounces.
——— Lesser Comfrey, }
Nutgalls, }
Armenian Bole, }
Gypsum, }
Mummy, }

Mix. (Hisp.)

This incongruous mixture, which resembles some of the formulæ for the red strengthening plaster, was considered discutient, resolvent, cicatrizive, and astringent.

OINTMENT OF THE TWELVE APOSTLES.

Unguentum Apostolorum seu *dodecapharmacum.* (Bruns.; Palat.; Wirtem.; Pierquin; Spielmann)

R. Turpentine, }
Resin, } of each,
Yellow Wax, } two ounces.
Long Birthwort, }
Olibanum, } of each,
Bdellium, } half an ounce.
Myrrh, }
Galbanum, }

Opoponax, } of each, two drams.
Verdigris, }
Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, nine drams.
Olive Oil, three pounds.

Boil the oil with the oxide over a slow fire, gradually adding two ounces of vinegar; then add the wax and resin melted together, and, when the mass is nearly cold, the turpentine; finally incorporate the other substances mixed and powdered. (Bruns.; Wirtem.; Spielmann)

R. Turpentine, } of each, fourteen drams.
Resin, }
White Wax, }
Gum Ammoniac, }
Long Birthwort, } of each, six drams.
Male Olibanum, }
Bdellium, }
Myrrh, } of each, four drams.
Galbanum, }
Opoponax, } of each, two drams.
Verdigris, }
Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, nine drams.
Olive Oil, three pounds.

Proceed as above. (Palat.)

Pierquin prescribes ten drams each, of turpentine, of gum ammoniac, and of resin, two ounces and a half of yellow wax, nine drams of semi-vitreous oxide, one ounce each, of round birthwort, of olibanum, and of bdellium, half an ounce each, of myrrh and of galbanum, two drams each, of opoponax, and of verdigris, and one pound and a half of olive oil.

Not being able to alter the number of the ingredients of this ointment without taking from it its claim to the name it bears, they have made amends for being so painfully constrained, by varying the proportions of the twelve ingredients.—The ointment, now justly forgotten, was formerly reputed detersive, anti-gangrenous, and cicatrizive.

DIVINE PLASTER.

Emplastrum divinum. (Wirtem.; Spielmann; Van Mons)

R. Verdigris, one part.
Simple Plaster, thirty-six parts.

Keep the mass over the fire till it becomes red; then add,

Gummy Diachylon Plaster, six parts.
Resin, two parts.
Myrrh, one part and a half.

Mix. (Van Mons)

R. Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, sixteen ounces.
Olive Oil, thirty-two ounces.
Verdigris, one ounce.

Boil, and add,

Yellow Wax, eight ounces.
Powdered Galbanum, } of each, two ounces.
——— Myrrh, }
——— Bdellium, }
——— Gum Ammoniac, three ounces.
——— Olibanum, } of each, one ounce.
——— Opopanax, }
——— Mastic, }
——— Root of Round Birthwort, }
——— Loadstone, one ounce and a half.

Mix. (Spielmann)

R. Semi-vitreous oxide of Lead, one pound and a half.
Olive Oil, three pounds.

Melt, and add,

Yellow Wax, eight ounces.
Powdered Loadstone, half a pound.
——— Gum Ammoniac, } of each, three ounces.
——— Galbanum, }
——— Opoponax, }
——— Bdellium, }
——— Myrrh, } of each, one ounce and a half.
——— Olibanum, }
——— Mastic, }
——— Verdigris, }
——— Round Birthwort, }
Turpentine, four ounces.

Mix carefully. (Wirtem.)

VIGO'S PLASTER.

Emplastrum Ranarum simplex seu *de Ranis* sine *Mercurio* seu *Vigonis sine Mercurio.* (Hisp.; Palat.; Wirtem.; Spielmann)

R. Oil of Chamomile, } of each, two ounces.
———Dill, }
———White Lily, }
Veal Fat, half a pound.
Frogs, six.
Earth Worms, washed, three pounds and a half.
Decoction of Dwarf Elder Root, } of each, two ounces.
———————Elicampane Root, }

Boil till the humidity has disappeared; then strain and boil with

Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, one pound.

Add to the mass,

Powdered Euphorbium, five drams.
——— Olibanum, ten drams.
——— Lemon-grass, } of each, half an ounce.
——— French Lavender, }
——— Mother-wort, }
Turpentine, two ounces.
Storax, one ounce and a half.
Viper's Fat, two ounces and a half.

Oil of Lavender, two ounces.
———Linseed, one ounce and a half.

Mix. (Palat.)

R. Live Frogs, ten.
—— Earth Worms, four ounces.
Herb of Lemon-grass, French Lavender, Mother-wort, of each, half an ounce.
Root of Elicampane, ——— Dwarf Elder, of each, three ounces.
White Wine, two pounds.
Vinegar, one pound and a half.

Boil slowly to the reduction of one half, and strain; add gradually to the liquor, a mass prepared with

Olive Oil, Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, of each, one pound.

Having removed the plaster from the fire, add,

Oil of Bay, Turpentine, Yellow Wax, of each, two ounces.
Powdered Olibanum, six drams.
——— Euphorbium, five drams.
Storax, Saffron, of each, half an ounce.

Mix. (Wirtem.; Spielmann)

R. Live Frogs, eighty.
Fresh Root of Dwarf Elder, ——— Burdock, of each, one pound and a half.
Vinegar, three pounds.
Water, nine pounds.

Macerate for two days; then boil to the reduction of one half. Then

R. Of the strained Decoction, five pounds.
Olive Oil, nine pounds.

Boil to the consumption of the humidity; remove from the fire, and add,

Lard, three pounds.
Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, six pounds.
Of the preceding Decoction, a sufficient quantity.

Boil till the mass no longer adheres to the finger. Then add,

Yellow Wax, three pounds.
Turpentine, two ounces.

Finally add to the mass when nearly cold,

Powdered Euphorbium, one ounce.

Mix. (Hisp.)

This plaster, once so celebrated, is now entirely disused. More complicated than the ancient simple diachylon, it does not differ from it in action, except by being more excitant.

DIABOTANUM PLASTER.

Emplastrum Oxydi Plumbi diabotanum seu *resolutivum*. (Hisp.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Spielmann)

R. The Roots and Fresh Herbs of Burdock, Ground Pine, Valerian, Angelica, Elicampane, Round Birthwort, Horse-radish, Wild Cucumber, Scrofularia, Sowbread, Lesser Celandine, of each, three ounces.
Juice of Hemlock, ——— Ormin, ——— Great Celandine, of each, four pounds.
Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, two pounds and a half.
Olive Oil, four pounds.
Yellow Wax, Turpentine, Resin, Tacamahac, Sulphur, of each, one pound.
Asphaltum, Olibanum Mastic, Myrrh, of each, six ounces.
Euphorbium, Camphor, of each, one ounce and a half.
Oil of Cloves, half an ounce.

Bruise the herbs and roots, pour the juices over them, and leave to macerate for two days; then, having boiled to the consumption of one half, express: boil the strained liquor to the proper consistence with the oil and oxide, constantly stirring; add the wax, resin, and turpentine, then the tacamahac, mastic, and euphorbium, and, finally, when cold, the other substances reduced to powder, and triturated with the oil of cloves. (Sard.)

R. Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, two pounds.
Olive Oil, four pounds.
Vinegar, a sufficient quantity.

Boil to the consistence of a plaster, adding towards the end, a liquified mixture of

Inspissated Juice of Hemlock, ——— Great Celandine, ——— Wild Cucumber, of each, two ounces.
Extract of Root of Elicampane, ——— Valerian, of each, half an ounce.

Boil for a few moments; then add a melted and strained mixture of

Yellow Wax, Resin, Turpentine, of each, half a pound.
Storax, three ounces.

Incorporate in mass when nearly cold,

Powdered Gum Ammoniac,	of each, three ounces.
——— Galbanum,	
——— Olibanum,	two ounces.
——— Mastic,	of each, one ounce.
——— Tacamahac,	
——— Bay Berries,	of each, six drams.
——— Root of Iris,	
——— Black Hellebore,	
——— Seeds of Cumin,	
Olive Oil,	three ounces.
Camphor,	half an ounce.

Mix. (Hisp.)

R. Fresh Herbs and Roots of Burdock, Butterbur, Marigold, Ground Pine, Lovage, Valerian, Angelica, Hemlock, Elicampane, Horse-radish, Wild Cucumber, Scrofularia, Lesser Houseleek, Great Celandine, Lesser Celandine, Gratiola, of each, three ounces.

Water, twenty pounds.

Boil to the consumption of one half; express, and add to the liquor,

Juice of Hemlock,	of each, two pounds.
——— Great Celandine,	
——— Ormin,	
——— Lesser Houseleek,	half a pound.

Evaporate to the consistence of extract. Then

R. Of this Extract, half a pound.

Galbanum, Gum Ammoniac, Opoponax, Sagapenum,	of each, four ounces,

the whole dissolved in vinegar of squill, and evaporated to the consistence of extract. Then

R. Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, one pound.

Oil of Earth worms,	of each, four ounces.
—— Puppies [*Petits chiens*],	
—— Melilot,	
—— Mucilage,	
Spring Water,	ten ounces.

Boil to the consistence of plaster; then gradually add to it, the extract mixed with the gums, and

Sublimed Sulphur, seven ounces and a half.

Powdered Roots of Florentine Iris, Sowbread, Ranunculus, Imperial Crown, Serpentaria, White Hellebore, of each, three drams.

Solomon's Seal, Asarum,	of each, half an ounce.
Long Birthwort, Round Birthwort, Clematis,	of each, one dram.
Bay Berries,	two drams.
Seeds of Angelica,	of each,
——— Cress,	three drams.
——— Cumin,	one ounce and a half.
Pigeon's Dung,	half an ounce.
Powdered Asphaltum,	of each, four ounces.
——— Olibanum,	
——— Mastic,	
——— Tacamahac,	six ounces.
——— Bdellium,	of each, one ounce and a half.
——— Myrrh,	

Then add gradually a melted mixture of

Yellow Wax, Resin,	of each, half a pound.

Finally incorporate,

Storax,	six ounces.
Camphor, dissolved in half an ounce of Oil of Cloves,	six drams.
Oil of Bricks,	ten drams.

Preserve. (Wirtem.; Spielmann)

This monstrous farrago, which owes its name to the great number of plants which enter into it, and which formerly equalled Vigo's plaster in reputation, was preferred by some to that as resolvent and discutient. It is now forgotten every where except in Spain.

II. *Prepared with the Deutoxide of Lead.*

Ointment of Deutoxide of Lead.

Unguentum magistrale seu *de Minio* seu *Oxydi Plumbi rubrum.* (Hisp.)

R. Deutoxide of Lead, five ounces.

Subcarbonate of Lead,	of each, one ounce and a half.
Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead,	
Rose Oil,	one pound and a half.

Boil a little, constantly stirring. Add

White Wax,	four ounces.

Stir till perfectly cold.

Opiate Resolvent Plaster. (Bories)

R. Linseed Oil, two pounds.

Deutoxide of Lead, Subcarbonate of Lead, Yellow Wax,	of each, eight ounces.
Turpentine,	three ounces.
Opium.	one ounce.

Make a plaster.—It is recommended for incipient scirrhous tumours.—It is to be renewed every eight days.

NUREMBURG PLASTER.

Emplastrum seu *Ceratum Noribergense* seu *Noricum* seu *tripharmicum* seu *Minii adustum* seu *Minii camphoratum.* (BRUNS.; DAN.; GALL.; HANN.; SARD.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Deutoxide of Lead, eight ounces.
Olive Oil, one pound.

Boil, constantly stirring, till the mass assumes a brown colour; add to this when half cold,

Yellow Wax, one ounce and a half,

and after the liquefaction of this

Camphor, triturated with a little oil, two drams.

Mix. (HANN.)

SPIELMANN prescribes twelve ounces of deutoxide, twenty-four ounces of rose oil, three ounces of wax, and two drams of camphor.—VAN MONS—sixteen ounces of deutoxide, twenty-four of olive oil, three of wax, and three drams of camphor.—CADET DE GASSICOURT—one pound three ounces and one dram of olive oil, four ounces three drams of deutoxide, one pound of wax, and six drams of camphor.—GALL.—six hundred parts of oil, three hundred of deutoxide, five hundred of wax, and twenty-four of camphor.—The two latter require a certain quantity of water to be added to the oil and oxide before boiling.

R. Deutoxide of Lead, one pound.
Oil of Rape, two pounds.

Boil constantly stirring, till the plaster becomes of a brown colour, and add

Camphor, triturated with alcohol, two drams.

Mix. (SAX.; NIEMANN)

This formula is by TROMMSDORF.

R. Deutoxide of Lead, eight ounces.
Vinegar, four ounces.
Rose Oil, one pound.

Boil to the consistence of a soft plaster, and add

Yellow Wax, one ounce and a half.
Camphor, two drams.

Mix. (SARD.; WIRTEM.)

DAN. prescribes one pound of deutoxide, half a pound of vinegar, two pounds of oil, one ounce and a half of wax, and two drams of camphor.—BRUNS.; and NIEMANN—one pound each of deutoxide and of vinegar, two pounds of oil, and one ounce and a half of camphor, with no wax.

This plaster is considered soothing and defensive. It is employed principally to accelerate the cicatrization of ulcers, and to protect parts irritated by long recumbence.

STAHL'S CAMPHORATED PLASTER. (SPIELMANN)

R. Olive Oil, twelve ounces.
Deutoxide of Lead, eight ounces.

Boil to the required consistence, and add to the mass when nearly cold,

Camphor, dissolved in a little oil, two ounces.

This plaster should be preferred to the preceding, as being more simple.

LEEK PLASTER. (BORIES)

R. Deutoxide of Lead, two pounds.
Olive Oil, four pounds.
Juice of Leeks, six pounds.

Boil to the required consistence, and add

Yellow Wax, one pound.
White Soap, two pounds.

Stir till perfectly cold.

ANGLO-SAXON PLASTER. (NIEMANN)

R. White Wax, } of each,
Deutoxide of Lead, } one pound.
Powdered Amber, } of each,
——— Camphor, } two drams.
——— Calcined Alum, }
Olive Oil, one pound.

Boil the oil till it acquires a reddish-brown colour; then add the deutoxide, continue the boiling, and when the mass has acquired the consistence of plaster, add the amber, and when cold, the camphor and alum.

It is extolled as an application to foul ulcers.

MAMMILLARY PLASTER. (PALAT.)

R. Plaster of Deutoxide of Lead,
——— Mucilage, } of each,
Powdered Deutoxide of Lead, } half an ounce.
——— Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, }
Oil of Lily,
—— Eggs,
—— Wild Cucumber, } of each,
—— Sesame, } one ounce.
Fresh Butter,
Spermaceti,
Camphor, half an ounce.

Make a plaster.—It is esteemed resolvent in engorgements of the breasts of nurses, and prevents fissures of the nipples.

DOYEN'S PLASTER. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Deutoxide of Lead, Oil of St. John's-wort, } of each one pound.
Resin, four ounces.
Olibanum, two ounces.
White Soap, half an ounce.

Make a plaster.

ANTI-ARTHRITIC PLASTER. (WIRTEM.)

R. Henbane Oil, Poppy Oil, Linseed Oil, } of each, four ounces.
Deutoxide of Lead, one pound.
Elder Water, half a pound.

Boil slowly to the consistence of plaster, and add

Venice Soap, three ounces.
Yellow Wax, two ounces.

It used formerly to be recommended to be applied to parts affected with pains and spasms.

MIRACULOUS PLASTER. (WIRTEM.)

R. Deutoxide of Lead, Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, } of each, half a pound.
Subcarbonate of Lead, two pounds.
Olive Oil. three pounds.

Boil slowly and add

Venice Soap, scraped, four ounces.

When the mass has become of the consistence of a plaster, add further.

Powdered Bay Berries, half an ounce.
——— Camphor, one ounce.

It was formerly considered,—and hence its name,—a sovereign remedy against old ulcers, and even against recent wounds. It does not sensibly differ from the following.

BARBETTE'S SAPONACEOUS PLASTER. (BRUNS.; HISP.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

R. Deutoxide of Lead Subcarbonate of Lead, } of each, four ounces.
Rose Oil, one pound.

Boil, constantly stirring, and adding a few ounces of spring water, to the consistence of a plaster; then throw into the mass,

Venice Soap, scraped, four ounces.

and when melted,

Camphor, triturated with alcohol, half an ounce.

Mix. (BRUNS.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

HISP. directs twelve ounces of deutoxide and six of subcarbonate to be mixed with thirty of oil, three of soap, dissolved in a sufficient quantity of water, to be added, and the mixture shaken so as to give it the appearance of a liniment; it is then to be boiled slowly, continually stirring and adding a little water from time to time; the humidity to be then entirely evaporated, one ounce and a half of wax to be added, and finally, when nearly cold, one ounce of camphor.

This plaster was considered discutient, resolvent, and anodyne; it used also to be applied to the abdomen, as a relaxant to children.

BALSAMIC PLASTER. (NIEMANN)

R. Olive Oil, three pounds.
Venice Soap, Deutoxide of Lead, Subcarbonate of Lead, } of each, one pound.
Castor, one ounce and a half.
Camphor, three ounces.

Mix.—For the secret of this plaster Catharine II. gave thirty thousand rubles. It was extolled in head-ache, blindness, deafness, rheumatism, tooth-ach, goitre, palsy, swelled breasts, cancer of the face, and a host of other affections. The advisers of the empress might have given a better direction to her munificence.

III. *Prepared with the Subcarbonate of Lead.*

PLASTER OF SUBCARBONATE OF LEAD.

Emplastrum Cerussæ seu *album coctum*, seu *e Plumbo compositum* seu *Subcarbonatis Plumbi*. (BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; FULD.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; SARD.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; NIEMANN; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Subcarbonate of Lead, four parts.
Olive Oil, three parts.

Boil, constantly stirring and adding hot water from time to time, till the subcarbonate is dissolved. (SPIELMANN)

BAVAR.; LIPP.; and SAX. prescribe two parts of subcarbonate and one part of oil.—VAN MONS—one of subcarbonate and one of oil. — POL. — nine of subcarbonate and six of lard.

R. Subcarbonate of Lead, one part.
Olive Oil, twelve parts.

Boil, constantly stirring, and adding water gradually, till the mass assumes the consistence of plaster; then add

White Wax, three parts.

Preserve when cold. (SWEDIAUR)

HANN.; OLDEN.; BORUS.; and NIEMANN prescribe eight parts of subcarbonate, one part of wax, and eight parts and a half of oil.—HERBIP.—eight of subcarbonate four of wax, and one of oil.—BRUNS.; PALAT.; and WIRTEM.—eight of subcarbonate, one of wax, and six of oil.—DAN.—eight of subcarbonate, one of wax, and four of oil.—SARD.—four of subcarbonate, one of wax,

and four of oil.—FULD. — twelve of subcarbonate, one of wax, and ten of oil.—VAN MONS—four of subcarbonate, one of wax, and six of oil.

R. Subcarbonate of Lead, one part.
Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, two parts.
Olive Oil, four parts.

Boil with a sufficient quantity of water, and add

White Wax, melted, one part.

Mix. (VAN MONS)

R. Simple Ointment, five parts.
Olive Oil, one half part.

Soften over a slow fire, and add

Subcarbonate of Lead, one part.

Stir till cold. (BELG.)

This plaster is considered desiccative and sedative.

PLASTER OF FROG'S SPAWN.

Emplastrum de Spermate Ranarum. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Frog's Spawn, } of each, three pounds.
Olive Oil, }
Subcarbonate of Lead, four pounds and a half.
White Wax, one pound.
Alum, four ounces.
Turpentine, two drams.
Camphor, one ounce.

Make a plaster. (PALAT.)

R. Oil of Frog's Spawn, } of each,
Subcarbonate of Lead, } five pounds.

Boil till the subcarbonate is dissolved, adding a little water and vinegar to prevent the mass from burning. Withdraw it from the fire, and add

Alum, five ounces.
Camphor, triturated with Alcohol, one ounce.

Mix well. (WIRTEM.)

SPIELMANN prescribes sixty parts of the oil of frog's spawn, eighteen of subcarbonate, six of alum, and two of camphor.

This plaster differs but little from the preceding in its action: if that is nearly disused now, this is still more completely forgotten.

COMPOUND PLASTER OF SUBCARBONATE OF LEAD.

Emplastrum Plumbi Subcarbonatis compositum. (AMER.; COXE)

R. Subcarbonate of Lead, one pound.
Olive Oil, two pounds.
Yellow Wax, four ounces.
Simple Diachylon Plaster, one pound and a half.
Powdered Iris, nine ounces.

Boil the oil and the subcarbonate in a little water, constantly stirring, till perfectly incorporated; then add the wax and plaster, and, when melted, stir in the powder.

COMPOUND CERATE OF SUBCARBONATE OF LEAD. (AMER.; COXE)

R. Compound Plaster of Subcarbonate of Lead, five parts.
Olive Oil, one part.

Melt the plaster, and add the oil, constantly stirring till the mass is cold.

OINTMENT OF SUBCARBONATE OF LEAD.

Unguentum Carbonatis Plumbi.

R. Simple Ointment, five parts.
Carbonate of Lead, one part.

Mix. (EDINB.)

R. Ointment of White Wax, one pound.
Carbonate of Lead, in fine powder, two ounces.

Make an ointment. (DUBL.)

RICOUR'S OINTMENT. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Rose Oil, twelve ounces.
White Wax, eight ounces.
Subcarbonate of Lead, four ounces.
Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, two ounces.

Boil, and add

Balsam of Peru, half an ounce.

Mix.—It is recommended to indolent ulcers.

EMPLASTRUM BENEDICTUM.

Emplastrum Carbonatis Plumbi ustum. (HISP.; PALAT.)

R. Olive Oil, one pound and a half.
Root of Sweet Flag, one ounce.
——— Iris, } of each,
——— Marshmallows, } six drams.

When the oil begins to boil, throw into it the roots cleaned and sliced, and boil till the liquor becomes black; then remove it from the fire, and add

Subcarbonate of Lead, half an ounce.
Prepared Tutty, six drams.

Boil again to the consistence of plaster, and add

Yellow Wax, half an ounce.
Balsam of Peru, one dram and a half

Mix. (PALAT.)

Hisp. prescribes three pounds of oil, two ounces each, of marshmallows root and of root of sweet flag, three ounces of root of iris, six ounces of subcarbonate, three ounces of semi-vitreous oxide of lead, no tutty, four ounces of yellow wax, and half an ounce of balsam.

POCGEREBÆ CORTEX.

Bruns.

An American bark, in quilled pieces the size of which varies from that of a goose-quill to that of the finger, hard, compact, solid, straight or curved, rugose, and of a deep brown externally, brown internally, inodorous, and of a weak and astringent taste.

PODOPHYLLUM PELTATUM, Willd.—MAY APPLE.

Amer.; Coxe.

A plant of North America. (*Polyandria Polygynia*, Linn.; *Podophyllaceæ*, Cand.)

The root is employed. It is of the diameter of the finger.—It is an excellent purgative in the dose of twenty grains.

EXTRACT OF MAY APPLE.

R. Root of May Apple, one pound.
Alcohol, four pounds.
Water, ten pints.

Macerate the root for four days in the alcohol; then boil it in the water till this is reduced to two pints: evaporate separately the two liquors, then mix them, and evaporate slowly to the proper consistence.

POLANISIA DODECANDRA, Cand.—BASTARD MUSTARD.

Synonime:—Mosambe dodécandre, Fr.

Coxe.

A plant of the East Indies. (*Tetradynamia Siliquosa*, Linn.; *Capparideæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Bart. Flor. N. Amer. t. 1. XXII)

The root is reputed anthelmintic.

POLYGALA.

Four species of this genus of plants are indicated in pharmacopœias.

1. *Polygala amara*, Linn.—Milkwort.

Synonimes:—Polygala amer, Fr.; Bittere Kreuzwurz, Kreutzbleumenkraut, Milchblume, Germ.; Vstawae, Zezhulka, Mudatka, Bohem.; Korsblomster, Dan.; Poligala lechera, Span.; Kruisbloem, Dut.; Poligala, Ital.; Wyczka, Pol.; Poligata leitera, Port.; Jungfrumariælin, Swed.

Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann; Zarda.

A plant of Europe. (*Diadelphia Octandria*, Linn.; *Polygaleæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Jacq. *Fl. Austr.* V. t. 412)

The root (*Radix Polygalæ amaræ*) is employed. It is hard, almost ligneous, and filamentous. It is yellowish without, whitish within, inodorous, and of a taste at once bitter and sweetish.

The entire plant is usually gathered on account of the smallness of the roots, but it is seldom met with in commerce, the *P. vulgaris* being almost always substituted for it.

It is tonic, and is reputed pectoral. It has been much extolled in pulmonary phthisis.—Dose of the powder, half a dram.

2. *Polygala vulgaris*, Linn.

Synonimes : — Polygala commun, Fr.; Kreutzblumen, Germ. Amst.; Gall.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin.

A plant of Europe. (*Diadelphia Octandria*, Linn.; *Polygaleæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Jacq. *Fl. Austr.* V. 413)

The root and herb (*Radix et Herba Polygalæ vulgaris* seu *Ambarvalis*) are employed.

They are generally gathered together. They are said to be less active than those of the *P. amara*, though that appears to be merely a variety of it, and is smaller than it by one half in all its parts.

3. *Polygala Seneka*, Linn.—Seneka, Rattle Snake Root.

Synonimes :—Polygala de Virginie, Senega, Seneka, Fr.; Klapperschlangenwurzel, Senegawurz, Germ.; Indyczk Wirginiansky, Pol. Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Paris; Spielmann.

A plant of North America. (*Diadelphia Octandria*, Linn.; *Polygaleæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Linn. *Amœn. acad.* 2. p. 139. t. 2)

The root (*Radix Senegæ* seu *Senekæ* seu *Polygalæ Virginianæ*) is employed. It is contorted, nodose, branching, furnished with a greyish and resinous bark covering a whitish parenchyma. It has a feeble and nauseous odour, and a taste at first sweet, then bitter and acrid, exciting a flow of saliva.

It contains, according to Peschier, three peculiar principles, *Polygaline* or *Senegine* (Gehlen), *Isolusine*, and *Polygalic Acid*.

It is excitant, diuretic, deobstruent, and emetic and purgative in a large dose.—Dose of the powder, from ten grains to half a dram.

4. The last species is the *Polygala rubelia*, Willd.

Amer.; Coxe.

PECTORAL SPECIES. (Hann.)

R. Root of Polygala, half an ounce.
Flowers of Leopard's Bane, two drams.

Cut, and mix.

DEOBSTRUENT POWDER.

Pulvis resolvens anti-phlogisticus. (Fuld.)

R. Root of Seneka, } of each,
Nitrate of Potass, } one dram.

Mix.—Dose, from a scruple to half a dram.

RESOLVENT PILLS. (Niemann)

R. Root of Seneka, any quantity.
Mucilage of Tragacanth,
a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of two grains each.—Dose, one pill every two hours.—Wendt extols them in procuring the resolution of hypopyon.

BITTER PECTORAL POTION. (Ratier)

R. Root of Polygala, two drams.
Simple Syrup, two ounces.
Water, four ounces.

Infuse, and mix.

PECTORAL ELECTUARY.

Electuarium Polygalæ amaræ. (Augustin)

R. Powdered Root of Polygala amara, half an ounce.
Honey, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, a tea spoonful daily, in chronic affections of the bronchiæ.

EXTRACT OF POLYGALA AMARA. (Herbip.)

R. Polygala, any quantity.

Boil in a sufficient quantity of water for an hour, and express; having set aside and decanted the liquor, evaporate it to the consistence of thick honey.

EXTRACT OF SENEKA.

Extractum Senegæ Radicis. (Fuld.; Borus.; Sax.)

R. Root of Seneka, one pound.
Proof Spirit, six pounds.

Digest for a few days in a moderate heat; then filter the tincture, and evaporate it to the consistence of honey: boil the residue with

Water, three pounds.

Having expressed and evaporated the decoction, mix the two extracts, and continue to evaporate them to the proper consistence. (Fuld.)

R. Root of Seneka, two parts.
Alcohol, three parts.
Water, nine parts.

Digest for twenty-four hours; then distil off the alcohol, and evaporate the remainder to the consistence of extract. (Borus.; Sax.)

Dose, from six to fifteen grains.

TINCTURE OF SENEKA.

Tinctura seu *Essentia Senegæ.* (Hann.; Van Mons)

R. Root of Seneka, one part.
Proof Spirit, six parts.

Infuse for several days without heat. (Van Mons)

Hann. prescribes five ounces of root and two pounds of alcohol.—Dose, thirty drops, several times a day.

INFUSION OF POLYGALA AMARA. (Ratier)

R. Root of Polygala amara, half an ounce.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Infuse, and strain.

It is tonic, and is recommended as drink, in low fevers.

DECOCTION OF POLYGALA AMARA. (Hisp.; Fuld.; Niemann)

R. Root of Polygala amara, one ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain two pounds of strained decoction. (Hisp.)

Niemann prescribes two ounces of polygala and three pounds of water, reduced to one half.

R. Root of Polygala amara, one ounce and a half.
Water, eighteen ounces.

Boil down to two thirds, and add to the strained decoction

Oxymel, two ounces.

Mix. (Fuld.)

It is recommended in pulmonary phthisis.—Dose, from four to six ounces, several times a day.

DECOCTION OF SENEKA.

Decoctum Senegæ seu *Polygalæ Senegæ.* (Lond.; Edinb.; Amer.; Fuld.; Genev.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Ellis; Niemann; Saunders; Swediaur)

R. Root of Seneka, one ounce.
Water, two pints.

Boil down to one pint. (Lond.; Edinb.)

Amer.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Brugnatelli; and Coxe give the same formula.

Niemann prescribes three ounces of the root and two pounds of water, reduced to one-third.—Fuld.; and Genev.—one ounce of root, and one pound and a half of water, reduced to one pound.

R. Root of Seneka, one ounce.
Water, two pounds.

Boil down to one pound; then strain, and add

Simple Syrup, one ounce.

Mix. (Saunders; Swediaur)

R. Root of Seneka, one ounce.
——— Liquorice, half an ounce.
Water, one pound and a half.

Boil down to one pound. (Ellis)

It is excitant, and is recommended in catarrhal affections of the lungs, arthrodynia, and dropsies.—Dose, two ounces, twice a day; or half an ounce may be given every hour till stools are obtained.

SYRUP OF SENEKA.

Syrupus Senegæ. (Amer.; Fenn.; Hann.; Pol.; Borus.; Suec.; Coxe; Niemann; Van Mons)

R. Root of Seneka, one ounce.
Boiling Water, one pound and a half.

Boil down to ten ounces; strain, and add

White Sugar, one pound and a half.

Make a syrup. (Fenn.; Hann.; Pol.; Borus.; Suec.; Niemann)

R. Root of Seneka, one part.
Water, twelve parts.

Infuse in a moderate heat, in a covered vessel, for several hours; then add to the slightly expressed liquor

White Sugar, eighteen parts.

Make a syrup. (Van Mons)

R. Root of Seneka, four ounces.
Water, one pound.

Boil to the consumption of one half, and add to the decanted liquor,

Sugar, one pound.

Make a syrup. (Amer.; Coxe)

GLYCYRRHIZED SYRUP OF POLYGALA.

Syrupus Senegæ cum Liquiritia. (Augustin)

R. Tincture of Extract of Liquorice, one dram.
Syrup of Seneka, one ounce.

Mix.—Dose, a tea-spoonful, every hour.

MOSCHATED SYRUP OF SENEKA.

Syrupus Senegæ moschatus. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Syrup of Seneka, three ounces.
Gum Ammoniac, triturated with mucilage, one scruple.
Musk, ten grains.
Tincture of Extract of Liquorice, from fifteen to twenty drops.

Mix.—A spoonful every hour.

PECTORAL DECOCTION. (HAMB.; BRERA; RATIER)

R. Root of Seneka, } of each,
Iceland Moss, } half an ounce.
Spring Water, sixteen ounces.

Boil over a slow fire, till reduced to ten ounces. Add to the strained liquor,

Glycyrrhized Honey, one ounce.

Mix. (HAMB.)

R. Root of Polygala amara, three ounces.
Herb of Coltsfoot, } of each,
——— Veronica, } one ounce.
Water, three pounds.

Boil down to two thirds. (RATIER)

Dose, three or four ounces, several times a day.—It may be sweetened with sugar or honey.

DIURETIC DECOCTION. (HAMB.)

R. Root of Seneka, half an ounce.
Squill, one scruple.
Spring Water, twelve ounces.

Boil down to two thirds; strain, and add,

Nitric Spirit of Æther, two drams.
Tincture of Opium, two scruples.
Glycyrrhized Honey, one ounce.

Mix.

EMMENAGOGUE DECOCTION. (ELLIS)

R. Root of Seneka, one ounce.
Orange Peel, two drams.
Water, one pound.

Boil down to two thirds with the root, then add the peel, and strain after a short time.—Dose, four ounces daily, in amenorrhœa.

PECTORAL POTION.

Decoctum pectorale corroborans, Haustus pectoralis incitans. (AUGUSTIN; BRERA)

R. Root of Seneka, two drams.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain six ounces of decoction. Strain, and add,

Oxymel of Squill, one ounce.

Mix. (BRERA)

R. Root of Seneka, two drams.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain eight ounces of decoction. Strain and add,

Camphor, triturated with mucilage, one dram.

Mix. (BRERA)

R. Root of Seneka, two drams.
Boiling Decoction of Cinchona, a sufficient quantity

to obtain seven ounces of infusion. Add to it when strained,

Camphor, triturated with mucilage, half a dram.
Sulphuric Æther, thirty drops.
Syrup of Orange Peel, } of each,
——— Marshmallows, } one ounce.

Mix. (BRERA)

R. Root of Seneka, from half a dram to one dram.
——— Liquorice, two drams.
Boiling Water, three ounces.

Infuse, and add when strained,

Paregoric Elixir, one dram.
Syrup of Marshmallows, half an ounce.

Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

Dose, one spoonful.

POLYGONATUM ANGULOSUM, DESF.—SOLOMON'S SEAL.

SYNONIMES: — Sceau de Salomon, FR.; Weisswurz, Weisswurzelthal blume, GERM.; Salomon's segel, DAN.; Selli de Salomon, SPAN.; Salomons zege, DUT.; Sigillo de Salomone, ITAL.; Kokoryczka, POL.; Scella di Salomee, PORT.; Salomon's Sigil, SWED.

BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; WIRTEM.; BERGIUS; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

A plant which is met with in nearly every part of Europe. (*Hexandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Asparagineæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 171)

The root (*Radix Sigilli Salominis* seu *Polygonati majoris* seu *latifolii* seu *vulgaris* seu *Geniculatæ* seu *Genicellæ*) is employed. It is articulated, long, rather fibrillous, whitish without, white within, and of about the diameter of the little finger. It presents a kind of seal-print on its joints. Its odour, rather disagreeable, disappears by desiccation. Its taste is sweetish, mucilaginous, and rather acrid.

POLYGONUM.

Five species of this genus are employed in medicine:

1. *Polygonum aviculare*, Linn.—Knotgrass.

Synonimes:—Renouée, Centinode, Fraînasse, Fr.; Vogelknœterich, Vogelwegetritt, Weggrass, Germ.; Varkengross, Dut.

Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A common plant of *Europe*. (*Octandria Trigynia*, Linn.; *Polygoneæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 468)

The herb (*Herba Centumnodiæ* seu *Centinodiæ* seu *Polygoni* seu *Sanguinariæ* seu *Sanguinalis*) is employed. It consists of a nodose, branching, smooth stem, having alternate, lanceolate, nearly sessile, entire, smooth leaves. It is destitute of odour, but has a sharp and astringent taste.

2. *Polygonum Persicaria*, Linn.—Spotted Persicaria.

Synonimes:—Persicaire douce, Fr.; Gemeiner Knœterich, Germ.; Loppegræs, Dan.; Persicaria monchada, Span.; Persenkruid, Dut.; Pessigueira, Port.; Rœknesva, Swed.

Hisp.; Gall.; Spielmann.

A plant of Europe. (*Fig.* Œd. *Fl. Dan.* t. 702)

The herb (*Herba Persicariæ minoris*) is employed. It consists of a round, fistulous, redish, nodose, branching stem, and of alternate, lanceolate, petiolated leaves. Its taste is slightly acid and rather saline.

It was formerly esteemed vulnerary.

3. *Polygonum Hydropiper*, Linn.

Synonimes:—Persicaire poivrée, P. brulante, P. âcre, Poivre d'eau, Piment brulant, Fr.; Bitterknœterich, Wasserpfefferknœterich, Germ.

Gall.; Genev.; Bergius; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A plant of Europe. (*Fig.* Blackw. *Herb.* t 119.)

The (*Herba Hydropiperis* seu *Persicariæ urentis* seu *Mercurius terrestris*) is employed. It consists of a smooth, round, nodose, branching stem, and of alternate lanceolate leaves. It is destitute of odour, but has an exceedingly acrid, burning, and peppery taste.

When fresh, it acts as a rubefacient, applied to the skin.

DIURETIC SPECIES.

Species pro Infuso diuretico. (Augustin)

R. Leaves of Spotted Persicaria, Root of Wild Rush, } of each, half an ounce.
Leaves of Parsley, Herb of Hyssop, Cinnamon, Orange Peel, Anise, } of each, one dram.

Cut and mix.

4. *Polygonum Bistorta*, Linn.—Bistort, Snakeweed.

Synonimes:—Bistorte, Fr.; Natterknœterich, wiesenknœterich, Natterwurzknœterich, Germ.; Slangeurt, Dan.; Bistorta, Ital.; Port.; and Span.; Naterwortel, Slangenwortel, Hartstongue, Dut.; Wezownik, Pol.; Ormrot, Swed.

Dubl.; Edinb.; Amst.; Batav.; Belg.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Lusit.; Ross.; Sax.; Herbip.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Paris; Piderit; Spielmann.

A plant common to nearly all Europe. (*Fig.* Flore Medic. II. 71.)

The root (*Radix Bistortæ* seu *Colubrinæ* seu *Serpentariæ vulgaris* seu *rubræ*) is employed. It is of about the length of the finger, hard, subcylindrical, twice or thrice twisted, marked with annular intersections, furnished with numerous fibrillæ, of a blackish-brown colour without, and reddish or rose coloured within. It is destitute of odour or nearly so, but its taste is austere and very astringent, particularly in the fresh state.

It contains much tannin and starch, gallic acid, and oxalic acid.

It is powerfully astringent.—Dose, of the powder, from half a dram to one dram; of the juice, from two to three ounces.

EXTRACT OF BISTORT.

Extractum Bistortæ. (Hisp. ; Palat.; Sard.)

R. Root of Bistort, sliced, one pound.
Boiling Water, six pounds.

Digest for three days; then boil slightly; evaporate the strained decoction to the consistence of an extract. (Palat.)

Sard. directs the infusion to be reduced to two thirds before straining and evaporating it.

R. Root of Bistort, sliced, two pounds.
Water, twenty pounds.

Infuse for twenty-four hours in a warm place, then boil a little, and strain; boil the residue with a fresh quantity of water, till reduced to eight pounds, and strain. Mix, set aside, and decant the liquors; then evaporate it, first over a slow fire, and then in a water-bath. (Hisp.)

Dose, from a scruple to a dram.

DECOCTION OF BISTORT. (Ratier)

R. Root of Bistort, one ounce.
Water, two pounds.

Boil, and strain.

It is prescribed as an astringent in internal passive hæmorrhages.

ASTRINGENT LAVEMENT. (Ratier)

R. Root of Bistort, one ounce.
Poppy Heads, half an ounce.
Water, two pounds.

Infuse.—It is used in chronic diarrhœa and dysentery.

STOMACHIC POTION. (Ratier)

R. Bistort, one dram.
Rob of Elder, three drams.
Simple Syrup, one ounce.
Water, four ounces.

Infuse, and strain.

ASTRINGENT POTION. (Ratier)

R. Root of Bistort, two drams.
Syrup of Quince, one ounce.
Tincture of Catechu, two drams.
Water, four ounces.

Infuse, and strain.

5. *Polygonum Fagopyrum*, Linn.—Buckwheat.

Synonimes: — Sarrazin, Blé noir, Fr.; Heydenkorn, Gemeiner Buchweizen, Germ.

Gall.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Spielmann.

A plant of Asia Minor. (*Fig.* Mart. *Fl. Russ.* t. 46)

The seed (*Semen Fagopyri* seu *Tritici fagini*) is employed. It is triangular, smooth, of the size of a hemp-seed, of a blackish-brown colour, and ferruginous taste.

POLYPODIUM VULGARE, Linn.—COMMON POLYPODY.

Synonimes: — Polypode commun, Fr.; Engelsüsstapfelfarren, Engelsuss, Süssfaren, Tupfelfarren, Germ.; Osladyc, Bohem.; Engelsœdl, Dan.; Polipodio, Span.; Engelzœd, Dut.; Felce quercina, Ital.; Raprotka, Pol.; Stensœta, Swed.

Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Bavar.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

A common plant of Europe. (*Cryptogamia*, Linn.; *Filices*, Juss.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. V. 278)

The stock, improperly called the root (*Radix Polypodii* seu *Filiculæ dulcis*) is employed. It is hard, thick, ligneous, covered with numerous reddish, membranous scales, and furnished with blackish fibres. It is nearly inodorous; its taste, at first saccharine, is bitter, nauseous, and slightly astringent.

It contains, according to Bucholz, saccharine matter, gum, resin, oil, and starch.

It is feebly astringent, and is especially recommended in catarrhal disorders. It is also employed against worms, and forms the basis of Herrenschwand's remedy. —Dose, one or two drams of the powder.

POLYPORUS OFFICINALIS, Mic.—AGARIC, FUNGUS OF THE LARCH.

Synonimes: — Agaric blanc, Fr.; Lærchen-schwamm, Germ.; Bjla drjnowa hauba, Bohem.; Agarico del alcerce, Span.; Lorkenswam, Dut.; Agarico del tarice, Ital.; Gebka modrzewowa, Pol.; Lærkeswamp, Swed.

Amst.; Bavar.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Piderit; Saunders; Spielmann; Zarda.

A parasitical mushroom (*Agaricus albus* seu *Fungus Laricis*) which grows at the base and middle of the trunk of the larch. (*Fig.* Flore Medic. l. 6)

It forms irregular masses, usually conical, triangular; slightly convex, marked with fawn-coloured zones, and brown or orange coloured above, of a yellowish-white and furnished with very small pores underneath. Its substance is yellowish-white and tenacious.

It is prepared for use by removing its exterior, which is very bitter, exposing it to the sun for several weeks, and then beating it with a mallet. It then appears white, light, of a homogeneous texture, and friable. It is without odour; its taste is first vapid and farinaceous, but soon becomes bitter, acrid, and nauseous.

In one thousand parts it contains, according to Bucholz, five hundred of resin, thirty of a bitter principle, sixty of gummo-mucous matter, and three hundred and six of fibrine. The resin constitutes its active principle.

It is purgative, but not much used now. —Dose, ten grains.

TROCHISCS OF AGARIC.

Agaricus trochiscatus, Trochisci de Agarico. (Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.)

R. Agaric, eight parts.
Gum Tragacanth, one part.

Reduce the gum to thick mucilage with a sufficient quantity of water, then add the agaric, and make a soft mass, to be divided into trochiscs divisible into a very fine powder. (Gall.)

R. Agaric, four ounces.
White Wine, a sufficient quantity

Triturate together, and form the paste into trochiscs. (Hisp.)

Bruns.; Palat.; and Wirtem. prescribe wine in which ginger has been infused. —Wirtem. adds besides, a little gum tragacanth, and recommends the trochiscs to be made in winter, that they may be the whiter.—Sard. prescribes three ounces of agaric, one dram of ginger, and a sufficient quantity of mucilage of tragacanth.

DRASTIC POTION. (Bories; Pierquin)

R. Trochiscs of Agaric, Senna, Indian Jalap, } of each, one dram.
Supertartrate of Potass, Socotrine Aloes, } of each, fifteen grains.
Cinnamon Powder, twelve grains.
Boiling Water, six ounces.

Infuse for twelve hours; then strain, and add,

Syrup of Buckthorn, one ounce.

Mix.

AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF AGARIC. (Gall.)

R. Agaric, one pound.
Cold Water, four pounds.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, occasionally shaking, and strain; macerate the residue in fresh water, and strain again. Mix the liquors, and evaporate in a water-bath, to the consistence of extract.

ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT OF AGARIC. (Hisp.; Wirtem.)

R. Agaric, one pound.
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Digest for three days in a covered vessel and in a warm place; then express, and distil off the alcohol slowly by the heat of a water-bath, (Wirtem.)

Hisp. directs one pound of agaric to be digested for twelve hours in eight pounds of boiling water and four ounces of alcohol; then to boil for two hours, to express the liquor when half cold, to set it aside to depurate, and finally to evaporate it, first at the open fire, and then in a water-bath.

This extract is preferable to the preceding and is much more active.—Dose, from fifteen grains to a scruple. It is seldom given alone, but combined with other substances.

POLYTRICHUM COMMUNE, Linn.—GREAT GOLDEN MAIDENHAIR,

Synonimes : — Polytric commun, Fr. ; Goldner Wiederthorn, Güldenwiederthorn, Güldenhaarmoos, Germ. ; Guldhaar, Dan. ; Golden Wederhood, Dut. ; Biærmossa, Swed.

Bruns. ; Gall. ; Wirtem. ; Bergius ; Guibourt ; Murray and Gmelin ; Spielmann.

A plant common in all Europe. (*Cryptogamia*, Linn. ; *Musci*, Juss. ; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 415)

The herb (*Herba Adianthi aurei* seu *Polytrichi aurei* seu *Muscus capillaceus major*) is employed. It consists of a simple, proliferous stem, and of linear, lanceolated, toothed leaves. It has neither odour, nor taste.

It is feebly astringent.

POPULUS.

Three species of this genus of plants are mentioned in pharmacopœias.

1. *Populus balsamifera*, Linn. — Balsam Tree.

Synonimes : — Peuplier baumier, Fr. ; Balsamespe, Germ. ; Balsam Popelier, Dut.

Gall. ; Form. Hôp. Fr. ; Lipp. ; Sax. ; Bergius ; Guibourt ; Murray and Gmelin ; Piderit.

A tree of North America and Siberia. (*Dioecia Octandria*, Linn. ; *Amentaceæ*, Juss. ; *Fig.* Cat. *Car.* I. p. 34. t. 34)

The buds are employed ; they are rather large, oblong, acute, imbricated, with firm, oblong, concave scales. Their surface is covered with a limpid resinous juice of a golden colour, of an aromatic, warm, and bitterish taste.

2. *Populus Nigra*, Linn.—Poplar Tree.

Synonimes : — Peuplier noir, Peuplier franc, Fr. ; Pappel, Germ. ; Topol, Bohem. ; Poppel, Dan. ; Chopo, Span. and Port. ; Popelier, Dut. ; Pioppo, Ital. ; Topola Czarna, Pol. ; Asp, Swed.

Dubl. ; Amst. ; Ant. ; Batav. ; Belg. ; Bruns. ; Dan. ; Hisp. ; Gall. ; Ferr. ; Form. Hôp. Fr. ; Genev. ; Hann. ; Sax. ; Suec. ; Wirtem. ; Brugnatelli ; Guibourt ; Murray and Gmelin ; Spielmann ; Zarda.

A common tree of Europe. (*Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* 577)

The buds (*Oculi* seu *Gemmæ Populi.*—Pappelknospen, Papplknœpfe, Germ.) are employed. They are rounded, long, pointed, of a yellowish-brown colour, composed of scales of various sizes, lying one upon the other, shining at the surface, covered with a viscous juice of a golden-yellow colour and transparent. They have a penetrating, balsamic, and very agreeable odour, and a bitter, warm, and aromatic taste.

3. *Populus tremula*, Linn. — Trembling Poplar Tree.

Synonimes : — Tremble, Fr. ; Zitternde Pappel, Gemeine Espe, Germ.

Suec.

A tree of Europe. (*Fig.* Nouv. Duh. II. t. 87)

The twigs of the root are employed ; they are astringent.

TINCTURE OF POPLAR.

Tinctura seu *Essentia Populi* seu *Oculorum Populi.* (Lipp. ; Van Mons)

R. Fresh Poplar Buds, one part.
Alcohol, six parts.

Infuse without heat, and preserve the filtered liquor. (Van Mons)

Lipp. prescribes one part of buds and two parts of alcohol.

VULNERARY ESSENCE OF POPLAR.

Essentia Populi vulneraria. (Wirtem.)

R. Fresh Poplar Buds, half a pound.
Concentrated Alcohol, one pound and a half.

Digest for several days, and express. Add to the filtered liquor,

Essence of the Flowers of St. John's-wort, half a pound.

Digest for some time; then distil off one half of the alcohol, and preserve the remainder.

It is excitant, and is recommended externally to atonic ulcers, and internally, in gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, diarrhœa, and phthisis pulmonalis.—Dose, from thirty to fifty or more drops.

POPLAR OINTMENT.

Unguentum Populeum. (Ferr.; Lipp.; Brugnatelli)

R. Dried Buds of Balsam Tree, half a pound.
Fresh Butter, one pound.

Boil slowly to the consumption of the humidity, and express. (Lipp.)

Brugnatelli directs eight ounces of dried buds to be bruised, two pounds of melted lard to be added; the mixture to be kept fluid in a water-bath for three hours, and then decanted.—Ferr.—two pounds of fresh buds, bruised, to be digested for eight days in four pounds of lard.

This is the only ointment which really deserves the term populeum.

PORTULACA OLERACEA, Linn.—PURSLAIN.

Synonimes: — Pourpier commun, Fr.; Portulak, Dan.; Germ.; and Swed.; Berdolaga, Span.; Porselein, Dut.; Porcellana, Ital.; Kurza noga, Pol.; Beldroega, Port.

Amst.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A cultivated plant of Europe. (*Dodecandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Portulaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 489)

The herb and seeds are employed.

The herb (*Herba Portulacæ*) consists of a rounded, smooth, shining, succulent stem, and of oblong, cuneiform, fleshy, smooth leaves, of a deep green colour. Its taste is watery and feebly aromatic.

The seeds are small, reniform, curved, rather wrinkled, black, and tasteless.

The seeds are classed among the four minor cold seeds. As to the herb, which is rather culinary than medicinal, it purges when a large quantity is taken at once.

CONSERVE OF PURSLAIN.

Conserva Portulacæ. (Van Mons)

R. Leaves of Purslain, one part.
White Sugar, two parts.

Bruise the leaves, add the sugar, and heat slightly.

WATER OF PURSLAIN. (Gall.; Palat.)

R. Herb of Purslain, five parts.
Water, twelve parts and a half.

Distil about ten parts; pour the product upon ten parts of herb, add ten parts of water, and distil ten parts again. The operation may be repeated a third time. (Gall.)

Palat. prescribes one part of herb and four parts of water; one and a half to be distilled.

POTASSIUM.

This metal is not used in medicine, but its numerous compounds are applied to many purposes.

PROTOXIDE OF POTASSIUM.

Potassa caustica seu *pura*, *Kali vegetabile purum* seu *causticum.*

I. *In the liquid state.*

Aqua Potassæ seu *Potassæ puræ* seu *Kali puri Lixivia caustica*, *Liquor Potassæ* seu *Kali caustici* seu *Potassæ causticæ*, *Lixivium causticum* seu *magistrale* seu *saponarium* seu *causticum vegetabile.*—Solution of Potass, Solution of caustic Potass, Liquid Potass, Soap ley. (Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Amst.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Coxe; Piderit; Swediaur; Van Mons)

Liquor Potassæ. (Lond.)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, one pound.

Fresh-burnt Lime,
half a pound.
Boiling Distilled Water,
one gallon.

Dissolve the subcarbonate in two pints of the water. Pour the remainder of the water upon the lime, and add the solution. Set apart the mixture in a covered vessel, and when cold, strain it through a cotton bag. If, by adding any diluted acid, effervescence is excited, more lime must be added, and the filtration repeated. A pint of this solution should weigh sixteen ounces.

Aqua Potassæ. (EDINB.)

R. Fresh-burnt Lime, eight ounces.
Subcarbonate of Potass,
six ounces.
Boiling Water,
twenty-eight ounces.

Put the lime into an earthen or iron vessel with twenty ounces of the water. When the ebullition has ceased, add the subcarbonate dissolved in the remainder of the water, and having thoroughly mixed the whole, cover the vessel till the mixture has become cold; then agitate it well, and pour it into a glass funnel the tube of which is obstructed by a piece of clean linen. Cover the upper opening of the funnel, while its tube is inserted into another glass vessel, that the liquor may gradually drop through the linen into the lower vessel. When it first ceases to drop, pour a few ounces of water into the funnel, but cautiously, so that the matter may be disturbed as little as possible, continue to pour on water thus till three pounds of liquor have filtered through, which will be in the space of two or three days; then shake the solution and preserve it in a well stopped vessel.

Aqua Potassæ causticæ. (DUBL.)

R. Fresh burnt Lime, } of each,
Carbonate of Potass, } two parts.
Water, fifteen parts.

Pour upon the lime, in an earthen vessel, one part of the water made hot, and when it is slaked, add the subcarbonate and the remainder of the water. Pour the mixture when cold into a well stopped bottle, and keep it for three days, frequently shaking it. When the carbonate of lime shall have subsided, decant the supernatant liquor and preserve it in well stopped green glass bottles.

The specific gravity of this solution is to that of distilled water, as 1080 to 1000.

There are nearly as many variations in this process, but none of much importance, as there are pharmacœpœias.—GALL. says mix together two parts of subcarbonate, one part of lime, and twelve parts of water; strain the liquor, concentrate it till it marks 36 degrees by the areometer, set it aside, and then decant it: its weight will be 1.334, and a phial of the capacity of three ounces will contain four ounces of it.—FERR.; GENEV.; COXE; and SWEDIAUR give the same as EDINB.—AMST.; and BELG. say pour four ounces of hot water upon nine of quick lime, and add when it is slaked, six ounces of subcarbonate; pour the whole into a funnel stopped with cotton, and when no more passes through, add boiling water so as to obtain three pounds of liquor.—ROSS.—extinguish gradually four ounces of lime with a little hot water, add eighteen ounces of hot water and then three of subcarbonate of potass, agitate strongly, and when cold add a sufficient quantity of water to obtain eighteen ounces of liquor.—SAX.—dissolve subcarbonate of potass in six times its weight of water; then apply heat and add lime gradually, ascertaining from time to time if the liquor dropped into an acid produce effervescence: cease to add lime when this no longer takes place, and strain through linen with expression: wash the residuum with a little hot water, express again, set aside, pour off, and concentrate till the liquor marks 36 degress by the areometer.—LIPP.—extinguish four pounds of lime with a sufficient quantity of boiling water, and then add sixteen ounces of subcarbonate dissolved in nine pounds of water; set apart for twenty-four hours, test the liquor alternately with lime and sulphuric acid; then, when it is no longer rendered turbid by either of them, filter it in a funnel furnished with cotton, and, if required, evaporate it till a vessel of the capacity of one pound contains sixteen ounces of it.—FULD.—extinguish six ounces of lime

with a sufficient quantity of water, add three ounces of subcarbonate dissolved in one pound and a half of water, and filter after some time in a funnel furnished with cotton, adding to the liquor which passes a sufficient quantity of water to raise its weight to one pound and a half.

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, two parts.
Lime, three parts.
Mix together, and add
Rain water, sixteen parts.

Boil for half an hour, frequently stirring; then strain through a double linen cloth, expressing slightly towards the end. Pour upon the residuum,

Water, four parts.

Evaporate the two liquors mixed together till only eight parts remain; set this aside in a large well stopped bottle, decant the clear liquor, and preserve it in small phials. (Batav.)

Hass.; and Piderit direct six pounds of spring water to be poured upon one pound of quick lime, and when this is slaked, half a pound of subcarbonate of potass to be added; the liquor to be then boiled till a goose feather thrown into it becomes corroded and dissolved, then to be diluted with a sufficient quantity of water, and filtered. —Fenn.; Hann.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Suec.; and Van Mons—two pounds of subcarbonate to be dissolved in ten of water, three of powdered lime to be gradually added to the solution, and the mixture boiled for a quarter of an hour, stirring it with a spatula; then to set it aside for some time, and the liquor to be strained and evaporated till it has acquired the specific gravity of 1.337.—Bavar.—one part of subcarbonate to be dissolved in ten parts of water, the solution to be boiled, and two thirds of a part of pure lime to be added, constantly stirring; after a quarter of an hour's boiling, the liquor is to be strained through linen, and the residuum to be boiled with five parts of water; the two liquors to be mixed together and set apart for twenty-four hours, and then to be decanted and evaporated till of the specific gravity of 1.33.

Batav. also proposes to dissolve one part of fused potass in two parts of distilled water; which is more simple and expeditious, and is also preferable with respect to the quality of the product.

II. *In the solid state.*

Alkali causticum, Causticum alkalinum seu *commune* seu *commune fortius* seu *potentiale* seu *salinum, Cauterium potentiale, Kali causticum siccum, Hydras kalicum* seu *Potassæ puræ fusæ, Lapis causticus* seu *causticus Chirurgorum* seu *infernalis alkalinus* seu *septicus, Potassa fusa* seu *pura* seu *caustica* seu *caustica fusa, Ruptorium commune.*—Fused Potass, Caustic Potass, Hydrate of Protoxide of Potassium.—(Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Amst.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sard.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Piderit; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

Potassa fusa. (Lond.)

R. Solution of Potass, one gallon.

Evaporate it in a clean iron vessel over the fire, till the ebullition has ceased and the potass has become melted; then pour it out upon a clean iron plate, and cut it into pieces of a proper form.

Potassa, olim *Causticum commune acerrimum.* (Edinb.)

R. Solution of Potass, any quantity.

Evaporate it in a very clean covered iron vessel, till, the ebullition having ceased, the saline matter flows smoothly like oil, which happens before the vessel becomes red hot. Then pour it upon a clean iron plate, cut it into small masses before it hardens, and preserve them in well-stopped phials.

Potassa caustica. (Dubl.)

R. Solution of Potass, any quantity.

Evaporate it over the fire in a clean iron vessel, till, the ebullition having ceased, the saline matter, on the heat being increased, remains quiescent in the vessel. Pour out the fused salt upon a clean iron plate, and while it is consolidating, cut it into proper pieces, and enclose them immediately in a well-stopped bottle. During the evaporation the operator should avoid the particles which may be thrown from the vessel.

R. Solution of Potass, any quantity.

Evaporate it till a drop let fall upon a cold stone immediately hardens; then put

the mass into a crucible, and heat it till it flows like oil; then pour it into moulds of the size of a goose-quill. (Amer.; Batav.; Bruns.; Dan.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Hann.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Piderit; Swediaur)

R. Quick Lime, three parts.

Having slaked it with a sufficient quantity of water, add

Pure Subcarbonate of Potass, one part.

Diffuse the whole in much water, stir well, filter, and evaporate to dryness; then fuse it, and pour it either into greased iron moulds, or upon a warm slab: break it into pieces when cold. (Herbip.)

Hisp. directs two pounds of quick lime, one pound of subcarbonate of potass, and sixteen pounds of water, to be digested and shaken together; the liquor to be filtered, and evaporated to dryness, and the residuum fused and poured upon a hot slab.

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, two parts.
Lime, in coarse powder, one part.
Water, twelve parts.

Boil for half an hour; then strain, and evaporate to dryness: fuse the residuum in a crucible, and pour it upon a hot slab. (Gall.; Form. Hôp. Fr.)

Brugnatelli directs one pound of subcarbonate, three pounds of lime, and sixteen of water to be boiled together for a quarter of an hour, the liquor to be evaporated to dryness, the residuum to be fused and poured upon an oiled stone.—Austr.—one pound of subcarbonate to be dissolved in ten pounds of boiling water, and two pounds of quick lime to be added, constantly stirring; the mixture to be boiled for an hour, then set aside, decanted, evaporated till the matter flows like oil, and then poured either into moulds or upon a hot iron plate.—Sard.—four pounds of calcined ashes of vine twigs, and two of quick lime, to be boiled with ten times the quantity of water till reduced to one half; the liquor to be strained, and evaporated to dryness, and the residuum melted in a crucible and poured upon a warm oiled stone.—Spielmann—one part of subcarbonate, four parts of quick lime, and twenty times the weight of water to be boiled together for several hours; the liquor to be filtered, evaporated to dryness, and the residuum slowly fused, and poured into moulds.

R. Crystallized Caustic Potass, any quantity.

Put it by portions into a silver crucible; after the dissipation of the water of crystallization, when it is equally fused and tranquil, pour it into a warmed iron mould (Van Mons)

Van Mons recommends that the moulds be not oiled into which the fused potass is poured.

Some chemists prefer to pour the potass, by drops, upon an oiled slab. (Planche)

III. *In a state of perfect purity.*

ALCOHOLATED POTASS.

Potasse à l'alcohol. (Gall.)

R. Solution of Potass, any quantity.

Having evaporated it to dryness, dissolve it in alcohol (40 degrees), and then remove part of this alcohol by distillation; evaporate the residue in a silver pan, remove with a spoon the blackish pellicle which covers the liquor, pour what remains upon a silver plate, and, when cold, break it into pieces.

The product is pure hydrate of protoxide of potassium. The fused potass contains salts of potass, sulphates, hydro-chlorates, &c. The pure solution of potass is corrosive and caustic in its concentrated state, but is only strongly stimulant when diluted with a large quantity of water. It has been employed in this form as an antacid, diuretic, and lithontriptic, in the dose of from ten to fifteen drops in a proper vehicle. The fused potass is used to open issues.

CAUSTIC POTASS WITH LIME.

Potassa cum Calce, Causticum commune mitius. (Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Genev.; Coxe; Henri; Spielmann)

Potassa cum Calce. (Lond.)

R. Solution of Potass, three pints.
Fresh-burnt Lime, one pound.

Boil the solution down to a pint; then add the lime slaked with water, and mix intimately.

Potassa cum Calce, olim *Causticum commune mitius.* (Edinb.)

R. Solution of Potass, any quantity.

Evaporate it to one third in a covered iron vessel; then mix with it as much recently slaked lime as will bring it to the consistence of a solid paste, which is to be preserved in a well-stopped vessel.

Potassa caustica cum Calce. (Dubl.)

Evaporate solution of caustic potass to one fourth; then add as much fresh-

burnt lime, in powder, as will form a mass of a proper consistence, which is to be preserved in a well-stopped bottle.

AMER.; GENEV.; and COXE direct the solution to be evaporated to one third, and a sufficient quantity of quick lime added to obtain a firm paste.—SPIELMANN—one part of caustic potass to be dissolved in three parts of water, and a sufficient quantity of quick lime added as will form a paste.

HENRI says that before pouring the ordinary fused potass, a little powdered quick lime should be added, which prevents it from attracting the humidity of the atmosphere so readily, and brings it near to the present preparation.

This caustic does not act so strongly as the preceding.

ELSE'S CAUSTIC PASTE. (WIRTEM.; NIEMANN)

R. Solution of Potass, eight ounces.

Boil down to two ounces, and add to the boiling liquor,

Extract of Opium, two drams.
Quick Lime, six drams,

or, a sufficient quantity to absorb all the liquid.

SAUNDERS' LITHONTRIPTIC LIQUOR. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Calcined Potass of Commerce, half a pound.
——— Oyster Shells, one pound and a half.
Boiling Water, eight pounds and a half.

Set aside for twenty-four hours, and filter.

Three drams to be given daily at three doses, in an infusion of linseed, to which fifteen grains of calcined magnesia are added.

BRUNNINGHAUSEN'S FOMENTATION. (NIEMANN)

R. Fused Potass, one ounce.
Water, forty-eight ounces.

Dissolve.—This solution has been applied, it is said, with success, to the abdomen in a case of convulsions in a pregnant woman.

GIRTANNER'S INJECTION. (NIEMANN)

R. Caustic Potass, half a dram.
Distilled Water, six ounces.

Dissolve.—It is recommended by GIRTANNER, at the commencement of gonorrhœa, to arrest it.

GIMBERNAT'S COLLYRIUM. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN; PIERQUIN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Caustic Potass, one grain.
Distilled Water, one ounce.

Dissolve. (NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR)

CADET DE GASSICOURT; and PIERQUIN double the quantity of the potass.

A few drops are inserted into the eye affected with speck of the cornea, and the organ then washed with a mucilaginous decoction.

COHEN'S SOLUTION. (AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN)

R. Solution of Potass, from ten to twenty drops.
Decoction of Juniper, one pound.

Mix.—To be taken in the course of the day.

RESOLVENT OPHTHALMIC LIQUOR. (HAMB.)

R. Caustic Potass, one grain.
Distilled Water, four ounces.
Extract of Opium, four grains.

Dissolve, and filter.

SAVIARD'S SOLUTION. (NIEMANN)

R. Caustic Potass, two drams.
Camphor, two scruples.
White Sugar, two ounces.
Spring Water, two pounds.

Mix.—As a lotion to indolent ulcers and filled with luxuriant growths.

BOUGIES OF CAUSTIC POTASS.

Cereoli cum Kali caustico. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Caustic Potass, four grains.
Extract of Opium, one dram.
Water, two ounces.
Gum Arabic, a sufficient quantity

to thicken the liquor. Dip threads into this, dry them, and continue to do so till the bougies are sufficiently large.

HECKER recommended these soluble bougies in chronic gonorrhœa.

ALCOHOLIC SOLUTION OF POTASS.

Tinctura Metallorum seu *Antimonii tartarizata* seu *Stibii alkalizata* seu *Antimonii acris* seu *Antimonii alkalina* seu *Antimonii nigra* seu *Antimonii balsamica* seu *Salis Tartari* seu *Tartari* seu *alkalina* seu *kalina* seu *alkalina acris*, *Alcohol Potassæ* seu *alkalisatum*, *Spiritus potassatus.* (BAVAR.; BRUNS.; FULD.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.;

Sard.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Martial Regulus of Antimony, two ounces.
Copper, } of each, one ounce.
Tin, }

Fuse together, pulverize the amalgam, and detonate it by small portions with twelve ounces of nitre; increase the heat so that the residuum may be reduced to greenish scoriæ: then pulverize it, and add

Alcohol, one pound and a half.

Filter the liquor when it is of a fine red colour. (Bruns.; Spielmann)

R. Martial Regulus of Antimony, three ounces.
Nitrate of Potass, eighteen ounces.

Project the mixture by portions into a red hot crucible, and after the deflagration, calcine for an hour; then fuse the mass, pour it into an iron mortar rubbed with chalk, and rub it to powder. Put this while hot into a matrass, and pour upon it

Concentrated Alcohol, forty-eight ounces.

Digest for three days; then decant and filter. (Fuld.)

Lipp. prescribes one ounce and a half of regulus, nine ounces of nitre, and two pounds of alcohol.—Wirtem.—four ounces of regulus, twenty ounces of nitre, and one pound and a half of alcohol.—Bruns.—one pound of regulus, one of nitre, and one and a half of alcohol.—Spielmann—four ounces of regulus, eight of nitre, and twelve of alcohol.

R. Sulphuret of Antimony, half a pound.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one pound.

Fuse the mixture in a crucible, and reduce it to yellowish scoriæ; then bruise it in a heated iron mortar, and pour upon the powder

Alcohol, three pounds.

Strain at the expiration of three days. (Bruns.; Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Spielmann; Swediaur)

R. Sulphuret of Antimony, six ounces.

Fuse it in a crucible, and add

Nitrate of Potass, one ounce and a half.

Having kept it on the fire for a quarter of an hour, pulverize the mass, and boil it with

Fixed Nitre, eight ounces,

dissolved in two pounds of water, till of the consistence of syrup; then add

Alcohol, one pound.

Digest, and decant. (Bruns.)

R. Medicinal Regulus of Antimony, while hot, and in powder, four ounces.

Pour upon it a solution prepared with

Subcarbonate of Potass, six ounces.
Water, eight ounces.

Boil to the consistence of syrup, and add

Concentrated Alcohol, ten ounces.

Digest at a very moderate heat, frequently shaking, till the liquor becomes of a blackish-red colour. (Fuld.)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, six ounces.

Calcine it strongly in a crucible, and, having powdered it, pour upon it while yet hot,

Concentrated Alcohol, twelve ounces.

Leave it to digest in a sand-bath till the liquor becomes of a red colour. (Bruns.; Fuld.; Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Swediaur)

Spielmann directs eight ounces of subcarbonate of potass to be calcined with three ounces of quick lime for an hour, and the residuum to be digested with twenty-four ounces of concentrated alcohol.—Wirtem.—six ounces of subcarbonate to be strongly calcined with one ounce and a half of charcoal powder, and the residuum to be digested with one pound of alcohol.

R. Caustic Potass, one part.
Concentrated Alcohol, eight parts.

Digest for several days in a sand-bath. (Bavar.; Hann.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Van Mons)

This preparation is no longer used; the older practitioners used to prescribe it as stimulant, deobstruent, diuretic, and diaphoretic.—Dose, from twenty to sixty drops.

STAHL'S TONICO-NERVINE MIXTURE.

Mixtura tonico-nervina Stahlii. (Bruns.; Fuld.; Palat.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Niemann; Spielmann)

R. Alcoholic Solution of Potass, two ounces.
Spirit of Hartshorn, one ounce.

Mix.

It is excitant, resolvent, nervine, antispasmodic, diaphoretic, and diuretic.—Dose, from thirty to fifty drops.

SALINE TINCTURE. (Sard.)

R. Purified Potass, six ounces.
Fresh Orange Peel, } of each, one
Root of Gentian, } ounce and a half.
Distilled Water, one pound and a half.

Digest for four days, and add

Rectified Alcohol, eight ounces.

Digest again for twenty-four hours, and filter.—Dose, from one to two drams.

SPIRITUOUS RESOLVENT MIXTURE.

Mixtura resolvens spirituosa. (FULD.)

R. Black Tincture of Antimony, one ounce.
Tincture of Burnet Saxifrage, six drams.
——— Amber, three drams.
Spanish Soap, two drams.

Mix, and dissolve.

This tincture is reputed stimulant, tonic, balsamic, resolvent, anti-spasmodic, nervine, diuretic, and diaphoretic.—Dose, from forty to seventy drops.

DIPPEL'S CHEMICAL SOAP. (WIRTEM.)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, one pound.
Sulphuret of Antimony, half a pound.
Copper Filings, three ounces.

Fuse the mixture, and powder it before it is cold; then mix it with

Oil of Juniper or of Turpentine, nine ounces.

Pour over the mass

Concentrated Alcohol, a sufficient quantity

to cover it by several fingers' breadth. Let it digest for several days, and then decant the coloured liquor. Repeat the digestion two or three times with fresh alcohol; then, having mixed the tinctures, distil off part of the spirit, and add Venice soap and a little balsam of Peru.

This rather absurd preparation was recommended by DIPPEL, applied externally, as resolvent and anodyne, in gout and chilblains.

PROTOXI-SULPHURET OF POTASSIUM.

Hepar Sulphuris seu *Sulphuris salinum* seu *Sulphuris vulgare, Kali sulphuratum, Sulphuretum Lixiviæ* seu *Potassæ* seu *Kalicum.*—Sulphuret of Protoxide of Potassium, Sulphuret of Potass, Liver of Sulphur.—(LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BRUNS.; DAN.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

I. *In the solid state.*

Sulphuretum Potassæ.

R. Washed Sulphur, one ounce.
Subcarbonate of Potass, two ounces

Rub them together, and keep them over the fire in a covered crucible till they unite. (LOND.)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, two parts.
Sublimed Sulphur, one part.

Rub them together, and put them into a large covered crucible, to which apply heat cautiously till the mixture becomes fused. Preserve the mass in a well-stopped vessel. (EDINB.)

R. Carbonate of Potass, four parts.
Sublimed Sulphur, one part.

Mix, and put them into a crucible, then having adapted a cover to it, expose it to a gradually raised heat till they unite. (DUBL.)

R. Sublimed Sulphur, one part.
Subcarbonate of Potass, two parts.

Fuse together in a matrass, at a gradually augmented heat; and when the vessel is cold, break it, and immediately transfer its contents to a bottle. (AUSTR.; BATAV.; BRUNS.; DAN.; GALL.; FENN.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; COXE; SWEDIAUR)

It is necessary to heat the mass till it flows tranquilly like water, for so long as it swells it may be known to contain carbonic acid. The bottles into which it is to be put should be previously warmed in order to deprive them of air and moisture.

VAN MONS directs six parts and a half of subcarbonate of potass, in powder, to be triturated with three of sublimed sulphur, and the mixture fused in a crucible.—BAVAR.—four of subcarbonate and three of sulphur.—FERR.; LIPP.; SAX.; SUEC.; and BRUGNATELLI—an equal part of each. The latter proportions, also recommended by VAUQUELIN, give a mixture of sulphate of potass and of sulphuret of potassium, with an excess of sulphur.—BERAL employs fifteen parts of pearlash and forty of sulphur: a principal inconvenience of which is that it furnishes a product which contains sulphuret of iron, which gives a greenish tinge to the skin.—HENRI has proposed to use two parts of subcarbonate of potass obtained by the combustion of tartar and one part of pulverized roll-sulphur; to fill a matrass with this mixture to two-thirds, to place it in a sand-bath, with at first a moderate heat, to be gradually raised till the mass becomes liquified.

R. Roll-Sulphur, one part and three-fourths.

Fused Caustic Potass, five parts and a half.

Mix together, and fuse in a matrass placed in a sand-bath. (Van Mons)

Van Mons calls this *Simple Sulphuret of Potass*, which name has also been applied to the sulphuret obtained by the decomposition of the sulphate by charcoal at a high temperature. The preparation which he calls *Supersulphuret of Potass*, is obtained according to the following formula:

R. Roll-Sulphur, five parts and a half.
Fused Caustic Potass, three parts.

Fuse together in a glass matrass, placed in a sand-bath, to be gradually heated.

II. *In the liquid state.*

SOLUTION OF SULPHURET OF POTASSIUM.

Potassæ Sulphureti Aqua. (Dubl.)

R. Sublimed Sulphur, one part.
Solution of Caustic Potass, eleven parts.

Boil together for ten minutes, and filter through paper. Preserve the liquor in well-stopped phials. Its specific gravity is to that of distilled water as 1117 to 1000.

R. Sublimed Sulphur, half an ounce.
Solution of Caustic Potass, nine ounces.

Boil for ten minutes, and filter. (Coxe)

The specific gravity of the liquor is 1.120.

The sulphuret of potass is excitant, stimulant, irritant, poisonous in a large dose, expectorant and diaphoretic in many cases, internally; and detergent, externally. It has been prescribed in asthma and croup, but without much advantage, in chronic catarrhs, chronic rheumatism, gout, cancer, tetters, itch, tinea, and many other cutaneous disorders. It has been represented as an antidote to the arsenical and saturnine poisons.—Dose, from five to fifteen or twenty grains.

The acids and the acidulous, metallic, and earthy salts are incompatible with it.

POWDER AGAINST SALIVATION. (Bories; Sainte-Marie)

R. Sulphuret of Potass, four scruples.
Supertartrate of Potass, four drams.

Divide into twenty-four parcels.

Hahnemann has recommended this powder against mercurial salivation. The patient should take three parcels in the day, in a little sweetened water. Notwithstanding the praises which have been bestowed on it, it is, as are all other derivatives, frequently inefficacious.

ALKALINE CHARCOAL PILLS.

Pilulæ Carbonum Kalinæ. (Augustin)

R. Sulphuret of Potass, one dram.
Extract of Blessed Thistle, } of each,
Charcoal, } two drams.

Mix.—Dose, from thirty to forty grains, four times a day, in phthisis pulmonalis.

SINGER'S ANTI-SIALAGOGUE SOAP.

Sapo sulphurato-crocatus. (Bavar.)

R. Sulphuret of Potass, one part.
Boiling Water, two parts.

Dissolve, and add

Yellow Wax, one part.

Evaporate, constantly stirring, till the mass no longer adheres to the fingers; then pour it out into paper moulds.

JADELOT'S OINTMENT.

Linimentum saponaceum hydrosulphuretum. (Gall.; Augustin; Cadet de Gassicourt; Niemann)

R. Sulphuret of Potass, six ounces.

Dissolve it, one day in advance, in one-third of its weight of water; then triturate it with a solution of

White Soap, two pounds,

in

Oil of Clove-pink, four pounds.

Add

Essential Oil of Thyme, two drams.

Mix.—It is recommended in itch. One ounce to be rubbed in each time. (Augustin; Cadet de Gassicourt; Niemann)

R. Common Soap, fifty parts.

Melt in a glass vessel placed in a water-bath, and add

Oil of Clove-pink, twenty-five parts.

Triturate intimately together, and add

Sulphuret of Potass, ten parts.

Mix well, and add

Oil of Clove-pink, seventy-five parts.

Incorporate. (Gall.)

Ratier prescribes six ounces of sulphuret, two ounces of water, and two pounds each of soap and of olive oil.

Henri recommends the soap to be softened in a small quantity of water, which is to be again evaporated by the heat of a water-bath; the oil to be then added by portions, and the mixture stirred, still in the bath, till it is perfectly homogeneous; it is

then to be poured into a glazed pan, and the sulphuret gradually incorporated with it, constantly stirring with a wooden spatula.

This preparation may be resembled to ALIBERT'S *Sulphuro-alkaline Ointment*, which is also used in the treatment of itch, and which is prepared with two parts of sublimed sulphur, one part of potass, and eight parts of lard. (RATIER)

MARTIAL SULPHURET OF POTASS. (FERR.)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, } of each,
Sulphur, } one ounce.
Deutoxide of Iron, two drams.

Fuse in a crucible, pour the mass upon a marble slab, and break it into pieces when cold.

To be taken in pills of three or four grains each; or, in the dose of a scruple in ten ounces of water; to be taken by spoonfuls.

RESOLVENT AND ANTI-CANCEROUS PLASTER. (BORIES)

R. Sulphuret of Potass, } of each,
Powdered Hemlock, } two drams.
Camphor, } of each, four drams.
Turpentine, }
White Soap, half a dram.
Yellow Wax, one ounce.
Simple Plaster, four ounces.

Make a plaster.—It is recommended to enlarged lymphatic glands.

SOLUTION OF LIVER OF SULPHUR. (HAMB.)

R. Sulphuret of Potass, half an ounce.
Distilled Water, three ounces.

Dissolve, and filter.

SULPHUREOUS POTION.

Aqua Kali sulphurati. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Sulphuret of Potass, one dram.
Water, one pound.
Sugar, one dram.

Mix.—It is recommended, as an antidote, in poisoning by arsenic.

ANTI-HERPETIC POTION. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Sulphuret of Potass, forty grains.
Water, one pound.

Dissolve, and filter.

SULPHUREOUS BATH.

Balneum sulphuratum. (BRERA; RATIER)

R. Sulphuret of Potass, two ounces.
Water, a sufficient quantity

for a bath; about a hundred pounds.

DUPUYTREN'S SULPHUREOUS AND GELATINOUS BATH. (RATIER)

R. Sulphuret of Potass, four ounces.
Water, two hundred pounds.

Pour into the solution

White Flemish Glue, two pounds,

dissolved in

Boiling Water, ten pounds.

Mix.

RESOLVENT BATH. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Sulphuret of Potass, one ounce.
Muriate of Soda, two ounces.
Soda, four drams.
Leaves of Sage, one or two handfuls.

Boil the whole, for twenty-four hours, in

Water, nine pounds.

It is employed in lotions, douches, or fomentations, in spina ventosa, and scrofula. When immersion is possible, it should continue half an hour, and be repeated three or four times a day.

SYRUP OF SULPHURET OF POTASS.

Syrupus de Sulphureto Potassæ seu *Sulphuris* seu *Kali sulphurati, Arcanum bechicum Willisii.* (GALL.; WIRTEM.; AUGUSTIN; CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN; PLANCHE)

R. Sulphuret of Potass, half an ounce.
Hyssop or Fennel Water, half a pound.
White Sugar, fifteen ounces.

Dissolve the sulphuret without heat; then add the sugar, and form a syrup in a water-bath. (GALL.)

PLANCHE prescribes two drams of sulphuret, eight ounces of fennel water, and fifteen of sugar.—CADET DE GASSICOURT—two drams of sulphuret, half a pound of fennel water, and one pound of sugar.

R. Sulphuret of Potass, half an ounce.
Spring Water, } of each, four
Fennel Water, } ounces and a half.

Dissolve, and add

White Sugar, sixteen ounces.

Boil to the consistence of syrup, and strain. (WIRTEM.; AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN)

WILLIS directed two ounces of sulphuret to be digested in three pounds of Spanish wine for twenty-four hours; the liquor to be filtered, and two pounds of sugar dissolved in it. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

BOULLAY and PLANCHE have proposed the following formula:

R. Pure Soda, prepared with alcohol, one dram.
Distilled Water, five drams.

Apply heat, and add as much pure sulphur as it will dissolve. Take one ounce of

the liquid, mix it with thirty-one ounces of syrup, and agitate the mixture in a well stopped bottle.

It is recommended by CHAUSIER in catarrhal affections of the lungs and in croup. It excites the mucous secretions, sometimes vomits and purges, and disposes to perspiration.—Dose, a tea spoonful to children, and one or two table spoonfuls to old persons.

ALCOHOLIC SOLUTION OF SULPHURET OF POTASS. (VAN MONS)

R. Dry Sulphuret of Potass, any quantity.
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Dissolve at a moderate heat. When cold, filter the solution, and preserve it in a bottle turned upside down.

VAN MONS again brings this preparation forward under the title of *Tinctura Sulphuris*, which he directs to be prepared by dissolving one part of sulphuret of potass in twelve parts of proof spirit.—SARD. directs two ounces of sulphur to be fused with one ounce of subcarbonate of potass, and the product to be digested with one pound of alcohol.—SPIELMANN requires the same product to be digested for several days with eight ounces of alcohol.

This tincture used formerly to be recommended against the itch.—Dose, sixty drops.

BOLUSES AGAINST SALIVATION.

Boli in Ptyalismo mercuriali. (BRERA)

R. Sulphuret of Potass, three grains.
Rob of Elder, a sufficient quantity.

Make six boluses.—Dose, one every three hours.

SUB-PROTO-CARBONATE OF POTASSIUM.

I. *In the solid state.*

A.

Impure.

Carbonas Potassæ venale seu *impurum*, *Hypercarbonas Potassæ venale*, *Kali carbonicum* seu *carbonicum crudum* seu *subcarbonicum crudum* seu *carbonicum impurum*, *Alkali fixum vegetabili impurum*, *Potassa impura* seu *venalis*, *Subcarbonas Potassæ impurus* seu *kalicum impurum*.—Potass of Commerce, Pearl-ash. — (LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; COXE; PARIS; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN)

This is a mixture of subcarbonate of potass, of sulphates and hydrochlorates of potass, lime, and magnesia, of silica, of oxide of iron, and sometimes of oxide of manganese, in very variable proportions.

B.

Pure.

1. *Purification of the Potass of Commerce.*

Lixivia purificata, *Kali præparatum* seu *carbonicum*, *Cineres clavellati depurati*, *Sal Cinerum Clavellatorum depuratus*, *Subcarbonas kalicum depuratum*, *Alkali Lignorum depuratum*, *Carbonas superpotassicus purus* seu *depuratus*.—Purified Potass, Prepared Pearl-ash. — (LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; FENN.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; BORUS.; SAX.; SUEC.; HERBIP.; COXE; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Potassæ Subcarbonas. (LOND.)

R. Impure Potass (Pearl-ash), in powder, three pounds.
Boiling Water, three pints and a half.

Dissolve, and filter; pour the solution into a clean iron pot, and evaporate with a gentle heat till the liquor has become thick; then take it from the fire, and stir assiduously with an iron spatula till the salt concretes into small grains.

A purer subcarbonate of potass may be prepared in a similar manner from tartar, previously burnt till of an ash colour.

Subcarbonas Potassæ. (EDINB.)

Put impure subcarbonate of potass into a crucible, and expose it to a red heat; then triturate it with an equal weight of water. Pour the solution, when the impurities have subsided, into a clean iron pot, and boil it to dryness, stirring the salt constantly towards the end to prevent it from adhering to the vessel.

Potassæ Carbonas e Lixive Cinere.
(Dubl.)

R. Pearl-ash, in coarse powder, } of each,
Cold Water, } one part.

Triturate together, and macerate in an open vessel for the space of a week, frequently stirring; then filter the solution, and evaporate it to dryness, assiduously stirring towards the end with an iron spatula. Having in this manner reduced to coarse powder, preserve it in well stopped bottles. If the pearl-ash is very impure, it should be previously roasted in a crucible till it becomes white.

Ant.; Belg.; Fuld.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Ross.; Sax.; Piderit; Spielmann; and Van Mons give the same process as Dubl.—Coxe; and Swediaur the same as Edinb.—Fenn.; and Swediaur the same process, but with one part of pearl-ash and one and a half of water.

R. Pearl-ash, one part.
Boiling Water, three parts.

Boil for a quarter of an hour; decant the liquor while hot, and set it apart for twenty-four hours in an earthen pan that the extraneous salts may subside: then strain, evaporate to one half, set it apart in a cool place, and finally evaporate to dryness. (Bavar.; Borus.)

R. Pearl-ash, one part.

Calcine it strongly in an iron crucible; then infuse it for three days in

Water, three parts,

stirring it from time to time. Decant, wash the residue till the water ceases to render blue vegetable colours green, and evaporate the united liquors; then set aside for several days, decant, separate the extraneous salts, and evaporate the rest to dryness. (Amst.; Belg.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Herbip.)

R. Pearl-ash, } of each, one part.
Cold Water, }

Leave the mixture for twenty-four hours, occasionally stirring, then filter, and evaporate to dryness. Bring the residue to a white heat in a crucible, then dissolve in one part and a half of water; filter the solution and let it cool slowly; on the following day separate the crystals which are formed and dry them. (Van Mons)

Van Mons says that when the potass of commerce is purified by evaporating the solution to a pellicle in order to free it from crystallizable salts, so much of these pretended extraneous salts may be removed as to leave at last no alkali. It was by following the process just described, that he ascertained the crystallizability of the subcarbonate of the potass.

Under the name of *Gallato-carbonate of Potass*, and as being a neutral carbonate or bicarbonate, a preparation has been given which is really nothing more than a subcarbonate; the following is the formula.

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, any quantity.

Dissolve it in the least possible quantity of water, filter the solution, and convert it into a dry paste with tan; expose this to a strong red heat in a crucible for half an hour: when cold, dissolve this mass in water, filter the liquor, and evaporate it to dryness. (Van Mons)

2. *Formation of the salt by the combustion of Tartar.*

Alkali Tartari, Carbonas Potassæ purissimus, Kali subcarbonicum purissimum, Sal Tartari.—Salt of Tartar. (Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amst.; Austr.; Bavar.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Olden.; Palat.; Pol.; Lusit.; Borus.; Sard.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtém.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Spielmann; Van Mons)

Lond. directs this to be prepared from tartar, previously burnt till of an ash colour, in the same manner as the subcarbonate from pearl-ash.

Subcarbonas Potassæ purissimus.
(Edinb.)

R. Impure Supertartrate of Potass, any quantity,

Wrap it up in moist bibulous paper or put it into a crucible, and having placed it among live coals, let it be burnt to a black mass; reduce this to powder, and expose it in an open crucible to a moderate fire, till it becomes white or at least ash coloured, taking care that it do not fuse. Then dissolve it in warm water; strain the solution through a linen cloth, and evaporate it in a clean iron vessel, stirring constantly towards the end with an iron spoon, lest any of it should adhere to the bottom of the vessel. A very white salt will remain, which is to be left a little longer on the fire till the bottom of the vessel becomes red-hot. Fi-

nally, when cold, enclose it in well-stopped glass vessels.

Potassæ Carbonas e Tartari Crystallis. (DUBL.)

R. Crystals of Tartar, any quantity.

Heat it to redness in a silver crucible lightly covered, till fumes cease to be emitted. Let the residue be reduced to a coarse powder, and then, in the same crucible, uncovered, roast it for two hours, stirring frequently. Then boil it in twice its weight of water, for a quarter of an hour, and when the impurities have subsided pour off the clear liquor. Repeat this part of the process thrice. Filter the mixed liquors and evaporate in a silver vessel; then, while the saline residue is drying, granulate it by fresh agitation, and expose to a dull red heat. Take it out of the vessel before it is quite cold, and preserve it in well stopped bottles.

BAVAR.; FENN.; and SAX. also prescribe the crystals of tartar. All the other pharmacopœias prescribe either the crude tartar, or the residuum of the distillation of tartar, and require the first to be calcined to whiteness in a crucible or in an iron boiler, or finally upon burning coals, enclosed in folds of paper, till it has ceased to exhale fumes.

HENRI observes that it is better to mix the tartar with one fourth of pulverized vegetable charcoal, and to put the mixture into small crucibles disposed in layers with charcoal.

3. *Formation of the salt by the deflagration of nitre with charcoal.*

Nitrum fixum. — Fixed Nitre. (GALL.; SARD.; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Nitrate of Potass, any quantity.

Having fused it in a crucible, throw into it powdered charcoal, by portions, till it ceases to raise any flame; then calcine the residuum for a quarter of an hour, dissolve it in water, filter the solution, and evaporate it to dryness.

HENRI recommends it to be calcined strongly, to prevent hyponitrite being left, which is frequently found in the product.

4. *Formation of the salt by the deflagration of nitre and of tartar.*

Nitre fixed by Tartar. (GALL.; FERR.; VAN MONS)

R. Nitrate of Potass, Supertartrate of Potass, } of each, an equal part

Put the mixture into an iron mortar, and inflame it with lighted charcoal. Dissolve the residuum in a sufficient quantity of water, strain the solution, and evaporate it to dryness. (FERR.; GALL.)

VAN MONS prescribes one part of tartar and two parts of nitre. These proportions are better than those of the preceding. If, instead of proceding thus, the deflagration was effected at a high heat, and the subcarbonate brought to the state of pasty fusion, we should obtain this latter mixed with cyanuret of potassium, according to the important remark made by GUIBOURT.

5. *Formation of the salt by double decomposition.* (VAN MONS)

R. Carbonate of Barytes, twelve ounces.
Sulphate of Potass, fifteen ounces.

Pulverize the two salts, and pour upon them

Boiling Water, twenty-four ounces.

Stir the mixture, filter the solution when cold, and evaporate it to dryness.

6. *Formation of the salt by the combustion of vegetables.*

Sal Tachenianus.—Tachenius, Lixivial Salt. (BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FULD.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; SPIELMANN)

R. Dried Herb of Wormwood, any quantity.

Put it into a covered iron pot placed over a moderate fire, and let it be slowly burnt and carbonized, producing much smoke but not throwing out flame; then remove the lid, and pulverize the mass by stirring it with a rod; boil the ashes with six times its weight of water, strain the boiling liquor and evaporate it to dryness.

In the same manner as the *Salt of Wormwood*, are prepared those of

Blessed Thistle. (HISP.; SARD.)
Lesser Centaury. (AUSTR.; GALL.; SARD.)
Juniper Wood. (SARD.)
Rest-harrow. (SARD.)
Tamarisk. (SARD.)
Bean-stalks. (SARD.)

In these cases the alkali obtained bears the name of the plant which has furnished

it; but it is in every instance precisely the same.

FULD. directs the charcoal produced by the combustion of one pound of wormwood, to be boiled with twelve ounces of purified potass dissolved in a sufficient quantity of water, and the decoction to be evaporated to dryness. This process is absurd.

The subcarbonate of potass is incompatible with the mineral acids, the sub-borate of soda, the muriate and acetate of ammonia, alum, the sulphate of magnesia, lime, lime-water, and all the metallic salts.

VEGETABLE SOAP.

Poudre gommeuse alcaline. (GALL.)

R. Crystallized Subcarbonate of Potass, four parts.
Gum Arabic, thirty-two parts.
Triturate together for a long time.

POWDER AGAINST COLIC.

Pulvis anti-colicus Camerarii. (WIRTEM.)

R. Salt of Wormwood, } of each,
——— Chamomile, } three drams.
Prepared Rock Crystal, half an ounce.
——— Hartshorn, six drams.
Ivory Shavings, two ounces.
Make a fine powder.

CAMERARIUS extolled it in disorders attributed to the presence of acids in the primæ viæ.—Dose, one or two scruples to adults, and half a scruple to children.

DIGESTIVE POWDER. (PALAT.)

R. Salt of Wormwood, ten drams.
Supertartrate of Potass, six drams.
Sulphate of Potass, } of each,
Sulphuretted Scammony, } two scruples five grains.
Oleo-saccharum of Lemon, one ounce.
Make a powder.

It is recommended in abdominal obstructions.—Dose, from a scruple to one dram.

AQUEOUS SOLUTION OF SUBCARBONATE OF POTASS.

Liquor Salis Tartari seu *Kali carbonici* seu *Kali Subcarbonici, Liquamen Salis Tartari, Hypocarbonas Potassæ liquidum, Lixivium Tartari* seu *Alkali vegetabilis, Aqua Kali, Alcahest Glauberi, Carbonas Lixiviæ alkalinus solutus* seu *Potassæ alkalescens liquidus.*

1. *Spontaneous Solution. Oleum Tartari per deliquium, Sal Tartari per se liquidus;* Deliquesced Oil of Tartar. (BRUNS.; HASS.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM. HERBIP.; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR)

It is obtained by putting the crystallized subcarbonate in a damp place, that it may deliquesce, and then filtering the liquor.

2. *Solution expressly prepared.*

The degree of saturation of the deliquesced solution varying to infinity, as may be easily conceived, it is better prepared with fixed proportions.

Liquor Potassæ Subcarbonatis. (LOND.)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, one pound
Distilled Water, twelve fluid ounces
Dissolve, and filter through paper.

Potassæ Carbonatis Aqua. (DUBL.)

R. Carbonate of Potass, from crystals of tartar, one part
Distilled Water, two parts
Dissolve, and filter.

HISP. prescribes one part of salt and one half part of water.—AMER.; ANT.; and COXE give the same proportions as LOND.—VAN MONS—one of salt and one and a half of water.—AUSTR.; BAVAR.; DAN.; FENN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; and SUEC.—the same proportions as DUBL.—LUSIT.; and ROSS.—one of salt and three of water.—WIRTEM.—one of salt and four or five of water.—FULD.—one of salt and a sufficient quantity of water.

This solution is employed externally as a cosmetic; internally as absorbent, stimulant, incisive, alterative, and diuretic.

LITHONTRIPTIC SOLUTION. (AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, nineteen drams twelve grains.
Water, fifteen ounces.
Dissolve.—Dose, one or two scruples thrice a day.

AUGUSTIN directs a solution of three drams of subcarbonate in two pounds of water, to be taken daily.

BONHOMME'S ANTI-RACHITIC LOTION. (PIERQUIN)

R. Calcined Subcarbonate of Potass, from half an ounce to one ounce.
Water, one pound,
Dissolve.

ALKALINE PEDILUVIUM. (RATIER)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, eight ounces.
Hot Water, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—It is irritant and revulsive.

MASCAGNI'S ALKALINE PTISAN. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, two drams.
Water, two pounds.

Dissolve.—To be taken by spoonfuls within twenty-four hours; it should be mixed when taken with an equal quantity of mucilaginous syrup. MASCAGNI recommended it in chronic pneumonia.

LITHONTRIPTIC POTION. (ELLIS)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, two drams.
Lime Water, two pounds.

Mix.—Dose, a glassful every two hours, with milk.

JUNIPER LEY. (SAUNDERS)

R. Ashes of Juniper Wood, three ounces.
Water, two pounds.

Leave the mixture to digest for twelve hours in warm ashes; then filter.

In the same manner are prepared the leys of wormwood, of butcher's broom, and of tamarisk.

ANTI-DYSENTERIC DRINK. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Ashes of Vine Twigs, four drams.
Water, two pounds.

Boil down to one third.

To be taken within twenty-four hours, mixed with an equal quantity of milk.

ALKALINE COLLUTORIUM. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, one part.
Despumated Honey, twenty parts.

Triturate together in a glass mortar.

ALKALINE SYRUP. (GENEV.)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, three drams.
Simple Syrup, six ounces.

Dissolve.

LOTION AGAINST CHILBLAINS. (NIEMANN)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, one ounce.
Rose Water, one pound.

Filter the solution.—BRUGNATELLI recommends rags to be wetted with it and applied to the chilblains.

ANTI-STRUMOUS POTION. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, one dram and a half.
Ipecacuanha, } of each,
Protochloruret of Mercury, } one dram and a half.
Water, one pound and a half.

Boil down to one half. Dose, two spoonfuls in the course of the day, mixed with a pint of ordinary drink.

ABSORBENT POTION. (AUGUSTIN; ELLIS)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, } of each,
White Sugar, } one dram.
Compound Tincture of Lavender, two drams.
Tincture of Opium, forty drops.
Mint Water, four ounces.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful every hour or two. (ELLIS)

R. Subcarbonate of Magnesia, one dram.
Water, five ounces and a half.
Tincture of Cinnamon, three drams.
Solution of Subcarbonate of Potass, one dram.

Mix.—Dose, two or three spoonfuls after dinner. (AUGUSTIN)

ANTI-SPASMODIC POTION. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, one dram.
Water, four ounces.

Dissolve.—Dose, a spoonful every two hours, giving, in the intervals, ten drops of SYDENHAM'S laudanum.—Many German practitioners have found this remedy useful in convulsions, employed in concert with lavements prepared with two scruples of subcarbonate of potass and infusion of chamomile, and with epithems made with one ounce of caustic potass and two pounds of water.

ANTI-ASTHMATIC POTION.

Aqua kalino-ætherea. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, one dram.
Peppermint Water, four ounces.
HOFFMANN'S Liquor, two scruples.
Simple Syrup, half an ounce.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful, in asthma.

SAPONACEOUS POTION.

Mixtura saponacea. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Solution of Subcarbonate of Potass, half an ounce.
Oil of Almonds, one ounce and a half
Water, ten ounces.
Amygdaline Syrup, one ounce.

Mix.—To be taken by spoonfuls every half hour, in poisoning by arsenic.

EXPECTORANT POTION. (ELLIS)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, one scruple.
Cochineal, half a scruple.
Sugar, one dram.

Water, four ounces.

Mix.—Dose, a tea-spoonful, every two or three hours; in hooping cough.

FEBRIFUGE DECOCTION.

Decoctum Carbonatis Potassæ Absinthii; Febrifugum salsum. (Hisp.)

R. Salt of Wormwood, one dram.
Honey, four ounces.
Water, two pounds.

Boil, remove the scum, and strain.

ALKALINE MIXTURE. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Fresh Yolks of Eggs, four.

Triturate them, adding gradually,
Boiling Water, one pound.

Add,
Deliquesced Subcarbonate of Potass, from ten grains to a scruple.

Mix.—To be taken by spoonfuls every quarter of an hour or more frequently.—It has been recommended in poisoning by corrosive sublimate.

ANTI-LACTEAL POTION. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, one scruple.
Lily Water, six ounces.
Orange-flower Water, one ounce.
Syrup of Marshmallows, three ounces.

Mix.—To be taken by spoonfuls in the course of twenty-four hours, fomenting the breasts at the same time with a strong solution of soap in decoction of poppy heads.

ANTI-SCORBUTIC POTION. (Brera)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, two drams.
Scurvy-grass Water, six ounces.
Orange-flower Water, half an ounce.
Syrup of Wild Mustard, one ounce.

Mix.

DIURETIC POTION. (Sainte-Marie; Swediaur)

R. Salt of Butcher's Broom, twenty-four grains.
Depurated Juice of Chervil, twenty-four spoonfuls.
Juice of Wood-lice, one hundred.

Mix. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, ten grains.
Oxymel of Squill, one dram and a half.
Compound Tincture of Lavender, half a dram.
Cinnamon Water, six drams.

Mix. (Swediaur)

ALKALINE LINIMENT. (Herbip.; Spielmann)

R. Solution of Subcarbonate of Potass, two ounces.
Olive Oil, four ounces.
Yolks of Eggs, two.

Mix well.—Plenk recommends it in rhagades.

SEDATIVE POTION. (Pierquin)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, two drams.
Lime-flower Water, } of each
Rose Water, } four ounces.

Dissolve, and add
Syrup of Orange Peel, one ounce.

Mix.—To be taken at three or four doses in the course of the twenty-four hours, in an appropriate vehicle.

DIURETIC PTISAN. (Ratier)

R. Gum Arabic, five drams.
Medicinal Soap, half a dram.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one dram and a half.
Nitrate of Potass, twenty-four grains.
Infusion of Juniper, two pounds.

Mix.—Recamier has found it serviceable in various cases of dropsy.

EMULSION AGAINST LUMBAGO. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, half a dram.
Water, ten ounces.

Dissolve, and add
Yolk of Egg, a sufficient quantity.
Oil of Almonds, one ounce and a half.
Syrup of Marshmallows, two ounces.

Mix.—To be taken by glassfuls, every half hour.

PURGATIVE AND FEBRIFUGE POTION (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, one scruple.
Castor Oil, two ounces.

Triturate in a glass mortar, and add
Syrup of Maidenhair, half an ounce.
Peppermint Water, three ounces.

Mix.—To be taken at twice, half an hour elapsing between each dose.

RESOLVENT FOMENTATION. (Cadet Gassicourt)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, } of each
Soap, } one ounce.
Elder Water, two pounds.

Filter, and add to the solution
Muriate of Ammonia, two drams.

ANTI-PSORIC OINTMENT. (Ellis)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, half an ounce.
Rose Water, } of each, one ounce.
Cinnabar, }
Oil of Bergamotte, half an ounce.

Sublimed Sulphur, } of each,
Lard, } nine ounces.

Triturate together.

ANTI-ARTHRITIC TINCTURE. (BRUNS.)

Earth-worms reduced to a pulp with deliquesced Subcarbonate of Potass, one ounce.
Root of Round Birthwort, } of each,
——— Juniper, } half an ounce.
Extract of Ground Pine, three drams.
Castor, } of each,
Saffron, } two drams.
Subcarbonate of Potass, }
Spirit of Scurvy Grass, twelve ounces.

Infuse, and express.

RED COLLYRIUM. (BORIES)

Subcarbonate of Potass, twenty-five grains.
Camphor, ten grains.
Water of Great Celandine, two ounces.

Digest for twenty-four hours in a sandth; then filter, and add to the liquor,

Tincture of Aloes, twenty-four drops.

Mix.—It is recommended against specks the cornea. A few drops to be instilled to the eye.

STOMACHIC MIXTURE.

ulapium stomachicum, Mixtura Carbonatis Potassæ Absinthii stomachica. (HISP.)

Salt of Wormwood, four scruples.
Water of Lemon Peel, } of each,
——— Wormwood, } four ounces.
——— Mint, }
——— Cinnamon, two ounces.
Tincture of Aloe Wood, two drams.
Syrup of Lemon Peel, one ounce.

Mix.—It is stimulant.—To be taken by poonfuls.

BESNARD'S ANTI-SYPHILITIC TINCTURE.

inctura anti-syphilitica Besnardi. (AUGUSTIN; BORIES; NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

Opium, two parts.
Vinous Cinnamon Water, twenty parts.

Macerate, and add

Gum Arabic, two parts.
Subcarbonate of Ammonia, one part.
——— Potass, four parts.

Filter after one day's digestion in a moderate heat. (VAN MONS)

Subcarbonate of Potass, } of each,
Simple Cinnamon Water, } one pound.
Opium, two ounces.
Vinous Cinnamon Water, four ounces.

Digest for three weeks in a water-bath, frequently stirring, and add when strained,

Gum Arabic, two ounces.
Subcarbonate of Ammonia, one ounce.
Cinnamon Water, six ounces.

Filter at the end of several days. (BORIES; NIEMANN)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, three ounces.
Opium, } of each,
Gum Arabic, } half an ounce.

Triturate together, and dissolve in

Chamomile Water, six ounces.

Then add

Subcarbonate of Ammonia, } of each,
Proof Spirit, } two drams.

Digest in a water-bath, and filter when cold. (VAN MONS)

AUGUSTIN prescribes half an ounce of subcarbonate of potass, four ounces of cinnamon water, two grains of opium, and one dram of subcarbonate of ammonia.

Dose, from half a scruple to four scruples in a proper vehicle.

TALBOT'S ANTI-SYPHILITIC TINCTURE. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, two ounces.
Balm Water, three ounces and a half.
Extract of Opium, } of each,
——— Celandine, } one scruple.

Digest for twenty-four hours, and add

Solution of Ammonia, two drams.

Mix.—This tincture, which has been lately extolled by EICHHEIMER, very much resembles the preceding.

INCISIVE POTION. (BORIES)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, one scruple.
Cochineal, half a dram.
Hyssop Water, four ounces.
Syrup of Poppies, } of each,
——— Tolu, } half an ounce.
——— Ipecacuanha, } of each,
Orange-flower Water, } one ounce.

Triturate together the cochineal and subcarbonate, then add the hyssop water hot; when cold, filter, and add the other substances.—Dose, a tea-spoonful or dessert spoonful, according to the age of the children; in hooping cough.

REDFEARN'S ANTI-DIABETIC REMEDY. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Red Cinchona, one ounce.
Calcined Alum, three drams.
Subcarbonate of Potass, two drams.
Petroleum, a sufficient quantity

to make an electuary.—Dose, the volume of a nutmeg, thrice a day. At the same time

a solution of three drams of sulphuret of potass in sixteen ounces of lime water should be taken in the course of the day, together with four of the following pills:

R. Sulphate of Soda, one dram.
Medicinal Soap, four scruples.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, a sufficient quantity.

Make thirty pills.

ANTI-PSORIC OINTMENT.

Unguentum Burdenii. (BRERA)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, one ounce.
Sublimed Sulphur, two ounces.
Lard, four ounces.

Mix.—To be rubbed in, at four times, in the course of the day.

PROTO-CARBONATE OF POTASSIUM.

Carbonas Protoxidi Potassii.—Carbonate of Potass, Bicarbonate of Potass. (LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; HANN.; POL.; SUEC.; COXE; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Potassæ Carbonas. (LOND.)

R. Solution of Subcarbonate of Potass, one gallon.

Transmit carbonic acid through it by means of a proper apparatus, till saturated, and filter it. Evaporate the solution till crystals form, being careful not to raise the heat above 120 degrees. Separate the crystals from the liquor, and dry them in bibulous paper.

The carbonic acid may be easily obtained from white marble and dilute sulphuric acid.

Carbonas Potassæ. (EDINB.)

R. Pure Subcarbonate of Potass, two parts.
Water, three parts.

Dissolve the subcarbonate in the water, and pass a stream of carbonic acid gas into the solution by means of a proper apparatus. When the solution has ceased to absorb the acid, filter it, and evaporate with a heat not exceeding 180 degrees, that crystals may form. The carbonic acid may be easily obtained by pouring dilute sulphuric acid on powdered carbonate of lime.

Potassæ Bicarbonas. (DUBL.)

R. Carbonate of Potass, one part.
Distilled Water, two parts.

Dissolve. Expose this solution in a proper apparatus, to a stream of carbonic acid gas, evolved from white marble by diluted muriatic acid, till the liquor becomes turbid; then strain, and expose it again to the stream of carbonic acid till the alkali is saturated: finally, put the solution in a cool place that it may crystallize; dry these without heat, and preserve them in well-stopped bottles.

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, two parts.
Water, three parts.

Dissolve, filter, and pass through the solution a current of carbonic acid gas. At the end of twenty-four hours, evaporate and set aside that crystals may form. (ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; HANN.; POL.; SUEC.; COXE)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, one pound.
——————— Ammonia, three ounces.
Water, one pound.

Add the ammoniacal salt to the subcarbonate of potass dissolved in the water, and expose the mixture for three hours to a temperature of 380 degrees, F., in a sand-bath, till all the ammonia is expelled; then set the liquor apart that it may crystallize. (HENRI)

This process is due to BERTHOLLET.

R. Alcoholated Potass, one part.
Distilled Water, three parts.

Pass into the liquor a current of carbonic acid gas, till it is perfectly saturated; then evaporate slowly, and set apart to crystallize. (SWEDIAUR)

HENRI recommends, to obtain fine crystals, the solution, well charged with gas, and in which crystals have begun to be formed, to be evaporated to two-thirds, and then left to repose for two days.

GALL. requires the tube to be plunged into the solution.—ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; and VAN MONS—the surface of it to be scarcely touched by the tube.

SOLUTION OF SUPER-CARBONATE OF POTASS.

Aqua Carbonatis Potassæ acidula seu *Su-*

per-carbonatis Potassæ seu *aërata alkalina* seu *Super-carbonatis kalici, Aqua lithontriptica, Potio alkalina.* — Alkaline Potion, Alkaline mephitic Water. (EDINB.; AMER.; DAN.; HISP.; FENN.; POL.; BORUS.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; HENRI; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Aqua Supercarbonatis Potassæ. (EDINB.)

R. Water, ten pounds.
Pure Subcarbonate of Potass, one ounce.

Dissolve, and expose the solution to a stream of carbonic acid gas obtained from

Carbonate of Lime, in powder, } of each, three
Sulphuric Acid, } ounces.
Water, three pounds,

gradually and cautiously mixed together.

The chemical apparatus of DR. NOOTH is well adapted for this preparation; but if a larger quantity of the solution is required, an apparatus should be used which will allow of a sufficiently great pressure. The solution should be kept in well stopped vessels.

AMER.; FENN.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; and SWEDIAUR give the same formula.

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, two parts.
Water, three parts.

Pour the solution into a bottle filled with carbonic acid, and agitate for a long time. (POL.; BORUS.; HENRI)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, two drams.
Water charged with Carbonic Acid, one pound.

Dissolve, and preserve in a well-stopped bottle. (DAN.)

SUEC. prescribes three ounces of the salt, and fifty-six pounds of saturated gaseous water.

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, one part.
Water, one hundred and twenty parts.

Charge the solution with the desired number of atmospheres of carbonic acid gas. (VAN MONS)

R. Neutral Carbonate of Potass, three ounces.
Water, twelve ounces.

Dissolve, and filter. (VAN MONS)

R. Neutral Carbonate of Potass, one part.
Water charged with Carbonic Acid, one hundred and twenty parts.

Dissolve. (VAN MONS)

HISP. prescribes three drams of neutral carbonate, and two pounds of gaseous water.

It is excitant, and is considered digestive and lithontriptic. It has also been extolled in what are called lymphatic disorders.—Dose, twelve ounces in the course of the day, to be augmented gradually.—A little brandy may sometimes be added to it.

LITHONTRIPTIC POTION. (ELLIS)

R. Neutral Carbonate of Potass, from ten to fifteen grains.
Seltz Water, six ounces.

Dissolve.—To be taken three or four times a day.

PROTO-CARBONATE OF POTASSIUM AND OF AMMONIA.

Carbonas Protoxidi Potassii et Ammoniæ seu *Potassæ et Ammoniæ.* (SWEDIAUR)

R. Crystallized Subcarbonate of Potass, four parts.
——————— Ammonia, one part.

Triturate together, and pour upon the mixture

Cold Water, a sufficient quantity

to merely dissolve it. Filter the liquor, and pass through it a current of carbonic acid till saturated; apply a little heat, that the salt which was precipitated may be redissolved, and crystallize.

It is recommended in diabetes, dyspepsia, and in cases of urinary calculi.—Dose, half a dram, in half an ounce of juniper or mint water, four times a day.

HYPOPHOSPHATE OF POTASS. (VAN MONS)

R. Tincture of Salt of Tartar, any quantity.
Granulated Phosphorus, a sufficient quantity

to saturate it without heat. Decant, and preserve.

Granulated phosphorus may also be put into a bottle with concentrated solution of potass, and rectified alcohol added; the mixture left in re-action for several days, and then decanted.

PROTO-SULPHATE OF POTASSIUM.

Alkali vegetabile vitriolatum, Arcanum duplicatum Mynsichti, Kali sulphuricum seu *vitriolatum, Lixivia vitriolata, Nitrum*

vitriolatum Schræderi, Panacea duplicata, Sal de duobus seu *polychrestum Glaseri* seu *Lemery* seu *Sapientiæ* seu *polychrestus Parisiensis* seu *Tartari sulphuratum, Specificum Paracelsi, Spiritus Vitrioli coagulatus Mynsichti, Sulphas Potassæ, Tartarus vitriolatus.*—Sulphate of Potass, Vitriolated Tartar, Vitriol of Potass.

I. *Sulphate furnished by commerce.*

EDINB.; BAVAR.; BELG.; HISP.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; HASS.; LIPP.; SAX.; COXE; PARIS.

II. *Purification of the Sulphate of commerce.*

BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; HASS.; LIPP.; SAX.

R. Sulphate of Potass, one part.
Water, eight parts.

Dissolve; instil into the liquor an aqueous solution of the subcarbonate of potass till it is no longer rendered turbid; then filter, evaporate till a slight pellicle is formed, and crystallize. (BATAV.; BELG.; HASS.; SAX.)

LIPP. doubles the quantity of water.—BAVAR. directs one part of the salt to be dissolved in five parts of boiling water, and the solution to be set apart in a cool place to crystallize.

III. *Prepared according to Formulæ.*

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS.

Potassæ Sulphas. (LOND.)

R. Residuary Salt after the distillation of Nitric Acid, two pounds.
Boiling Water, two gallons.

Dissolve, and add as much subcarbonate of potass as may suffice to saturate the excess of acid; then boil till a pellicle forms on the surface of the liquor, and set it apart to crystallize after having filtered it. Pour off the water, and dry the crystals on bibulous paper.

Sulphas Potassæ.

Dissolve the salt which remains after the distillation of nitric acid in a sufficient quantity of warm water, and add as much common carbonate of potass as will saturate the superfluous acid. Evaporate the liquor, and crystallize. (DUBL.)

Dissolve the acidulous salt remaining after the distillation of nitrous acid, in hot water, and add as much powdered carbonate of lime as will be sufficient to saturate the superfluous acid; then set apart till the fæces have subsided. Finally, pour off the liquor, filter it, and evaporate till crystals form. (EDINB.)

BATAV.; DAN.; FERR.; FULD.; HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; SUEC.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; SPIELMANN and VAN MONS give the same process as DUBL.—AUSTR.; and GALL.—the same as EDINB.—SARD. recommends the solution to be evaporated to two thirds, filtered, and evaporated to dryness; the residuum to be calcined for several hours with a violent heat, then dissolved in water, filtered, evaporated to dryness, and calcined again; it is finally to be dissolved in water, the filtered solution evaporated to one half, and set apart to crystallize in a cool place.

FENN. also directs the excess of acid to be removed by the application of a strong heat. CHEVALLIER and IDT remark that the salt thus obtained has seemed to them to contain sometimes a certain quantity of nitrate of potass.

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, one part.
Water, twelve parts.

Dissolve, and add gradually to the liquor,

Sulphuric Acid (20 degrees), a sufficient quantity

to saturate the alkali. Strain, evaporate to a pellicle, and let it cool slowly. (AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HASS.; LIPP.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; ROSS.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; PIDERIT)

R. Sulphate of Iron, two parts.
Boiling Water, eight parts.

Dissolve. On the other hand,

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, a sufficient quantity.
Water, five parts.

Dissolve.

Mix these to perfect saturation; then filter, and wash the precipitate well; mix the water used in washing it with the filtered liquor, evaporate to a pellicle, and crystal-

lize. (Bruns.; Palat.; Wirtem.; Spielmann)

R. Nitrate of Potass, } of each,
Sulphate of Iron calcined to whiteness, } an equal part.

Fill an open crucible to one half with the mixture, and calcine till smoke is no longer disengaged. Dissolve the residuum in boiling water, evaporate to dryness, and calcine the product for several hours; dissolve it again in water, and finally, filter, evaporate, and crystallize. (Sard.)

Sulphas Potassæ cum Sulphure. (Edinb.)

R. Nitrate of Potass, in powder, } of each,
Sublimed Sulphur, } an equal weight.

Mix well together, and throw the mixture by small portions into a red hot crucible. When the deflagration is finished, let the salt cool, and preserve it in a well-stopped glass vessel.

R. Nitrate of Potass, two parts.
Sublimed Sulphur, one part.

Project the mixture by portions into a red hot iron vessel. When flame ceases to rise keep the mass over the fire for two hours, bringing the whole vessel to a red heat. Pulverize the residuum when cold, dissolve it in boiling water, and strain; evaporate the solution to a pellicle, and set it aside to crystallize in a cool place. (Sard.)

Amst.; Batav.; Bruns.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Coxe; and Spielmann prescribe an equal part of each of the two ingredients.

Lipp. substitutes the subcarbonate of potass for the nitrate, and prescribes an equal part each, of that and of sulphur.

The product appears to be a mixture of sulphate and of sulphite of potass. It is very certain, as Duncan has remarked, that it does not contain free sulphur, and therefore the name which is imposed on it by Edinb. does not accord with its composition.

R. Urine of a healthy man, any quantity.

Expose it to cold so that half of it may be converted to ice; filter the rest, pour it into plates, wash the crystals which form spontaneously, and dry them. (Herbip.)

This salt was formerly called *Native Salt, Fusible Salt*, or *Microcosmic Salt of Urine*. It is a mixture of the phosphates of soda and of ammonia, the hydrochlorates of soda and of ammonia, and the sulphates of potass and of soda; the first of these salts entering in the proportion of 2,94, the second, 1,65, the third, 4,45, the fourth, 1,50, the fifth, 3,71, and the sixth, 3,16, in 100 parts, according to Berzelius. To render it colourless and perfectly pure, it should be first treated with alcohol, then re-dissolved in water, and again crystallized.

It is excitant, alterative, and purgative.—Dose from a scruple to a dram as an alterative, and from one dram to six, as a purgative.

It is incompatible with the hydrochloric and nitric acids, the chloruret of calcium, mercurial salts, and nitrate of silver.

DIGESTIVE POWDER.

Pulvis digestivus. (Lipp.; Wirtem.; Swediaur)

R. Sulphate of Potass, two parts.
Prepared Oyster Shells, one part.
Mix. (Wirtem.)

R. Sulphate of Potass, two parts.
Root of Arum, one part.
Mix. (Lipp.)

R. Sulphate of Potass, eight parts.
Citrate of Lime, four parts.
Root of Arum, one part.
Mix. (Swediaur)

The usual dose is half a dram.

COMPOUND DIGESTIVE POWDER.

Pulvis digestivus cum Rheo. (Mil. Copen.)

R. Sulphate, four parts.
Rhubarb, one part.

Mix.—Dose, half a dram.—The sulphate of soda or of magnesia may be substituted for that of potass.

ANTI-PHLOGISTIC POWDER. (Hufeland)

R. Sulphate of Potass, } of each,
Nitrate of Potass, } an equal part.
Sulphate of Magnesia, }

Mix.

ALTERATIVE AND RESOLVENT POWDER. (Bories)

R. Sulphate of Potass, } of each,
Tartarized Iron, } two drams.
Salt of Butcher's-broom, one dram.
Nitrate of Potass, half a dram.
Wood-lice, thirty grains.

Mix carefully.

Grimaud recommended it in obstructions of the abdominal viscera, œdema, infiltration, suppression, or diminution of the urine.—Dose, fifteen or twenty grains, at bed time.

LOZENGES AGAINST THIRST. (PIERQUIN)

R. Sulphate of Potass, three drams.
Sugar, one pound.
Oil of Lemon, eight drops.
Gum Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity
to make lozenges.

There is evidently a mistake in this formula which is presented as offering dry lemonade in the form of lozenges. It ought from its title to contain tartaric or citric acid. However, it may be kept, such as it is. They are excitant and alterative.—Dose, half an ounce or more, in water.

SPAGYRIC CONSERVE. (WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Salt of Wormwood, two ounces.
——— Balm, } of each, one ounce.
——— Nettle, }
Sulphate of Potass,
two ounces and a half.
Make a powder, and add to it,
Sulphurous Acid, two drams.
Add, when the effervescence has ceased,
Conserve of Red Roses, } of each,
——— Clove Pink, } one pound.
Mix. (WIRTEM.)

R. Salt of Wormwood,
three ounces six drams.
Powdered Cinnamon, two drams.
——— Mace, }
——— Cloves, } of each, one dram.
——— Ginger, }
Sulphate of Potass, one ounce six drams.
White Sugar, eight ounces.
Conserve of Red Roses, sixteen ounces.
——— Clove Pink, eight ounces.
Sulphuric Acid, two drams.
Oil of Anise, }
——— Lemon, } of each, one dram.
——— Fennel, half a dram.
——— Cinnamon, one scruple.
——— Mint, four drops.
Mix carefully. (SPIELMANN)

This inconsistent preparation was formerly considered resolvent in abdominal obstructions, jaundice, obstinate quartan fevers, amenorrhœa, &c. — Dose, from a dram to half an ounce.

SALT OF GLASS.

Fel Vitri, Recrementa Vitri, Sal Vitri, Anatron. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

In white, light, spongy masses.

It is a mixture of chloruret of potassium or of sodium and of sulphate of potass or of soda, which is separated during the fusion of glass; and floats on the surface of the vitreous mass.

It was formerly employed as incisive and laxative.

AQUEOUS SOLUTION OF SULPHATE OF POTASS. (BAVAR.)

R. Sulphate of Potass, one part.
Distilled Water, nineteen parts.
Dissolve.

It should be remembered when this salt is prescribed in solution, that, according to GAY LUSSAC, 100 parts of water dissolve 10 57.100 of it at 12 degrees 72, and 26 33.100 at 101 degrees, 50. C.

LAXATIVE POTION. (SAUNDERS)

R. Sulphate of Potass, six drams.
Balm Water, four ounces.
Dissolve and add,
Syrup of Raspberries, one ounce.
Mix.

REFRESHING EMULSION. (SAUNDERS)

R. Sulphate of Potass, one dram.
Dissolve it in one pound and a half of an emulsion made with
Seeds of Mallow, three ounces.
Barley Water, a sufficient quantity.
Then add,
Syrup of Marshmallows,
one ounce and a half.
Mix.—To be taken by glassfuls.

ACID MIXTURE. (SAUNDERS)

R. Sulphate of Potass, half an ounce.
Nitrate of Potass, one dram.
Spring Water, ten ounces.
Dissolve and add,
Oxymel, one ounce.
Vinegar, one ounce and a half.
Mix.

VINOUS MIXTURE. (SAUNDERS)

R. Sulphate of Potass, half a dram.
Decoction of Barley, two pounds.
Dissolve, and add,
Rob of Gooseberries, } of each, one ounce and a half.
Wine, }
Vinegar, one ounce.
Syrup of Raspberries, two ounces.
Mix.

RESOLVENT POTION. (BRERA)

R. Sulphate of Potass, three drams.
Infusion of Rhubarb, six ounces.
Dissolve.—To be taken gradually, in lacteal engorgements and metastasis.

SUPER-PROTO-SULPHATE OF POTASSIUM.

Potassæ Supersulphas seu *Bisulphas*. (Lond.; Dubl.; Ferr.; Suec.; Coxe; Palat.; Van Mons)

Potassæ Supersulphas. (Lond.)

R. Residuary Salt after the distillation of nitric acid, two pounds.
Boiling Water, four pints.

Dissolve, and filter. Then boil the solution till one half is dissipated and set aside to crystallize. Pour off the water, and dry the crystals on bibulous paper.

Potassæ Bisulphas. (Dubl.)

R. Sulphuric Acid of commerce, two parts.
Common Carbonate of Potass, a sufficient quantity.
Water, six parts.

Mix one part of the acid with the water, and saturate it with the carbonate; then add the other part of the acid, and evaporate the liquor till crystals form on cooling.

Coxe; and Van Mons give the same formula as Lond.

R. Sulphuric Acid, Water, } of each, seven parts.
Subcarbonate of Potass, four parts.

Dissolve, mix, and evaporate. (Van Mons)

R. Sulphuric Acid, ten parts.
Subcarbonate of Potass, six parts and a half.
Water. twenty parts.

Mix the acid with the water, and add the salt to the mixture while hot, as rapidly as the effervescence will permit; then filter, evaporate slightly, and crystallize. (Van Mons)

R. Powdered Sulphate of Potass, eight parts and a half.
Sulphuric Acid, five parts.

Dissolve, evaporate to dryness, and heat the residuum to redness. Dissolve it in one part and a half of water, filter, and crystallize. (Van Mons)

Ferr. prescribes two ounces of sulphate and three of acid.

R. Sulphate of Potass, eight parts.
Tartaric Acid, seven parts and a half.

Triturate together, and wash it with a little cold water; filter the liquor, concentrate it, and set it apart to crystallize. (Van Mons)

R. Sulphate of Potass, two parts.
Sulphuric Acid, one part.
Water, three parts.

Mix, evaporate to dryness, and pulverize. (Suec.)

It is purgative, and considered anti-putrescent; it is said to have been given with advantage in gastric and adynamic diseases, and is sometimes combined with decoction of cinchona.

SULPHURICO-SALINE POTION. (Van Mons)

R. Super-sulphate of Potass, six drams.
Water, six pounds.
Proof Spirit, Syrup of Violets, } of each, one ounce and a half.

Dissolve, and mix.

It is excitant, slightly laxative, and considered antiseptic; and is prescribed in bilious and adynamic fevers, hæmatemesis, and menorrhagia.—Dose, a glassful, more or less frequently.

PROTO-SULPHATE OF POTASSIUM AND OF AMMONIA.

Sulphas Potassæ et Ammoniæ. (Van Mons)

R. Supersulphate of Potass, one part.
Hot Water, two parts.

Pour into the solution

Solution of Ammonia, a sufficient quantity,

to saturate the excess of acid, and crystallize.

PROTO-SULPHATE OF POTASSIUM AND OF MAGNESIUM.

Sulphas Potassæ et Magnesiæ. (Van Mons)

R. Sulphate of Potass, three parts and a half.
——— Magnesia, ten parts.

Mix, dissolve in a sufficient quantity of hot water, filter, and crystallize.

R. Sulphate of Magnesia, ten parts.
Calcined Subcarbonate of Potass, three parts and one fourth.

Triturate, adding gradually,

Warm Water, a sufficient quantity,

to effect the solution. Boil for a few moments, filter, and crystallize.

R. Supersulphate of Potass, one part.
Water, eighteen parts.

Saturate the solution, applying heat, with

Magnesia, a sufficient quantity.

Filter and crystallize.

PROTO-HYPOSULPHATE OF POTASSIUM. (VAN MONS)

R. Sulphate of Potass, seven parts and a half.
Fused Caustic Potass, five parts and a half.
Powdered Sulphur, one part and a half.

Dissolve the salt in the smallest quantity of water required, add the potass, then the sulphur, and apply heat for half an hour in a covered vessel; then filter and crystallize.

R. Sulphuret of Potass, } of each,
Sulphate of Potass, } an equal part.

Triturate together for some time; then dissolve the mixture in the least possible quantity of water, filter, and crystallize.

R. Hydrosulphate of Potass, any quantity.

Dissolve it in water, and pass a current of sulphurous acid gas into the solution till no more of it is absorbed; then heat slightly, filter, and crystallize.

A current of hydrosulphuric acid gas may also be passed into a solution of sulphate of potass; the liquor then heated, filtered, and crystallized.

This salt may be substituted for the sulphuretted sulphite of soda.

PROTO-SULPHITE OF POTASSIUM. (VAN MONS)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, } of each,
Water, } one part.

Dissolve, and filter. Saturate with sulphurous acid gas; then heat in a warm water-bath, and set apart the liquor that crystals may form.

PROTO-NITRATE OF POTASSIUM.

Kali nitricum, *Nitras kalicum* seu *Lixiviæ* seu *Potassæ*, *Nitrum*, *Nitras Protoxidi Potassii*, *Nitras Potassæ*.—Nitre, Saltpetre.

I. *Nitre of commerce.*

Nitrum crudum seu *venale*.— *Crude Nitre.*

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; PARIS; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; SAINTE-MARIE; VAN MONS.

II. *Purified Nitre of commerce.*

Nitrum depuratum seu *purificatum* seu *purum*, *Nitras Potassæ depuratus* seu *purus*.

AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG. BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN. FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN. LUSIT.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS. SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP. BRUGNATELLI; PARIS; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; SAINTE-MARIE; VAN MONS.

R. Nitre of Commerce, two parts
Boiling Water, one part

Dissolve, strain, and crystallize. (AMST. BELG.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR. FULD.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; PALAT. ROSS.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; PARIS; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN).

FENN.; and SUEC. direct the salt to be fused at a slow heat in a crucible, the mass to be pulverized when cold, and dissolved in four times its weight of water, the solution to be strained, evaporated to a pellicle and rapidly cooled, constantly stirring the crystals which form to be washed with a little water, and dried.—ANT.; BATAV. BELG.; POL.; and BORUS.—the salt to be washed in a sufficient quantity of boiling water, a solution of subcarbonate of potass instilled into the liquor till it ceases to trouble it; then to be set aside, filtered, evaporated, and crystallized.—HASS.; SAX. and SWEDIAUR—the same process to be followed, but, besides, the filtered liquor to be boiled with charcoal.—HANN.—solution of nitrate of silver to be instilled into it till it ceases to render it turbid.

VAN MONS requires the nitre to be boiled with one fourth of its weight of boiling water, the solution to be decanted, one fourth part of cold water added to it, and the mixture shaken till perfectly cold; the liquor to be then decanted, a little cold water poured upon the crystallized salt, which is then to be put into funnels, and washed without heat, first, at several times, with the same saturated solution of nitrate, depurated and afterwards with a solution which has not yet been used: the crystals having been left to drip, are then to be dissolved in five parts of boiling water, the solution filtered while hot, and set apart to crystallize.

III. *Regenerated Nitre.*

Nitrum regeneratum.

BORUS.

R. Nitric Acid, any quantity.
Solution of Subcarbonate of Potass, a sufficient quantity,

or, till it ceases to excite effervescence. Filter the liquor, evaporate it to a pellicle, and crystallize.

IV. *Nitre impregnated with foreign substances.*

Nitre which has been crystallized after

having been dissolved in infusion of poppy or of red roses. It is called when prepared with the former *Nitrum papaveratum* (Palat.), and when with the latter *Nitrum rosatum* (Wirtem.).

V. *Nitre mixed with Sulphate of Potass.*

Sal seu *Lapis Prunellæ, Nitras Potassæ cum Sulphure fusus, Cristallum minerale, Cristallus mineralis, Nitrum tabulatum.*—Sal Prunella.

Amst.; Ant.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Spielmann; Van Mons.

R. Nitre, two pounds and a half.

Fuse it in a crucible and add to it gradually

Sublimed Sulphur, half an ounce.

After the deflagration and the vessel has become a little cooled, pour the liquid mass into a pan, and move it about in such a manner that the salt may be spread over the sides in a thin and uniform layer: take this out when cold, and break in pieces. (Hisp.)

Ant. prescribes two pounds of nitre and half an ounce of sulphur.—Sard.—one pound of nitre and two drams of sulphur.—Amst.—one part of sulphur and twenty parts of nitre.—Gall.—one of sulphur and one hundred and twenty-eight of nitre.—Van Mons; Bruns.; Palat.; and Wirtem.—one of sulphur and twenty-four of nitre. The operatory process is the same in every instance.

It is excitant, acting as purgative in large doses; it is however classed among the refrigerants or antiphlogistics, certainly only on account of the revulsion which it determines by irritating the primæ viæ; it is also considered to have a specific diuretic property. It is prescribed in dropsies, hæmorrhages, tetters, gonorrhœa, &c.—The dose is usually from ten grains to half a dram, but it has been carried much higher by some modern experimentalists, by which we have learnt that nitre is not so poisonous as Fodere and Orfila would have us believe.

It is incompatable with sulphuric acid, the sulphates of soda and of magnesia, alum, and the metallic sulphates.

A

Preparations in which the action of nitre is not sensibly modified by that of other substances.

PEARLED NITRE.

Nitrum perlatum. (Wirtem.)

R. Nitre, four ounces.
Prepared Mother of Pearl, half an ounce.

Mix.—This powder used formerly to be prescribed, in the dose of from five grains to a scruple, in fevers of a bad character; its effects were chiefly attributed to the inert substance accompanying the nitre.

Augustin gives an analogous preparation under the name of *Pulvis nitrosus*, composed of nitre and of prepared oyster shells, at an equal part each.

ANTI-CATARRHAL POWDER.

Pulvis Iridis cum Nitro. (Augustin)

R. Root of Florentine Iris, one ounce.
Nitre, one dram.
Spermaceti, two drams.
Sugar, one ounce.

Mix.—Dose, a tea spoonful, in catarrhal affections.

APERITIVE POWDER.

Pulvis aperitivus. (Genev.; Van Mons)

R. Nitre, one ounce.
Gum Arabic, one ounce and a half.
Root of Liquorice, } of each,
——— Marshmallows, } three ounces.

Mix.—It is diuretic and emollient, and is recommended in the acute stage of urethritis.—Dose, one dram and a half or two drams thrice a day, in water. (Van Mons)

R. Nitre, three drams.
Magnesia, half an ounce.

Divide into twelve parcels. (Genev.)

APERITIVE PILLS.

Pilulæ aperitivæ. (Van Mons)

R. Nitre, six drams.
Gum Arabic, three drams.
Root of Liquorice, } of each,
——— Marshmallows, } three ounces.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of five grains each.

R. Nitre, one part and a half.
Prepared Oyster Shells, one part.
Gum Arabic, two parts.
Root of Liquorice, } of each,
——— Marshmallows, } four parts.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity

to form a pilular mass. (Van Mons)

They are diuretic, emollient, and anodyne, and are recommended in urethritis and dysury.—Dose, five or six, thrice a day.

It is rather singular that Van Mons prescribes the addition of the oyster shells in gonorrhœa only when it is provoked by the use of beer.

TROCHISCS OF NITRE.

Trochisci de Nitro seu *Nitratis Potassæ*. (EDINB.; HERBIP.; COXE; SPIELMANN)

Trochisci Nitratis Potassæ (EDINB.; HERBIP.)

R. Nitre, one part.
Sugar, three parts.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity

to form a mass, to be divided into trochiscs.

SPIELMANN prescribes one part of nitre, six parts of sugar, one part of lemon juice, and a sufficient quantity of mucilage.

TEMPERANT ELECTUARY. (GENEV.; HAMB.)

R. Nitre, two drams.
Conserve of Roses, } of each,
Oxymel, } two ounces.

Mix. (HAMB.)

GENEV. prescribes half an ounce of nitre and four ounces of conserve of roses, without oxymel.

NITRATED POTION. (PIERQUIN)

R. Nitre, half a dram.
Common Drink, four pounds.

Dissolve.—To be taken by glassfuls.

DIURETIC POTION. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Nitre, half a dram.
Juice of Chervil, twenty-four spoonfuls.

Dissolve.—To be taken by spoonfuls.

FEBRIFUGE POTION. (NIEMANN)

R. Nitre, one ounce.
Cranberry Juice, one pound.

Dissolve.

It is employed in the north of Europe against intermittent fevers.—Dose, from an ounce to half a pound.—The juice of billberry or of raspberry may be used instead of that of the cranberry.

NITROUS MIXTURE.

Mixtura nitrosa. (CAST. BORUS.)

R. Nitre, two drams.
Water, eight ounces.
Simple Syrup, one ounce.

Mix.

COMMON GARGLE. (FULD.; LIPP.)

R. Nitre, one dram.
Water, eight ounces.
Syrup of Vinegar, one ounce.

Mix.—It is refreshing, stimulant, and resolvent.

REFRIGERANT MIXTURE.

Mixtura e Kali nitrico seu *nitrata* seu *refrigerans* seu *sedativo-refrigerans*. (WURCEB.; SAUNDERS; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Nitre, one dram.
Water, eight ounces.
Simple Oxymel, one ounce.

Mix.—Two table spoonfuls to be taken every hour. (WURCEB.)

R. Nitre, half an ounce.
Water, six ounces.
Vinegar, } of each,
Syrup of Raspberry Vinegar, } one ounce.

Mix.—One or two spoonfuls to be taken every two hours. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Nitre, one dram.
Elder-flower Water, eight ounces.
Syrup of Mulberries, one ounce and a half.

Mix.—Dose, two table spoonfuls every hour. (SAUNDERS)

REFRIGERANT LINCTUS. (SAUNDERS)

R. Nitre, half a dram.
Syrup of Raspberries, one ounce.
——— Gooseberries, three ounces.

Mix.

LITHONTRIPTIC INJECTION. (BORIES)

R. Nitre, two ounces.
Nitric Acid, two drams.
Flemish Glue, one ounce.
Water, one pound.

Mix.—This injection has been proposed as a solvent for calculi formed of phosphate and oxalate of lime.

APERITIVE POTION. (RATIER)

R. Nitre, one scruple.
Decoction of the Five Roots, five ounces.
Syrup of the Five Roots, two ounces.

Mix.—The syrup may be replaced by oxymel, and half an ounce of solution of acetate of ammonia may be added if there be occasion.—It is reputed useful in dropsies.

RATIER quotes, under the name of *Nitrous Potion*, a similar mixture, composed of eighteen grains of nitre, four ounces of decoction of dog-grass, and one ounce of the syrup of the five roots. They are both diuretic.

TEMPERANT POTION. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Nitre, fifteen grains.

Lettuce Water, six ounces.
Orange-flower Water, two drams.
Syrup of Water Lily, two ounces.

Mix.—To be taken at twice or thrice, during the night, at the commencement of acute diseases.

REFRIGERANT MIXTURE. (PIERQUIN)

R. Nitre, half a dram.
Infusion of Maidenhair, five ounces.
Orange Juice, two ounces.
Syrup of Pomegranate, one ounce.

Mix.—To be taken at four doses.

REFRIGERANT GARGLE.

Gargarisma refrigerans seu *nitrosum.* (SAUNDERS; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Nitre, six drams.
Decoction of Barley, one pound.
Oxymel, two ounces.

Mix. (SAINTE-MARIE)

SAUNDERS prescribes three ounces of honey of roses instead of the oxymel.

ANTI-PHLOGISTIC POTION. (HAMB.)

R. Nitre, three drams.
Decoction of Marshmallows, eight ounces.
Oxymel, two ounces.

Mix.—To be taken by spoonfuls.

ANTI-PHLOGISTIC DRINK. (AUGUSTIN; CADET DE GASSICOURT; ELLIS)

R. Pearl Barley, twelve ounces.
Water, three pounds.

Boil till the grain is burst; then add to the decoction

Nitre, one dram and a half.
Syrup of Vinegar, two ounces.

A small cupful every hour in inflammatory fevers. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

AUGUSTIN prescribes two pounds of decoction of barley, one dram of nitre, and one ounce of oxymel.—ELLIS.—one pound of decoction of barley, two drams of nitre, and one or two ounces of lemon juice.

DIURETIC POTION. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Nitre, half an ounce.
Decoction of Barley, two pounds.
Oil of Almonds, four ounces.
Syrup of Marshmallows, six ounces.

Mix.—To be taken by glassfuls, every four hours; in dysury and strangury.

RESOLVENT STOMACHIC POTION.

Decoctum stomachicum rosolvens. (BRERA)

R. Bitter Decoction, one pound.
Extract of Dandelion, one dram.
Nitre, one dram and a half.

Mix.—To be taken gradually in engorgements of the abdominal viscera with languid digestion.

R. Bitter Decoction, one pound.
Nitre, two drams.

Mix.—To be taken in the course of the day.

REFRIGERANT LAVEMENT. (AUGUSTIN; SAUNDERS)

R. Nitre, half a dram.
Decoction of Linseed, five ounces.
Linseed Oil, } of each, one ounce.
Oxymel, }

Mix. (SAUNDERS)

R. Decoction of Barley, ten ounces.
Nitre, one dram.
Honey, one ounce.

Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Whey, four ounces.
Nitre, one dram.
Oxymel, one ounce.

Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

NITROUS EMULSION. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; AUGUSTIN; BRERA; SAUNDERS)

R. Nitre, one scruple.

Dissolve it in six ounces of an emulsion prepared with

Sweet Almonds, blanched, six drams.
Seeds of White Poppy, one dram.
Lime-flower Water, a sufficient quantity.

Add to the solution

Syrup of Lemon Juice, one ounce.

Mix.—A spoonful to be taken every hour. (SAUNDERS)

R. Sweet Almonds, blanched, half an ounce.
Water, one pound.
Nitre, half an ounce.
Syrup of Marshmallows, one ounce.

Make an emulsion. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Almond Emulsion, one pound.
Nitre, one dram.
Despumated Honey, one ounce.

Mix. (BRERA)

FORM. HÔP. FR. simply prescribes three-tenths of nitre to be added to simple emulsion.

BARTHEZ' EMULSION. (BORIES)

R. Nitre, ten grains.

Dissolve it in an emulsion prepared with

Major Cold Seeds, half an ounce.
Decoction of two drams of Cinchona, eight ounces.

Add to the solution

Syrup of Maidenhair, one ounce.

Mix.—To be taken at twice in hæmoptysis and other affections of the chest.

VINOUS POTION. (PIERQUIN)

R. Nitre, half a dram.
Water, two pounds.
White or Red Wine, five ounces.

Mix.—As a stimulant to the alimentary canal.—To be taken by glassfuls.

REFRIGERANT POTION. (SAUNDERS)

R. Nitre, } of each,
White Sugar, } two scruples.
Simple Alexitereous Water, two ounces.
Essence of Pimenta, two drams.

Mix.—The name of this potion is misapplied; it is stimulant.

SEDATIVE AND DIURETIC POTION. (PIERQUIN)

R. Nitre, twenty grains.
Distilled Water of Wall Pellitory, } of each, one ounce.
——— Parsley, }
——— Bean-skins, }
Alcoholized Nitric Acid, one scruple.
Syrup of Lemon, one ounce.

Mix.—For one dose, to be repeated every four hours, if the pain does not abate, adding, if necessary, one ounce of syrup of poppy.

SEDATIVE AND PURGATIVE JULEP. (PIERQUIN)

R. Nitre, three drams.
Lettuce Water, } of each, three ounces.
Rose Water, }
Red Poppy Water, }
Purslain Water, }
Syrup of Violets, } of each, one ounce and a half.
——— Pomegranate, }

Mix.—To be taken in the course of the day, at three doses.

TEMPERANT JULEP. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Nitre, twelve grains.
Lettuce Water, } of each, two ounces.
Purslain Water, }
Syrup of Violets, }
——— Lemon, one ounce.
Orange-flower Water, half an ounce.

Mix.—To be taken in the course of the night, at two or three doses.

B.

Preparations in which the action of Nitre is more or less modified by that of other substances.

1. *By Camphor.*

NITRO-CAMPHORATED POWDER.

Pulvis nitroso-camphoratus. (PH. SYPH.)

R. Nitre, ten grains.
Camphor, from four to eight grains.
Gum Arabic, one scruple.

Mix.—To be taken at twice or thrice.

R. Nitre, } of each, fifteen grains.
Sugar, }
Camphor, from two to four grains.

Mix.—To be taken at twice or thrice.

CAMPHORATED TEMPERANT POWDER.

Pulvis temperans camphoratus. (DAN.; MIL. COPEN.)

R. Refrigerant Powder, eighteen parts.
Camphor, one part.

Mix.

ALEXIPHARMIC POWDER. (WIRTEM.)

R. Nitre, one ounce and a half.
Crab's Eyes saturated with Citric Acid, one ounce.
Armenian Bole, one ounce and a half.
Camphor, one dram.

Pulverize, and mix.—Dose, from one to two scruples.

CAMPHORATED DIURETIC LIQUOR. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Nitre, two ounces.
Camphor, in powder, one dram.
Water, two pounds.

Triturate, and mix.—To be taken by spoonfuls.

R. Nitre, four ounces.
Water of Wall Pellitory, two pounds.

Dissolve, and add

Acetic Acid, four ounces.
Alcohol, half a pound.
Camphor, six drams.

Agitate for a long time, and filter.—Dose, a spoonful every hour.

REFRIGERANT EMULSION. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Nitre, ten grains.

Dissolve it, when the liquor is cold, in an emulsion prepared with

Hemp Seed, a pinch.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Then add to the solution

Camphor, dissolved in æther, six grains.
Syrup of Water Lily, two ounces.

Mix.—A fourth part to be taken every hour, in the evening; in gonorrhœa with chordee.

CAMPHORATED NITROUS EMULSION. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Nitre, one scruple.
Camphor, eight grains.
Melon Seeds, two ounces.
Spring Water, two pounds.
Sugar, two ounces.

Make an emulsion.—Dose, a glassful every two hours, adding to each, a few drops of lemon juice.

DIURETIC AND REFRIGERANT MIXTURE. (PIERQUIN)

R. Nitre, fifty grains.
Camphor, forty grains.
Honey, one ounce.

Triturate for a long time, and add

Water, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—It is recommended at the commencement of urethritis.

CAMPHORATED NITROUS MIXTURE.

Mixtura nitrato-camphorica. (VAN MONS)

R. Nitre, one dram and a half.
White Sugar, three drams.
Camphorated Oil, from half a dram to one dram.

Mix exactly together, and triturate with

Honey, one ounce and a half.
Sage Water, ten ounces.

Mix.—It is excitant, and is esteemed anti-spasmodic and sudorific, and is recommended in exanthematic fevers, and especially in pleurodynia.—Dose, one or two spoonfuls every two hours.

2. *By Iron.*

FERRUGINOUS DIURETIC POWDER. (HAMB.)

R. Diuretic Powder, any quantity.
Levigated Iron Filings, four scruples.

Mix, and divide into eight doses.

3. *By Hydrochlorate of Ammonia.*

REFRIGERANT POWDER. (VAN MONS)

R. Nitre, two parts.
Hydrochlorate of Ammonia, one part.

Triturate together.

It is to be enclosed in a bladder and moistened with water or mixed with pounded ice, and applied as a refrigerant to the surface of the body; it is principally used in cases of strangulated hernia.

SCHMUCKER'S REFRIGERANT LOTION.

Fotus refrigerans seu *frigidus Schmuckeri*, *Mixtura frigorifica* seu *anti-phlogistica.* (FULD.; HANN.; AUGUSTIN; BRERA; BRUGNATELLI; CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN; PIERQUIN; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Nitre, eight ounces.
Hydrochlorate of Ammonia, four ounces.
Water, twenty pounds.

Dissolve and add

Vinegar, two pounds.

Mix. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

NIEMANN prescribes one pound of nitre, one pound of hydrochlorate of ammonia, six hundred and forty ounces of water, and ninety-six of vinegar. — PIERQUIN — one pound of nitre, eight ounces of the hydrochlorate, twelve pounds of water, and four of vinegar. — BRUGNATELLI — two ounces of nitre, one ounce of hydrochlorate, and two pounds of spring water acidulated with acetic acid.—SPIELMANN—half an ounce of nitre, two ounces of hydrochlorate, one hundred and twenty ounces of water, and twelve ounces of vinegar. — HANN. — one ounce of hydrochlorate, one ounce of nitre, sixteen ounces of water, and sixteen ounces of vinegar.—FULD.—two ounces of nitre, one ounce of hydrochlorate, half a pound of vinegar, and six pounds of water.—AUGUSTIN—four ounces of nitre, two of hydrochlorate, one pound of vinegar, and eight pounds of water.—BRERA—three drams of nitre, two of hydrochlorate, one pound of vinegar, and four pounds of water.

This liquor, which is applied cold by means of linen four or six times folded, and renewed every hour, is useful in contusions and ecchymoses.

ANTI-GONORRHŒIC TINCTURE. (PIERQUIN)

R. Nitre, two ounces.
Hydrochlorate of Ammonia, two drams.
Water, one pound and a half.

Dissolve at a moderate heat, and add

Camphor, two drams.
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Macerate till perfectly cold and filter.—Dose, a spoonful in a glass of water.

4. *By Opium.*

BOLUSES FOR COUGH. (PIERQUIN; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Nitre, twelve grains.
Pill of Hounds-tongue, four grains.
Conserve of Red Roses, two scruples.

Make two boluses, to be taken in the evening at an interval of two or three hours.

ANTI-NEPHRITIC POTION. (FERR.)

R. Poppy Heads, six ounces.
Water, three pounds.

Boil down to eight ounces, and add when strained,

Nitre, one ounce.

Dissolve.—Dose, one or two drams daily, in eight ounces of decoction of linseed or of marshmallows.

5. *By Squill.*

DIURETIC POWDER.

Pulvis diureticus. (PIERQUIN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Calcined Nitre, eight parts.
Root of Swallow-wort, six parts.
Squill, one part.

Mix. (PIERQUIN; SWEDIAUR)

SWEDIAUR also prescribes fifteen grains of nitre, ten of squill, and ten of pimenta.

R. Nitre, } of each,
Supertartrate of Potass, } four scruples.
Squill, eight grains.
Ginger, sixteen grains.

Mix, and divide into eight parcels. (HAMB.)

It is recommended in dropsies, particularly in ascites, in asthma, and in chronic diseases of the bladder, as diuretic and sudorific.—The first formula is from VAN HELMONT.—Dose, from ten to twenty grains, two, three, or four times a day.

DIURETIC MIXTURE. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Nitre, two drams.
Water, eight ounces.
Powdered Squill, half a dram.
Oxymel of Squill, one ounce.

Mix.—It is recommended in dropsies and in affections of the mucous membrane of the lungs.—Dose, two or three spoonfuls, thrice a day.

DIURETIC AND RESOLVENT POTION.

Decoctum resolvens et diureticum. (BRERA)

R. Decoction of Dog-grass, one pound.
Extract of Buckbean, } of each,
Nitre, } one dram.
Oxymel of Squill, one ounce.

Mix.—To be taken gradually, in engorgements of the liver and of the spleen.

DIURETIC POTION.

Potus anti-phlogisticus diureticus. (BRERA)

R. Decoction of Asparagus Roots, two pounds
Nitre, two drams
Oxymel of Squill, half an ounce

Mix.—To be taken gradually.

6. *By acidulous or neutral salts.*

REFRIGERANT MIXTURE. (AUGUSTIN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Nitre, } of each,
Supertartrate of Potass, } two drams.
Water, eight ounces.
Syrup of Raspberry Vinegar, one ounce.

Mix.—A spoonful to be taken every two hours. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Nitre, } of each,
Supertartrate of Potasss, } three drams.
Water, six ounces.
Lemon Juice, } of each,
Syrup of Lemon, } one ounce.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful every two hours. (AUGUSTIN)

SIMPLE SALINE MIXTURE. (SAUNDERS)

R. Nitre, } of each,
Supertartrate of Potass, } six drams.
Fennel Water, five ounces.
Sulphuric Æther, one dram.
Syrup of Poppy, two ounces.

Mix.—To be administered in the same manner as the preceding.

REFRIGERANT AND DIURETIC DRINK.

Potus anti-phlogisticus et diureticus. (BRERA)

R. Decoction of Dog-grass, two pounds.
Supertartrate of Potass, one ounce.
Nitre, three drams.
Sugar, one ounce.

Mix.—To be taken gradually in the course of the day.

NITRATED LOZENGES.

Tabellæ de tribus, Saccharum nitratum. (SAUNDERS)

R. Nitre, one ounce.
Supertartrate of Potass, half an ounce.
White Sugar, one pound.

DIURETIC TEMPERANT POWDER.

Pulvis temperans diuretica, Pulvis temperans seu *temperans albus* seu *nitrosus* seu *Nitri*

tartaricus. (Fenn.; Hann.; Lipp.; Brera)

R. Nitre, three drams.
Supertartrate of Potass, half an ounce.

Mix, and divide into eight parcels.—Dose, one every two hours.

R. Nitre, one part.
Supertartrate of Potass, three parts.

Mix. (Hamb.)

Lipp. prescribes an equal part of each.

R. Nitre, } of each,
Supertartrate of Potass, } one ounce.
White Sugar, three ounces.

Pulverize each separately, and mix. (Fenn.)

Dose, half a dram to adults.

TARTARIZED NITROUS POWDER.

Pulvis Nitri tartaricus. (Suec.)

R. Nitre, ten parts.
Tartaric Acid, two parts.
Subcarbonate of Magnesia, one part.
White Sugar, thirty parts.

Triturate the acid with the subcarbonate, then add the sugar, and lastly the nitre.

REFRIGERANT MIXTURE. (Swediaur)

R. Nitre, three drams.
Tartaric Acid, one scruple.
White Sugar, one ounce.
Water, eight ounces.

Dissolve.—One or two ounces of oil of almonds are sometimes added.—Dose, a spoonful every hour.

BOUILLON LAGRANGE'S TEMPERANT POWDER. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Nitre, three pounds.
Supertartrate of Potass, four pounds and a half.
Boracic Acid, one pound.

Pulverize and sift.

It is temperant and laxative, and is recommended in diseases of the skin, in some catarrhal affections, and in certain retentions of urine.—Dose, half a dram in a pound and a half of water, to which two or four drams of effloresced sulphate of soda may be added, and a glassful taken every morning.

ROSENSTEIN'S TEMPERANT POWDER.

Pulvis Nitri oxalicus seu *nitrosus.* (Suec.; Niemann; Van Mons)

R. Nitre, one ounce and a half.
Superoxalate of Potass, half an ounce.
Lemon Lozenges, seven ounces and a half.

Pulverize and mix. (Niemann)

R. Nitre, three ounces.
Superoxalate of Potass, one ounce.
White Sugar, ten ounces.

Pulverize separately and mix. (Suec.)

Van Mons prescribes one ounce of superoxalate, two ounces of nitre, and three of sugar.

DIAPHORETIC POWDER. (Ellis)

R. Nitre, one dram.
Tartarized Antimony, one grain.
Proto-chloruret of Mercury, six grains.

Mix, and divide into six doses; one to be taken every two hours in syrup.

REFRIGERANT TROCHISCS.

Trochisci refrigerantes seu *temperantes.* (Fuld.; Spielmann)

R. Nitre, six drams.
Superoxalate of Potass, two drams.
White Sugar, six ounces.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity

to make a mass for trochiscs. (Fuld.)

Spielmann prescribes one ounce of nitre, four drams of the superoxalate, six ounces of sugar, half a scruple of essence of lemon, and mucilage of tragacanth.

Dose, from one to four drams.

SALINE FEBRIFUGE POWDER. (Van Mons)

R. Nitre, two parts and a half.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one part and a half.
Supertartrate of Potass, two parts.
Sulphate of Potass, three parts.
Nutmeg, one part.

Pulverize.

TEMPERANT POWDER. (Hann.; Olden.; Cast. Borus.; Borus.; Ross.; Van Mons)

R. Nitre, } of each,
Sulphate of Potass, } an equal part.

Pulverize.

UNZER'S TEMPERANT POWDER. (Bruns.; Piderit; Spielmann)

R. Nitre, } of each,
Sulphate of Potass, } one ounce.
Compound Powder of Tragacanth, two drams.

Mix. (Piderit)

R. Nitre, } of each,
Sulphate of Potass, } an
Subcarbonate of Magnesia, } equal part.

Mix. (Bruns.)

Spielmann gives the same formula, but substitutes prepared crab's eyes for the subcarbonate of magnesia.

7. *By Sulphur.*

STRUENSEE'S PYRIC POWDER.

Pulvis pyricus. (Niemann)

R. Nitre, six parts.
Sulphur, Charcoal, } of each, one part.

Pulverize and mix.

It is recommended to cauterize the bites of rabid animals.—It is a means not to be recommended, as the cauterization is never but superficial.

PROTO-CHLORATE OF POTASSIUM.

Alkali vegetabile salito-dephlogisticatum, Chloruretum Potassæ oxydatum, Haloïdum oxygenatum, Murias Potassæ hyperoxygenatum seu *oxygenatum, Oxygenochloruretum Potassii, Potassæ Euchloras.* (Gall.; Ferr.; Brugnatelli; Niemann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Muriate of Soda, Sulphuric Acid, } of each, five parts.
Fused Potass, five parts and a half.
Oxide of Manganese, eight parts and a half.

Add water to the potass till the solution marks 30 degrees B.; filter the solution and pour it into a long, narrow, glass cylinder: pass into it a current of chlorine gas produced by the mixture of the three other substances, collect the crystals which are deposited, and wash them with a little cold water. (Gall.; Ferr.; Brugnatelli; Niemann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

Henri; and Swediaur prescribe subcarbonate.—Henri requires the solution to mark 20 degrees, and the crystals to be redissolved in boiling water.

It is excitant, and recommended in scurvy, tetters, chronic hepatitis, and syphilitic diseases.—Dose, from fifteen to thirty grains.

SOLUTION OF CHLORATE OF POTASS.

Solutio Muriatis Potassæ oxygenati, Liquor ad Ulcera atonica. (Niemann; Swediaur; Ph. Syph.)

R. Chlorate of Potass, one dram.
Distilled Water, twelve ounces.

Dissolve.

It is to be applied, with a brush or by means of lint, as a stimulant to indolent ulcers.

OXYMURIATED ALKALINE LIQUOR.

Aqua alkalina oxymuriatica. (Niemann)

R. Decrepitated Muriate of Soda, two pounds
Oxide of Manganese, one pound
Water, Sulphuric Acid, } of each, two pounds

Mix the muriate and oxide together, put them into a matrass, and add the water; then, having gradually added the acid, pass the current of gas which is disengaged, into a solution prepared with

Subcarbonate of Potass, four ounces
Water, twenty-nine ounces

The saturated liquor weighs 1.087.

OXYGENATED POTION.

Potus oxygenata. (Swediaur)

R. Solution of Chlorate of Potass, two pounds
Water, four pounds

Mix.

It is excitant, and has been extolled in cases of general debility.—Dose, one or two pounds daily.

PROTO-HYDROCHLORATE OF POTASSIUM.

Murias seu *Hydrochloras potassæ, Sal digestivus* seu *febrifugus Sylvii, Spiritus Salis marini coagulatus.* (Bavar. Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Niemann; Spielmann; Van Mons)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, any quantity
Water, a sufficient quantity

to effect the solution. Filter, and add to it

Hydrochloric Acid, a sufficient quantity

to saturate the potass. Evaporate the liquor till it marks 30 degrees, and set it aside that crystals may form. (Bavar. Hisp.; Gall.; Wirtem.)

R. Muriate of Soda, five parts and a half
Calcined Subcarbonate of Soda, six parts and a half
Water, sixteen parts

Boil, filter, and crystallize, keeping the liquor hot till crystals cease to be formed. (Van Mons)

Sard.; Niemann; and Spielmann direct the residuum of the preparation of the subcarbonate of ammonia to be used.

Sulphate or supertartrate of potass may also be dissolved in distilled water, and solution of hydrochlorate of lime poured into the liquor till no more precipitate is formed. This process is recommended by Chevallier and Idt.

When in the crystallized state this salt is called *Chloruret of Potassium.*

It is excitant, and is classed among the resolvents and deobstruents, and is recommended in quartan and tertian fevers as sudorific and diuretic. — Dose, one or two scruples, in four times as much water.

HYDROSULPHATE OF POTASS. (VAN MONS)

R. Calcined Caustic Potass, one part.
Water, six parts.

Pass a current of hydrosulphuric acid gas into the solution, set it apart that it may become clear, and preserve it.

PROTO-ACETATE OF POTASSIUM.

Acetis seu *Acetas Potassæ* seu *Lixiviæ* seu *kalicum, Alkali Tartari Aceto saturatum, Alkali vegetabile cum Aceto, Arcanum Tartari, Kali acetatum* seu *aceticum Lixivia acetata, Magisterium Tartari purgans, Oxytartarus, Sal diureticus, Tartarus acetosus, Terra foliata Tartari.*—Acetate of Potass, Acetate of Protoxide of Potassium. (LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

1. *In the solid state.*

Potassæ Acetas.

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, one pound and a half.
Strong Acetic Acid, } of each,
Boiling Distilled Water, } two pints.

Add the subcarbonate to the acid and water mixed together till all effervescence has ceased, and filter the liquor. Evaporate it then in a water-bath till no more bubbles rise; then expose it to a gradually augmented heat, and continue the evaporation till a pellicle forms; then remove this, and dry it in bibulous paper. Repeat the evaporation again and again, removing the pellicles as they form, and drying them as the first. (LOND.)

R. Pure Subcarbonate of Potass, one pound.
Weaker Acetic Acid, a sufficient quantity.

Boil the subcarbonate in five pounds of the acid, and add more acid at different times, till the watery part of the former portion being nearly dissipated by evaporation, the recently added acid occasions no effervescence, which will be when about twenty pounds of it are consumed; then evaporate slowly to dryness. Liquify this impure salt with a moderate heat for a short time, then dissolve it in water and filter the solution through paper. If the liquefaction has been properly effected, the filtered liquor will be limpid, if not, it will be of a brown colour. Evaporate this liquor in a shallow glass vessel, so that when removed from the fire it may form into a crystalline mass, which should be preserved in closely-stopped vessels. (EDINB.)

R. Carbonate of Potass from Crystals of Tartar, any quantity.

Add to it at different times, about five times its weight of distilled vinegar moderately heated. When the effervescence has ceased and the fluid has been evaporated a little, add, at intervals, more distilled vinegar till it entirely ceases to excite effervescence; then evaporate to dryness, and having encreased the heat a little, liquify cautiously the mass. Dissolve the salt in water when cold; filter the solution, and boil it till, on removing it from the fire, it concretes into a crystalline mass, which should be very white. Enclose it immediately in well-stopped bottles. (DUBL.)

BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; FERR.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; COXE; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; and SWEDIAUR give the same process as DUBL.

R. Dry and pulverized Subcarbonate of Potass, one pound.
Strong Vinegar, two or three pounds.

Heat the salt in a glass capsule, and gradually add the vinegar to it; when the effervescence has ceased distil the liquor in a water-bath to dryness; add fresh vinegar to the residuum, and distil again to dryness: continue thus till the vinegar passes over unaltered. Then dry the salt at a moderate temperature, dissolve it in thrice its weight of alcohol, filter the liquor, distil it in a water-bath, and preserve the dry residuum. (Palat.; Sard.)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, one part.

Dissolve it in a small quantity of water, and add to the solution

Distilled Vinegar, eight parts.

Boil to the consistence of syrup, and add more vinegar to perfect saturation; evaporate the liquor slowly, constantly stirring it: dissolve the residuum in distilled water, filter the solution, and finally evaporate it with a gentle heat. (Amst.; Ant.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, any quantity.

Throw it by portions into

Distilled Vinegar, a sufficient quantity

to dissolve it completely. Strain the liquor, and evaporate it in a silver capsule; when it is reduced to about one fourth, let it cool; then set it apart, and having decanted it, add vinegar gradually to it; lastly, evaporate it to dryness. (Gall.)

Van Mons, who also indicates this process, requires the acid to be slightly heated before throwing in the salt, and the liquor to be rapidly dried by the aid of a brisk heat, constantly stirring.

To render the salt the whiter it has been recommended to pass the liquor through a charcoal filter, or to treat it without heat with animal charcoal, or to subject the salt to several successive solutions and evaporations.

R. Dried Acetate of Lime, seven parts and a half.
——— Subcarbonate of Potass, eleven parts and three fourths.

Mix with trituration, adding the quantity of water which is strictly necessary to dissolve the acetate produced; pour this liquid at several times, then express, and dry immediately as above. (Van Mons)

R. Sulphate of Potass, eight parts and a fourth.
Crystallized Acetate of Barytes, thirteen parts.

Mix together, add water, and proceed as above. (Van Mons)

Van Mons also recommends the tartrate of potass to be decomposed by the acetate of lime mixed in equal proportions and dissolved in water to saturation; the tartrate is to be poured into the acetate, the liquor expressed, the residuum washed, and mixed liquors evaporated.

II. *In the liquid state.*

Acetas Potassæ liquidus seu *aquosus*, *Liquor Ferræ foliatæ* seu *Tartari vegetabilis* seu *Kali acetici* seu *digestivus Boerhaavii* seu *Alkali acetici nigri* seu *Terræ foliatæ Tartari* seu *Salis Alkali vegetabilis acetati*, *Salsilago Oxytartari*, *Acetas Liviviæ solutus*, *Mixtura salina pauperum*. (Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Fenn.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Piderit; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, any quantity.
Concentrated Acetic Acid, a sufficient quantity

to saturate the salt. Add the acid gradually, stirring the mixture with a glass tube. The filtered liquor should weigh from 1.230 to 1.235. (Bavar.)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, twelve ounces.
Vinegar, a sufficient quantity

for perfect saturation. Mix, digest for several days, with occasional agitation; add more vinegar, if necessary, and evaporate till only eighty-eight ounces remain—Batav.; or, till the liquor marks seven degrees. (Belg.)

This formula presents numerous variations:—Hass.—Mix together one pound of subcarbonate of potass and a sufficient quantity of vinegar to saturate the salt; then evaporate the liquor to three pounds, and filter it.—Austr.—Saturate subcarbonate with distilled vinegar (1,005), and evaporate till the liquor weighs 1,200.—Ferr.; Henri; and Fee—Saturate subcarbonate with vinegar, and add a sufficient quantity of water.—Mil. Copen.; Fuld.; Cast. Borus.; Spielmann; and Van Mons—Dissolve in vinegar at six degrees as much subcarbonate as possible; filter and preserve the liquor.—Hamb.—Saturate one ounce of subcarbonate with a sufficient quantity of vinegar, and evaporate to six ounces.—Form. Hôp. Fr.—Mix together one part of subcarbonate and sixteen parts of acid at thirteen degrees; heat to perfect saturation, and preserve.

R. Acetate of Potass, one part.
Distilled Water, two parts.

Dissolve. (Amst.; Bruns.; Dan.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Swediaur)

Hass.; and Piderit recommend the salt to be left in the open air to deliquesce, and the liquor to be filtered.

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, two drams.
Vinegar, a sufficient quantity
to saturate the salt. Add to the liquor
Water, from two to four ounces.
Simple Oxymel, two ounces.
Mix. (NIEMANN)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, one pound.
Add to it by portions
Vinegar, a sufficient quantity
to saturate it. At the end of three days, filter the liquor, and evaporate it in a sand-bath, till reduced to three pounds; then add
Alcohol, two ounces.
Preserve it in a well-stopped bottle. (LIPP.)

The acetate of potass is an excitant which acts, according to doses and circumstances, as resolvent, diuretic, and laxative. It is employed in dropsies, jaundice, and in obstructions of the abdominal viscera. The dose is from a scruple to a dram or more. Of the solution from forty to eighty drops are usually given, in an appropriate vehicle.

It is incompatible with the mineral acids, the decoction of tamarinds, the deuto-chloruret of mercury, the nitrate of silver, the sulphates of soda and of magnesia, the hydro-chlorate of ammonia, and the supertartrate of potass.

A.

Preparations in which the action of the Salt is not modified, at least sensibly, by that of other substances.

ANTI-LACTEAL BOLUS. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Acetate of Potass, one scruple.
Conserve of Marigold,
a sufficient quantity.
Mix.

To be taken in the morning, for twenty days; it may be repeated in the evening, if necessary. A cupful of a decoction of chervil and celery should be taken with each bolus.

DIURETIC POTION. (RATIER; SAUNDERS; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Acetate of Potass, half a dram.
Juice of Chervil, twelve ounces.
Compound Syrup of Smallage,
two ounces.
Mix.

R. Acetate of Potass, two drams.
Infusion of Lime-flowers, four ounces.
Cinnamon Water, one dram.
Syrup of Vinegar, one ounce.
Mix. (RATIER)

R. Prepared Crab's Eyes, three drams.
Vinegar, one ounce and half.
After the cessation of the effervescence, add
Spring Water, eight ounces.
Acetate of Potass, one dram.
Syrup of Fennel, one ounce.
Mix. (SAUNDERS)

To be taken by spoonfuls.—In the last formula the diuretic effect must be referred principally to the action of the acetate of lime.

APERITIVE POTION. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Acetate of Potass, two drams.
Infusion of Chamomile, six ounces.
Hordeated Cinnamon Water,
two ounces.
Extract of Milfoil, four drams.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful thrice a day; at the same time taking a broth made with four ounces of neck of mutton, and a handful of leaves of cichory, of dandelion, and of water cress.

ANTI-ICTERIC MIXTURE. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Acetate of Potass, } of each,
Liquid Extract of Dandelion, } half an ounce.
——— Hemlock,
from ten to twenty grains.
Fennel Water, six ounces.
Compound Syrup of Smallage,
one ounce.

Mix.—Dose, two spoonfuls every four hours.

APERITIVE POTION. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Acetate of Potass, half a dram.
Nitre, one scruple.
Syrup of Borage, two ounces.
Clarified Whey, one pound and a half.

Dissolve, and mix.—DESBOIS DE ROCHEFORT directed it to be taken in the course of the day, but the greater part in the morning fasting.

SALINE MIXTURE. (HASS.; SUEC.; SAUNDERS)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, three ounces.
Vinegar, nine ounces,
or a sufficient quantity to saturate the alkali. Add
River Water, one pound.
Simple Syrup, two ounces.
Mix and filter. (SUEC.)

HASS. directs the subcarbonate to be saturated with vinegar, four or five ounces of the liquor diluted with an equal quantity of distilled water, and one ounce of syrup added.—SAUNDERS—nine ounces of vine-

gar, one pound of water, and two ounces of sugar, to be poured into a phial; then three drams of subcarbonate added, and the bottle well-stopped and kept in a cool place.

Dose, two spoonfuls, every two or three hours.

RESOLVENT AND ALTERATIVE CONSERVE. (BORIES)

R. Acetate of Potass, half an ounce.
Sulphate of Soda, one dram.
Juice of Cress,
——— Fumitory,
——— Herb Mercury,
——— Dandelion, } of each, two ounces.
Sugar, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful, three or four times a day.

ANTI-SCROFULOUS ELECTUARY. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Acetate of Potass, six drams.
Conserve of Scurvy-grass, two ounces.
Extract of Dog-grass,
——— Dandelion, } of each, one ounce.
Compound Syrup of Cichory, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, a tea-spoonful, four times a day, in a glassful of weak decoction of hop.

DIURETIC POTION.

Potus diureticus simplex. (AUGUSTIN; BRERA)

R. Decoction of Dog-grass, one pound.
Solution of Acetate of Potass, two ounces.

Mix.—To be taken gradually.

R. Subcarbonate of Potass two drams.
Vinegar, a sufficient quantity to saturate the alkali. Add
Water, four ounces.
Syrup of Lemon, half an ounce.

Mix.—To be taken gradually.

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, two drams.
Vinegar, a sufficient quantity.
Water, four ounces.
Syrup of Raspberries, two ounces.

Mix.—To be taken gradually.

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, two drams.
Aromatic Vinegar, a sufficient quantity.
Cinnamon Water, one ounce.
White Wine, four ounces.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful every hour.

RESOLVENT AND DIURETIC POTION.

Decoctum resolvens et diureticum. (BRERA)

R. Decoction of Dog-grass, two pounds.
Solution of Acetate of Potass, two ounces.

Mix.—To be taken gradually, in dropsies.

R. Bitter Decoction, one pound.
Aqueous Tincture of Rhubarb, four ounces.
Acetate of Potass, two drams.

Mix.—To be taken in engorgements of the abdominal viscera.

R. Infusion of Orange Peel, one pound.
Acetate of Potass, two drams.
Sugar, one ounce.

Mix.—To be taken in asthenic inflammations.

B.

Preparations in which the action of Acetate of Potass is more or less modified by that of other substances.

1. *By Alcohol.*

Besides the following formulæ, the solution of acetate of potass of LIPP., previously given, should be placed here.

DIURETIC POTION. (RATIER)

R. Acetate of Potass, one ounce.
White Wine, one pound.

Dissolve.—It is extolled in dropsies which are designated passive, that is, when there is no symptom of much irritation of the intestinal canal.

ALCOHOLIC SOLUTION OF ACETATE OF POTASS. (BRUNS.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

R. Acetate of Potass, very dry, two ounces.
Concentrated Alcohol, eight ounces.

Digest for several days, and filter.—It used formerly to be extolled as an excellent remedy against hypochondria, gout, quartan fever, and all disorders caused by obstructions.—Dose, from thirty to sixty drops.

DELLA LENA'S LITHONTRIPTIC SOLUTION. (NIEMANN)

R. Solution of Acetate of Potass, two ounces and a half.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one ounce.
Distilled Water, four ounces.
Alcohol, two ounces.

Digest till the salt is perfectly dissolved. —From ten to thirty drops are to be given in any proper vehicle.

ESSENTIA DULCIS. (WIRTEM.; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Acetate of Potass, two drams.
White Sugar, two ounces.
Water, one ounce and a half.

Boil in a porcelain capsule till the mass has acquired a black tinge from the sugar

becoming candied. When cold pour upon it

Alcohol (30 degrees), twelve ounces.

Dissolve, constantly stirring, and filter. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

Wirtem. directs the mass to be dissolved in the first three pounds of liquor obtained by distilling together four pounds of proof spirit, eight ounces of alum, and one pound of water.

It is stimulant, tonic, alterative, balsamic, and diuretic.—Dose, from thirty to sixty drops, in proper drink, to adults; and from three to twelve, to children.

2. *By Antimony.*

DEOBSTRUENT MIXTURE.

Liquor Kali acetici cum Rheo. (Augustin; Piderit)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, one dram.
Vinegar, a sufficient quantity

to saturate the alkali. Add to the liquor

Aqueous Tincture of Rhubarb, one ounce.
Huxham's Antimonial Wine, one dram.

Mix.

ANTI-SCROFULOUS ELECTUARY. (Bories)

R. Acetate of Potass, } of each,
Burnt Sponge, } two drams.
Proto-chloruret of Mercury, twelve grains.
Sulphuret of Antimony, one dram and a half.
Jalap, sixteen grains.
Sublimed Sulphur, one dram.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—It is recommended by Baume in scrofulous engorgements of the lymphatic glands.—Dose, from twelve to twenty-four grains, twice a day.

3. *By Æther.*

SALINE MIXTURE. (Mil. Copen.)

R. Solution of Acetate of Potass, two ounces.
Sulphuric Æther, one dram.
Infusion of Peppermint, six ounces.

Mix well.

RESOLVENT LIQUOR. (Saunders)

R. Solution of Acetate of Potass, four ounces.
Sulphuric Æther, twenty drops.
Extract of Lesser Centaury, two drams.
Alkermes Syrup, two ounces.

Mix.

4. *By Cinchona.*

RESOLVENT MIXTURE. (Bories; Pierquin)

R. Acetate of Potass, ten grains.
Extract of Cinchona, three grains.
——— Hemlock, two grains.
Infusion of Heart's-ease Leaves, three ounces.

Mix.—It is recommended by Baume in tabes mesenterica.—Dose, a spoonful, three or four times a day.

FEBRIFUGE AND APERITIVE ELECTUARY. (Bories)

R. Solution of Acetate of Potass, two ounces.
Extract of Cinchona, two drams.
——— Cascarilla, one dram.
Compound Tincture of Aloes, one ounce.

Mix.—Gaubius extolled it in intermittent fevers complicated with obstructions or dropsy.—Dose, thirty drops, in a glass of water, every two hours, on the days intervening between the paroxysms.

5. *By Squill.*

SCILITIC LIQUOR. (Hamb.)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, a sufficient quantity.
Vinegar of Squill, one ounce.

Mix to saturation.

KEUP'S SCILITIC ESSENCE. (Brugnatelli; Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, half an ounce.
Vinegar of Squill prepared with distilled Vinegar, two ounces.

Boil to the consistence of honey, and add,

Alcohol (36 degrees), six ounces.

Digest for several days, and decant.

This liquor has been recommended in asthma and dropsy.—Dose, from forty to sixty drops in a proper vehicle.

MILMANN'S DIURETIC POTION.

Haustus diureticus Milmanni. (Niemann)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, fifteen grains.
Distilled Vinegar, a sufficient quantity

to dissolve the alkali. Add to the liquor,

Water, half an ounce.
Peppermint Water, one ounce.
Pimenta Water, } of each, one dram.
Vinegar of Squill, }
Simple Syrup, two drams.

Mix.—Dose, from half a dram to one dram, every six hours, in dropsy.

RESOLVENT MIXTURE. (SAUNDERS)

R. Acetate of Potass, two drams.
Oxymel of Squill, two ounces.
Fennel Water,
Parsley Water,
Juniper Water, } of each, six ounces.

Dissolve and mix.

R. Solution of Acetate of Potass, half an ounce.
Extract of Elicampane, two drams.
Oxymel of Squill, one ounce.
Hyssop Water, six ounces.

Mix.

DIURETIC AND SEDATIVE POTION. (PIERQUIN)

R. Acetate of Potass,
Oxymel of Squill, } of each, one dram.
Lime-flower Water, four ounces.
SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, fifteen drops.
Compound Syrup of Smallage, one ounce.

Mix.—To be taken by spoonfuls.

RESOLVENT ELIXIR. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, two ounces.
Vinegar of Squill, a sufficient quantity.

Saturate, and add,

Chamomile Water, four pounds.
Tincture of JAMES'S Antimony,
Tartarized Tincture of Iron, } of each, one ounce.
Extract of Fumitory,
——— Buckbean,
——— Milfoil,
——— Blessed Thistle, } of each, half an ounce.

Mix and filter.—To be taken by teaspoonfuls, every two hours, as a stimulant to the alimentary canal.—It has been recommended in dropsy.

SUPER-PROTOXALATE OF POTASSIUM.

Oxalas acidulum Potassæ seu *Potassæ acidulus* seu *basicus*, *Superoxalas kalicum* seu *Potassæ*, *Hyperoxalas Potassæ*, *Acetosellæ Sal*, *Oxalium*, *Kali oxalicum acidulum*, *Oxalas subpotassicus*, *Binoxalas Potassæ*. —Super-oxalate of Potass, Salt of Sorrel.

I. *Superoxalate of Potass of commerce.*

ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; DAN.; FENN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; SUEC.; COXE.

II. *Superoxalate of Potass prepared expressly.*

BRUNS.; FERR.; FULD.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS.

R. Fresh Leaves of Wood Sorrel, any quantity.

Bruise them in a stone mortar with a wooden pestle; express the juice, heat it in a water-bath, and add to it white of egg beaten up. When clarified, evaporate the liquor in a water-bath, and crystallize in a cool place. (BRUNS.; FERR.; FULD.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Oxalic Acid, twelve parts.
Calcined Subcarbonate of Potass, six parts and a half.

Mix, and dissolve in the least quantity of water possible; filter, and crystallize. (VAN MONS)

It is anti-phlogistic, refrigerant, and astringent.—It is not much used.

POWDER OF SUPEROXALATE OF POTASS. (NIEMANN)

R. Superoxalate of Potass, two scruples.
Oleosaccharum of Lemon, two ounces and a half.

Mix.

TEMPERANT TROCHISCS. (WIRTEM.; PIDERIT)

R. Superoxalate of Potass, two drams.
White Sugar, eight ounces.
Oil of Lemon, ten drops.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.

Make trochiscs.

PROTO-CITRATE OF POTASSIUM.

Citras Potassæ seu *kalicum* seu *kalinum*, *Kali citratum*, *Sal Absinthii citratum*. (BAVAR.; HANN.; OLDEN.; BORUS.; BRUGNATELLI; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, any quantity.
Fresh Lemon Juice, a sufficient quantity

to saturate the alkali. Add the juice gradually, testing the liquor from time to time to ascertain when it is perfectly saturated; then set apart for twenty-four hours, filter, and evaporate to dryness.

SIMPLE SALINE MIXTURE.

Citras Potassæ aquosus, *Mixtura salina*, *Solutio Citratis kalici*. (FENN.; LUSIT.; SUEC.; AUGUSTIN; BRUGNATELLI; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, three drams.
Lemon Juice, a sufficient quantity.
Simple Syrup, one ounce.

Spring Water, a sufficient quantity to give one pound of liquor. Mix well. (Fenn.; Lusit.; Suec.; Brugnatelli; Niemann)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, one dram.
Lemon Juice, three ounces.
Cinnamon Water, six ounces.
White Sugar, half an ounce.

Mix. (Swediaur)

Dose, three spoonfuls every five or six hours.

COMPOUND SALINE MIXTURE.

Mixtura salina composita seu *Macbridii.* (Lusit.)

R. Lemon Juice, one ounce.
Subcarbonate of Potass, a sufficient quantity.
Mint Water, seven ounces.
Tartarized Antimony, one grain.
Simple Syrup, half an ounce.

Mix.

TONIC MIXTURE. (Ellis)

R. Lemon Juice, one ounce and a half.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one dram.
Tincture of Cinchona, one ounce.
Cinnamon Water, three ounces.

Mix.—A spoonful to be taken every two hours.

PROTO-TARTRATE OF POTASSIUM.

Alkali vegetabile tartarisatum seu *fixum tartarisatum, Kali tartaricum* seu *tartarisatum, Lixivia tartarisatus, Sal vegetabile, Sal panchrestum* seu *diureticum vegetabile, Tartarus tartarisatus* seu *solubilis, Tartras kalinus* seu *Lixiviæ* seu *Potassæ.* —Tartrate of Potass, Neutral Tartrate of Potass, Soluble Tartar. (Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Palat.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Sard.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Coxe; Paris; Piderit; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

1. *In the solid state.*

Potassæ tartras.

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, sixteen ounces.
Supertartrate of Potass, three pounds.
Boiling Water, one gallon.

Dissolve the subcarbonate in the water and add the supertartrate in powder till effervescence ceases. Filter the solution, boil till a pellicle appears on the surface, and set it apart to crystallize. Pour off the water from the crystals, and dry them on bibulous paper. (Lond.)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, one part.
Boiling Water, fifteen parts.
Supertartrate of Potass, three parts, or, a sufficient quantity.

To the subcarbonate dissolved in the water, add, by portions, the supertartrate in fine powder so long as it excites effervescence, which gradually ceases before thrice the weight of the subcarbonate is added. Filter the liquor when cold, and, after due evaporation, set it aside that crystals may form. (Edinb.)

R. Common Carbonate of Potass, five parts.
Bitartrate of Potass, fifteen parts.
Boiling Water, forty-five parts.

Dissolve the carbonate in the water, and gradually add the bitartrate, reduced to fine powder. Filter the liquor, evaporate, and set it aside that crystals may form as it cools. (Dubl.)

A similar formula is indicated by all the other pharmacopœias. — Gall.; Fuld.; Lipp.; Sard.; Herbip.; Spielmann; and Van Mons direct the solution of subcarbonate to be added to that of the supertartrate.

2. *In the Liquid state. Liquor spleneticus ex Tartaro.*

R. White Tartar, } of each, one pound.
Nitre, }

Detonate together in a crucible, and dissolve the residue in

Boiling Water, three pounds.

Strain, and add,

White Tartar, one pound.

Digest for eight days, and decant. (Palat.; Wirtem.; Spielmann)

It is excitant, diuretic, resolvent, and laxative.—Dose, from a scruple to a dram, as an alterative; and about an ounce, as a purgative.

It is incompatible with the sulphuric, nitric, and hydrochloric acids, lime-water, hydrochlorate of lime, sulphate of soda, and the vegetable acids.

KLEIN'S DIGESTIVE POWDER.

Pulvis leniens anti-hypochondriacus Kleinii, Solamen hypochondriacorum. (HAMB.; NIEMANN; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Tartrate of Potass, Rhubarb, Orange Peel, } of each, an equal part.

Make a powder. (HAMB.; NIEMANN)

R. Tartrate of Potass, two drams.
Rhubarb, Orange Peel, } of each, one dram.
Cajeput Oil, one scruple.

Mix, and divide into twenty-four parcels. (SAINTE-MARIE)

It is highly extolled by KLEIN and BALDINGER; it is stimulant and sometimes produces a slight purgative effect.—Dose, two or three parcels every two days.

RESOLVENT POWDER.

Pulvis incidens. (SAUNDERS)

R. Tartrate of Potass, Muriate of Ammonia, Subcarbonate of Magnesia, } of each, one ounce.
Root of Arum, two drams.

Mix.

AQUEOUS SOLUTION OF TARTRATE OF POTASS.

Liquor Tartari tartarisati, Solutio Tartari solubilis. (BRUNS.; CAST. BORUS.; RATIER)

R. Tartrate of Potass, half an ounce.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Dissolve. (RATIER)

CAST. BORUS. prescribes one ounce of tartrate and twelve ounces of water, and half an ounce of honey to be added.

It is laxative; to be taken by glassfuls.

The preparation of BRUNS., composed of one pound each of the salt and of water, is only intended to be kept in the shops for use.

STIMULANT FOMENTATION. (RATIER)

R. Tartrate of Potass, one ounce.
Water, one pound.

Dissolve.—To be applied to atonic and stationary ulcers.

GRANT'S PURGATIVE. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Tartrate of Potass, six or eight drams.
Infusion of Cichory, twenty ounces.
Manna, two ounces.

Dissolve.—To be taken every day or two days for a fortnight at four doses, in the morning, drinking veal broth during the effect of the remedy. It has been extolled in hypochondria and chronic affections of the liver.

LAXATIVE DRINK. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Tartrate of Potass, half an ounce
Infusion of Cichory Leaves, two pounds

Dissolve and add

Honey, a sufficient quantity

Mix.—It is mildly laxative; to be taken at several doses in the course of the day.

MUTZEL'S RESOLVENT MIXTURE.

Potio ad Atrabilem. (FULD.; NIEMANN SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Tartrate of Potass, Honey, Water, } of each, half an ounce eight ounces

Dissolve.—One or two spoonfuls to be taken every hour in melancholy and mania. (FULD.; NIEMANN)

SAINTE-MARIE gives the following, after BALDINGER:

R. Tartrate of Potass, one ounce
Honey, four ounces

Mix, and add a few drops of essence of anise.

To be taken by tea spoonfuls, drinking afterwards a glassful of whey.

The formula which CADET DE GASSICOURT gives under this name varies still more from the original:

R. Tartrate of Potass, half an ounce
Extract of Gentian, ——— Lesser Centaury, } of each, two drams
Water, eight ounces

Dissolve, and mix.—Dose, half an ounce every hour, in obstructions of the liver.

It resembles the following, which is the same in its mode of action.

R. Tartrate of Potass, half an ounce.
Extract of Lesser Centaury, two drams.
Water, eight ounces.

Dissolve and mix.—To be taken in the same manner. (SWEDIAUR)

SALINE EMULSION. (SUEC.)

R. Tartrate of Potass, three drams.
Honey, one ounce and a half.
Spring Water, one pound.

Dissolve, and triturate the liquor, in a stone mortar with

Sweet Almonds blanched, one ounce.

Strain the emulsion.

It is a very mild laxative; to be taken by glassfuls.

PURGATIVE POTION FOR CHILDREN. (HAMB.)

R. Tartrate of Potass, two drams.
Laxative Infusion, } of each,
Spring Water, } one ounce.
Glycyrrhized Honey, half an ounce.

Mix.

PURGATIVE DRINK. (BORIES)

R. Tartrate of Potass, four drams.
Jalap, in powder, eight grains.
Beer, two glassfuls.

Infuse for twenty-four hours; filter, and add

Sulphuric Æther, twenty drops.

Mix.—To be taken at twice, in the morning, at three hours interval.

ALCOHOLIC SOLUTION OF TARTRATE OF POTASS. (PIDERIT)

R. Tartrate of Potass, four ounces.
Distilled Water, eight ounces.
Alcohol, two drams.

Dissolve, mix, and filter.

This liquor is intended to be put in potions, and mixtures.—Dose, from one to three ounces.

SALINE LIQUOR. (LIPP.)

R. Tartrate of Potass, one pound.
Hydrochlorate of Ammonia, two ounces.
Orange Peel, one ounce.
Distilled Water, three pounds.

Digest for four days at a moderate temperature, shaking frequently; then filter.

BITTER ELIXIR.

Elixir amarum seu *aperiens* seu *resolvens*. (BRUNS.; FULD.; HAMB.)

R. Tartrate of Potass, half an ounce.
Extract of Buckbean, one ounce.
Peppermint Water, eight ounces.

Mix. (HAMB.)

R. Tartrate of Potass, } of each,
Extract of Dandelion, } half an ounce.
Infusion of Rhubarb, } of each,
Peppermint Water, } three ounces.

Mix well. (HAMB.)

R. Tartrate of Potass, half an ounce.
Extract of Gentian, one ounce.
Distilled Water, six ounces.

Peppermint Water, two ounces.

Mix. (FULD.)

R. Tartrate of Potass, two ounces.
Water, twelve ounces.
Extract of Buckbean, } of each,
——— Blessed Thistle, } one
——— Lesser Centaury, } ounce.
Cinnamon Water, two ounces.

Mix. (BRUNS.)

SAUNDERS gives the following similar formula under the title of *Mixtura resolvens roborans:*

R. Tartrate of Potass, three drams.
Extract of Fumitory, } of each, one
——— Buckbean, } dram and a half.
Water of Blessed Thistle, six ounces.
———Peppermint, } of each,
Syrup of Tolu, } one ounce and a half.

Mix.—It is excitant, and is considered resolvent and aperitive.—To be taken by spoonfuls.

RESOLVENT MIXTURE.

Mixtura deobstruens. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Tartrate of Potass, } of each,
Honey, } half an ounce.
Cinnamon Water, eight ounces.
Alcoholized Æther, one dram.

Dissolve, and mix.—Dose, at first half an ounce every two hours, and afterwards thrice a day.

SUPER-PROTOTARTRATE OF POTASSIUM.

Hypertartras seu *Supertartras* seu *Bitartras Potassæ*, *Tartras superpotassicus* seu *subpotassicus*, *Tartras acidulus Potassæ*, *Supertartras kalicum*.—Supertartrate of Potass.

I. *That which is met with in commerce.*

1. Impure. *Tartarus, Tartarus crudus* seu *impurus*.—Crude Tartar, Essential Salt of Tartar.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; FULD.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; MURRAY and GMELIN; PARIS; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN.

The saline crust which is deposited on the inner surface of the barrels in which wine is kept, formed of an assemblage of numerous crystalline spangles. It is white or red according to the colour of the wine

which furnishes it. It consists of supertartrate of potass combined with a certain quantity of tartrate of lime and colouring matter.

2. Purified. *Tartari Crystalli, Cremor Tartari.*—Crystals of Tartar, Cream of Tartar.

These names are given to the following salt, which is presented either crystallized in quadrangular prisms, or in the form of powder. (Lond.; Edinb.; Amer.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Mil. Copen.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Lipp.; Sax.; Suec.; Coxe)

II. *Purification of the salt furnished by commerce.*

Batav.; Belg.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Hann.; Hass.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Piderit; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons.

R. Tartar, any quantity.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to dissolve the salt. Strain the solution, clarify it with white of egg, remove the scum, strain through flannel, and crystallize. (Gall.; Brugnatelli)

Batav.; Belg.; Bruns.; Hass.; Lusit.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Piderit; Spielmann; and Van Mons give the same process, but do not require the solution to be clarified with the white of egg.

Hann.; Olden.; Pol.; and Borus. simply require the extraneous substances to be removed, the tartar to be washed with cold water, and then dried and pulverized.

R. Tartar, ten pounds.
Pure Argil, one pound.
Water, eighteen pounds.

Boil together for two hours, strain the liquor while hot, and set it aside in a cool place that crystals may form. Wash these with cold water, then dissolve them in water, and crystallize again. (Hisp.; Swediaur)

R. White Tartar, washed with warm water, and powdered, one part.
Water, twenty parts.

Boil till the tartar is dissolved and a thick pellicle formed, and remove it: continue thus till a pellicle ceases to be formed. (Herbip.)

This process is the only one which really merits the name of cream of tartar.

It is refrigerant, diuretic, and purgative. —Dose, from one dram to two ounces in from eight ounces to two pounds of water.

RED HEPATIC POWDER.

Pulvis hepaticus ruber. (Wirtem.; Spielmann)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, four ounces.
Red Sanders Wood, } of each,
Petals of Red Roses, } half an ounce.
Diluted Sulphuric Acid, two drams.

Bruise the petals, sprinkling them with the acid; then add the wood, and finally the salt.

It is cooling.—Dose, from two scruples to a dram.

TARTAREOUS MIXTURE.

Mixtura Kali tartarici. (Augustin)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, } of each,
Extract of White Horehound, } two drams.
Balm Water, three ounces.

Dissolve, and mix.—To be taken at twice, morning and evening, in piles with constipation.

ELECTUARY OF SUPERTARTRATE OF POTASS. (Niemann; Sainte-Marie)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, one part.
Rob of Prunes, two parts.

Mix.—Dose, half a spoonful every two hours.

TARTAREOUS OXYMEL. (Swediaur)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, one part.
Despumated Honey, two parts.

Mix.—It is recommended in bilious fevers and in dropsies.

DENTIFRICE POWDER.

Pulvis dentrificus seu *Tartari compositus.* (Bruns.; Dan.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Hann.; Olden.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Sard.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Van Mons)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, four ounces.
Root of Florentine Iris, two ounces.
Myrrh, } of each,
Dragon's Blood, } one ounce.
Oil of Cloves, forty drops.

Pulverize and mix. (Dan.; Hann.; Olden.; Borus.)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, } of each, an
Ratanhy Root, } equal part.
Root of Florentine Iris, a sufficient quantity

to give it an agreeable odour. Mix. (Ferr.)

R. Ratanhy Root, six ounces.
Cuttle Fish Bone, ten ounces.

Supertartrate of Potass, } of each,
Root of Iris, } four drams.
Mix. (Ferr.)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, four ounces.
Root of Iris, two ounces.
Mastic, Myrrh, Catechu, } of each, one ounce.
Oil of Cloves, forty drops.
Make a fine powder. (Pol.)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, twenty-four parts.
Root of Iris, Myrrh, Kino, } of each, eight parts.
Cochineal, triturated with a few drops of lemon juice, one part.
Make a powder, and add to each ounce four drops of oil of cloves. (Fenn.; Suec.)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, thirty-six parts.
Cuttle Fish Bone, Armenian Bole, Prepared Red Coral, } of each, twenty-four parts.
Dragon's Blood, twelve parts.
Cinnamon, six parts.
Cochineal, three parts.
Cloves, one part.
Make a fine powder. (Fuld.)

R. Cuttle Fish Bone, Root of Iris, } of each, one ounce.
Dragon's Blood, Supertartrate of Potass, } of each, half an ounce.
Mastic, two drams.
Cloves, one dram.
Make a powder. (Sard.)

R. Chalk, Lac, } of each, sixteen parts.
Supertartrate of Potass, forty-eight parts.
Cinnamon, Cloves, } of each, one part.
Mix. (Van Mons)

R. Seed Lac, Cuttle Fish Bone, Root of Iris, } of each, one ounce.
Supertartrate of Potass, six drams.
Cloves, Myrrh, Mastic, } of each, two drams.
Mix. (Bruns.; Palat.; Wirtem.)

R. Prepared Red Coral, Cuttle Fish Bone, Armenian Bole, } of each, six drams.
Supertartrate of Potass, nine drams.
Dragon's Blood, three drams.
Cinnamon, one dram and a half.
Cochineal, one ounce one scruple.
Cloves, twenty grains.
Mix. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

DENTIFRICE ELECTUARY.

Electuarium dentifricium seu *gingivale.* (Bruns.; Hann.)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, Pumice Stone, } of each, six ounces.
Myrrh, Crab's Eyes, Root of Iris, } of each, two ounces.
Cochineal, six drams.
Honey of Roses, three pounds.
Oil of Cloves, one dram.
Pulverize very finely, and mix. (Hann.)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, one dram and a half.
Cochineal, one dram.
Saturated Tincture of Myrrh, distilled to one half, three ounces.
Honey of Roses, four ounces.
Tincture of Lac, one ounce.
Mix well together by trituration, digest for twenty-four hours, and add to the strained liquor while hot,
Oil of Cinnamon, seven drops.
Preserve. (Bruns.)

BALDINGER'S OPHTHALMIC POWDER.

Pulvis ophthalmicus seu *Tartari argillatus* seu *ad Maculas Corneæ.* (Fuld.; Hass.; Ross.; Suec.; Herbip.; Van Mons)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, White Sugar, } of each, half an ounce.
Gum Arabic, two drams.
Make a very fine powder. (Hass.)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, Armenian Bole, White Sugar, } of each, an equal part.
Pulverize, and pass through a doubled linen cloth. (Fuld.; Ross.; Suec.; Herbip.; Van Mons)

TROCHISCS OF SUPERTARTRATE OF POTASS.

Trochisci de Cremore Tartari. (Wirtem.)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, one dram and a half.
White Sugar, six ounces.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.
Make trochiscs.—They are recommended to abate thirst in fever.

TARTARIZED MANNA.

Manna tabulata seu *tartarisata.* (Spielmann)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, half an ounce.
Manna, four ounces.
Water, ten ounces.

Boil to the proper consistence, and form tablets.

They form an agreeable laxative.

TRONCHIN'S LAXATIVE AND TEMPERANT POWDER.

Pulvis temperans seu *refrigerans.* (DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; HASS.; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, three ounces.
Nitrate of Potass, three drams.
White Sugar, four ounces.

Mix. (SAINTE-MARIE)

HASS. prescribes one pound of supertartrate, and three ounces of nitrate, without sugar.—MIL. COPEN.—two ounces of supertartrate, and half an ounce each, of nitrate and of sugar.—DAN.—three ounces of supertartrate, and half an ounce each, of nitrate and of oleosaccharum of lemon.—Dose, one or two drams, in the morning, in a glass of whey.

REFRIGERANT ELECTUARY.

Electuarium lenitivum. (AUSTR.; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, one ounce.
Nitrate of Potass, half an ounce.
White Sugar, ten drams.
Syrup of Lemon, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—HERRENSCHWAND prescribed it in the dose of a tea spoonful every two hours in the morning, with a glass of whey after each dose. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Pulp of Prunes, three pounds.
Rob of Elder, one pound.
Supertartrate of Potass, half a pound.
Despumated Honey, a sufficient quantity.

Make an electuary. (AUSTR.)

ECCROPOTIC POWDER. (FULD.)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, one ounce.
Subcarbonate of Magnesia, } of each,
Sublimed Sulphur, } half an ounce.
Nitrate of Potass, two drams.

Mix.—It is incisive, diuretic, resolvent, and laxative.—Dose, from one to three drams.

ECPHRATIC POWDER. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, }
Magnesia, }
Sublimed Sulphur, } of each, half an ounce.
Rhubarb, }
Chamomile Flowers, }
Oleosaccharum of Fennel, }

Mix.—It is recommended by SELLE in obstructions of the abdominal viscera.—Dose, a spoonful in the course of the day, at several times.

SALINE POWDER.

Pulvis salinus seu *Tartari compositus.* (HERBIP.; WURCEB.)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, half an ounce.
Sulphate of Potass, two drams.

Mix. (HERBIP.)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, five drams.
Sulphate of Potass, three drams.
Tartarized Antimony, one grain.

Mix, and divide into eight parcels. (WURCEB.)

PURGATIVE ELECTUARY. (SAUNDERS)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, five drams.
Tartarized Soda, half an ounce.
Manna, six drams.
Pulp of Tamarinds, three ounces.
Syrup of Pale Roses, a sufficient quantity.

Make a thick electuary.

SOLUTION OF SUPERTARTRATE OF POTASS.

Solutio Tartari depurati, Decoctum Crystallorum Tartari. (HANN.)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, three drams.
Hot Distilled Water, thirty-two ounces.
Syrup of Raspberries, two ounces.

Dissolve, and mix.

It is laxative, diuretic, and cooling.—Dose, two pounds daily.

SAX.; and NIEMANN indicate two similar preparations: NIEMANN, under the title of *Cream of Tartar Drink*, prescribes half an ounce of the supertartrate, one pound of boiling water, and one ounce of syrup of raspberries:—SAX., under that of *Decoctum Tartari citratum*,—one part of supertartrate, twenty parts of water, to be reduced to fifteen by boiling with the salt, and one half part of lemon juice.

HYDRAGOGUE POTION. (ELLIS; SWEDIAUR)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, two drams.
Water, five ounces.

Dissolve.—To be taken, three, four, five, and six times a day.—It is recommended in ascites and anasarca. (SWEDIAUR)

ELLIS prescribes one ounce of supertartrate and two pounds of water.

MILMAN'S DRINK.

R. Supertartrate of Potass, half an ounce.
Decoction of Barley, two pounds.
Brandy, one or two ounces.

Dissolve, and mix.—This drink has been extolled in dropsies.

DIURETIC POTION. (SWEDIAUR; NIEMANN)

R. Supertartrate of Potass,
from half an ounce to one ounce and a half.
Decoction of Barley,
a sufficient quantity.

Dissolve.—To be taken by spoonfuls in the course of the day. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, } of each,
Raisins, } two ounces.
Boiling Water, four pounds.

Infuse for some hours, then boil a little, and strain.—To be taken by glassfuls.

IMPERIAL DRINK. (NIEMANN)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, half an ounce.
Orange Peel, three ounces.
Boiling Water, four pounds.

Infuse, and strain.

ACIDULOUS PURGATIVE MIXTURE. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, } of each,
White Sugar, } four drams.
Syrup of Gooseberries, three ounces.
Essence of Anise, one drop.

Mix.—It is recommended by STOLL in bilious fevers.—To be taken in the morning fasting, at four doses, with lemonade or veal broth.

FEBRIFUGE AND LAXATIVE POTION. (BORIES)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, half a pound.
Strong Infusion of Chamomile,
one pound and a half.

Dissolve.—It is extolled in obstinate intermittent fevers.

PURGATIVE POTION. (BRERA; PIERQUIN)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, one dram.
Syrup of Lemon, } of each,
——— Cichory, } one ounce.
Infusion of Chamomile, two ounces.

Mix. (PIERQUIN)

R. Pulp of Tamarinds, one ounce.
Water, eight ounces.
Supertartrate of Potass, one ounce.

Dissolve, and mix.—To be taken at twice. (BRERA)

R. Pulp of Tamarinds, one ounce.
Water, eight ounces.
Manna, } of each,
Supertartrate of Potass, } one ounce.

Dissolve, and mix.—To be taken at twice. (BRERA)

LAXATIVE MIXTURE. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, four drams.
Sulphate of Potass, two drams.
Lettuce Water, six ounces.
Syrup of Mulberries, two ounces.

Dissolve, and mix.—Dose, a table spoonful, three or four times a day.

COMPOUND TARTARIC POTION. (VAN MONS)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, one ounce.
White Sugar, two ounces.
Boiling Water, three pounds.

When cold, decant, and add,
Tartarized Antimony, half a grain.

LAXATIVE LIQUOR.

Liquor aperitivus seu *salinus laxativus*. (SPIELMANN)

R. Sulphate of Magnesia, } of each,
Supertartrate of Potass, } one ounce.
Sulphate of Potass, half an ounce.
Boiling water, ten ounces.

Dissolve, and filter.

SYDENHAM'S DIURETIC WINE.

Vinum Genistæ Sydenhami. (BORIES; NIEMANN; PIERQUIN)

R. Ashes of Butcher's-broom, two ounces.
White Wine, one pound and a half.

Infuse for twenty-four hours, and filter. (BORIES; PIERQUIN)

NIEMANN prescribes one pound of ashes, half a dram of wormwood leaves, and two pounds of Rhenish wine.

Dose, four ounces thrice a day; in dropsies.

HYDRAGOGUE WINE. (SAUNDERS)

R. Rhenish Wine, one pound.
Subcarbonate of Potass, half an ounce.

After the cessation of the effervescence, add,
Syrup of Buckthorn,
one ounce and a half.

Mix.—To be taken by glassfuls.

ALKALIZED WINE OF JUNIPER. (HERBIP.)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, half an ounce.
Juniper, one ounce.
White Wine, two pounds and a half.

Infuse for twelve hours, and strain.

EXCITANT WINE. (HERBIP.)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, } of each,
Generous Wine, } half an ounce.

Dissolve, and add,

Oxymel of Colchicum, two ounces.
Sulphuric Æther, one scruple.

Mix.

DIURETIC WINE.

Vin diuretique Anglais. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R Subcarbonate of Potass, one dram and a half.
Squill, Rhubarb, Juniper, of each, one dram.
Root of Zedoary, two drams.
Cinnamon, three drams.
White Wine, one pound and a half.

Macerate, and filter.

Dose, three or four glassfuls daily, in dropsy.

BORATED SUPER-PROTO-TARTRATE OF POTASSIUM.

Cremor Tartari solubilis.—Borated Tartar. (BAVAR.; BELG.; GALL.; FULD.; HANN.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; VAN MONS)

R. Sub-borate of Soda, one part.
Water, ten parts.

Boil till dissolved, and add,

Supertartrate of Potass, three parts;

or, as much as the liquor will dissolve. Set aside, filter, and evaporate to dryness. (BAVAR.; BRUNS.; HANN.; BORUS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; VAN MONS)

FULD. prescribes four parts of supertartrate and one part of sub-borate.

R. Supertartrate of Potass, three parts.
Sub-borate of Soda, one part.

Pulverize and mix. (POL.)

ROSS. prescribes one part of sub-borate and four parts of supertartrate. — VAN MONS—nine of sub-borate and nine and a half of supertartrate.

R. Supertartrate of Potass, two hundred and ten parts.
Boracic Acid, thirty parts.
Distilled Water, twenty-parts.

Dissolve the acid in the water with heat, and while the solution is hot, add the supertartrate gradually, constantly stirring. Evaporate to dryness, and pulverize. (GALL.)

VAN MONS recommends eight parts of super-tartrate and one part of boracic acid to be separately powdered, and then mixed together.

SOUBEIRAN directs four parts of supertartrate and one part of the acid to be dissolved over the fire in twenty-four parts of water; the solution to be filtered, evaporated to dryness with a gentle heat, and the residuum dried and powdered. (HENRI)

VAN MONS has proposed another method of increasing the solubility of the supertartrate of potass; it differs from all the preceding:

R. Supertartrate of Potass, one part.
Water, eighteen parts.

Dissolve by boiling in a covered vessel; add tartaric acid gradually, till a few drops of the liquor being placed upon a cold body no longer deposit supertartrate of potass; then filter, and evaporate to dryness.

LAXATIVE LEMONADE. (PIERQUIN)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, one ounce.
Sub-borate of Soda, three drams.
White Sugar, two ounces.

Mix.—To be taken in three glassfuls of water, at intervals of half an hour.

TARTRO-BORATED DRINK.

Eau saline fondant de Lassone. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; HAMB.; BORIES)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, one ounce.
Sub-borate of Soda, three drams.
Boiling Water, one pound.

Dissolve. (HANN.)

BORIES prescribes one dram each, of the salts, and one pound of water.

R. Supertartrate of Potass, twenty parts.
Sub-borate of Soda, five parts.
Despumated Honey, sixty parts.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to make a pound and a half of liquor.

Triturate the two salts together, add the water by small portions, and then mix in the honey. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

It is mildly laxative, taken by glassfuls, and might advantageously replace the decoction of tamarinds.—The bottle should be shaken each time the liquor is used.

DIURETIC POTION. (AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN)

R. Borated Tartar, from four to six drams.
Juniper Water, Parsley Water, of each, three ounces.
Nitric Æther, two drams.
Syrup of Poppies, one ounce.

Dissolve and mix.—Dose, two spoonfuls every two hours. (NIEMANN)

R. Borated Tartar, half an ounce.
Rob of Dwarf Elder, two ounces.
Juniper Water, three ounces.
Syrup of Buckthorn, ——— Violets, of each, half an ounce.

Dissolve and mix.—To be taken by spoonfuls. (AUGUSTIN)

HYDRAGOGUE PILLS.

Pilulæ hydragoguæ seu *e Tartaro boraxato.* (AUGUSTIN)

R. Extract of Buckbean, two ounces.
Borated Tartar, one dram and a half.
Root of Seneka, two drams.
——— Colchicum, one dram and a half.

Make pills.—Dose, from twelve to twenty-four grains, every two hours.

PROTO-TARTRATE OF POTASSIUM AND OF SODIUM.

Alkali minerale tartarisatum, Sal polychrestus Seignetti seu *Rupellensis, Soda tartarisata, Natrum tartarisatum, Tartarus natronatus, Tartras kalico-natricum* seu *Potassæ et Sodæ* seu *Potassæ sodicus* seu *Sodæ et Kali.*—Tartrate of Potass and of Soda, Tartarized Soda, Soluble Sal polychrest, Rochelle Salt. (LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SARD.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; COXE; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

Soda Tartarisata. (LOND.)

R. Subcarbonate of Soda, twenty ounces.
Supertartrate of Potass, two pounds.
Boiling Water, ten pints.

Dissolve the subcarbonate in the water, and gradually add the supertartrate. Filter the liquor, boil till a pellicle forms on its surface, and set aside to crystallize. Pour off the water, and dry the crystals in bibulous paper.

Tartras Sodæ et Potassæ. (EDINB.)

R. Subcarbonate of Soda, one part.
Boiling Water, fifteen parts.
Supertartrate of Potass, three parts; or, a sufficient quantity.

To the subcarbonate dissolved in the water, gradually add the supertartrate, in fine powder, so long as effervescence is excited, which usually ceases before thrice the weight of the subcarbonate is used. When the liquor is cold, filter, evaporate, and set it apart to crystallize.

Sodæ et Potassæ Tartras. (DUBL.)

R. Carbonate of Soda, five parts.
Bitartrate of Potass, seven parts.
Boiling Water, fifty parts.

Dissolve the carbonate in the water, and gradually add the bitartrate in very fine powder. Filter, evaporate, and let cool that crystals may form.

R. Subcarbonate of Soda, any quantity.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity to dissolve the salt. Add to the liquor,
Supertartrate of Potass, a sufficient quantity; or, as much as it will dissolve. Evaporate the liquor to 35 degrees of the areometer, and set it aside to crystallize. (AMER.; AMST.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; FENN.; FERR.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; SARD.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; COXE; PIDERIT; VAN MONS)

GALL.; SPIELMANN; and VAN MONS direct the subcarbonate to be added to the solution of the supertartrate.

HENRI observes that the mother liquor is found to be almost entirely formed of tartrate of soda, and that it is sufficient to obtain more Rochelle salt, for a certain quantity of tartrate of potass to be added to it.

R. Tartrate of Potass, eleven parts and a half.
Dried Subcarbonate of Soda, two parts and a half.
Water, twenty-four parts.

Set aside, decant, and crystallize. (VAN MONS)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, two pounds.
Water, a sufficient quantity to dissolve the salt. Saturate this, while boiling, with potass, and add
Hydrochlorate of Soda, five ounces two drams.

When the solution is cold, and the hydrochlorate of potass is deposited, evaporate the liquor that it may crystallize. (VAN MONS)

R. Tartrate of Potass, eleven parts and a half.
Sulphate of Soda, three parts and four fifths.
Warm Water, twenty-four parts.

Heat together, add a little caustic soda to the liquor, filter, and crystallize. (Van Mons)

It is excitant, diuretic, and purgative.—Dose, from two drams to one ounce in a pound and a half of water.

FORDYCE'S POWDER. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Tartarized Soda, ten grains.
Rhubarb, from three to seven grains.

Mix.—It is recommended in tabes mesenterica.—It is to be given every morning for a fortnight.

RESOLVENT MIXTURE. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Tartarized Soda, half an ounce.
Sulphate of Potass, two drams.
Infusion of Cichory, one pound.
Oxymel of Squill, four ounces.

Dissolve, and mix.—Boerhaave recommended it in abdominal obstructions.—Dose, four table-spoonfuls, in the morning, at intervals of an hour.

VAN SWIETER'S WHEY. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Root and Leaves of Dandelion, } of each,
Herb of Fumitory, } one
Leaves of Water Cress, } handful.
——— Chervil, }

Chop the herbs and boil them for five or six minutes with

Clarified Whey, one pound.

Strain with strong expression, and add

Tartarized Soda, one or two drams.
Honey, six drams.

Mix.—To be taken every morning, fasting, for a month, in four doses at intervals of an hour. It is recommended in abdominal engorgements arising from intermittent fevers, or inveterate hypochondriacal affections.

PROTO-TARTRATE OF POTASSIUM AND OF AMMONIA.

Ammonium tartaricum, Tartarus ammoniatus seu *ammoniacalis* seu *solubilis ammoniacalis, Sal ammoniacum tartareum, Alkali volatile tartarisatum.*

I. *In the solid state.*

Dan.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Niemann; Van Mons.

R. Supertartrate of Potass, any quantity.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity

to dissolve the salt; add gradually to the liquor

Solution of Subcarbonate of Ammonia, a sufficient quantity

to saturate the excess of acid. Filter the liquor, and evaporate it to dryness over a slow fire.

Hass.; Lipp.; and Sax. prescribe the caustic ammonia.—Hann.; and Van Mons direct it to be crystallized, and the crystals reduced to powder. — Niemann recommends, before crystallizing it, a little solution of ammonia to be added to re-dissolve the crystals of tartar which may have been precipitated during the evaporation.

II. *In the liquid state.*

Liquor Tartari solubilis.

Lipp.

R. Solution of Subcarbonate of Ammonia, six ounces
Supertartrate of Potass, a sufficient quantity

to saturate it. Set aside for a few days, and filter.

It is excitant, diuretic, and slightly laxative, and has been employed, though rarely, in active fevers, dropsies, and engorgements of the abdominal viscera—Dose, one dram several times a day.

PROTO-OLEO-MARGARATE OF POTASSIUM

We propose to place in this article all the soaps properly so called, even those which have soda for their base, because, however they may differ in their composition, they are all precisely the same in their mode of action.

I. SOAPS OF COMMERCE.

1. *Sapo Alicantinus* seu *Aloniensis* seu *Hispanicus albus, Sapo albus.* — Spanish Soap.

Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Amer.; Amst.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Borus.; Gall.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Cast. Borus.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Wurceb.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Murray and Gmelin; Saunders; Spielmann.

It is prepared with olive oil and soda. It is white, hard, and homogeneous.

2. *Sapo Venetus.*—Venice Soap.

Belg.; Bruns.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Palat.; Suec.; Piderit.

It is prepared as the preceding. It is hard and marbled.

3. *Sapo domesticus* seu *nostras.*

Austr.; Bavar.; Mil. Copen.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Hann.; Hass.; Pol.; Cast. Borus; Borus.;

Ross.; Sax.; Wurceb.; Murray and Gmelin; Paris.

It is prepared in the same manner as the preceding; it presents blue marblings, from the hydro-sulphate of iron and alumine combined with the soda.

4. *Sapo mollis* seu *niger* seu *viridis* seu *kalicus*.—Soft Soap.

Lond.; Edinb.; Mil. Copen.; Hass.; Suec.; Coxe; Paris; Piderit.

Prepared with Oil and Potass.

5. *Sapo Wologdensis*.—Wologd Soap.

Fenn.; Ross.

Prepared with Suet and Potass, at Wologd and other places.

II. PHARMACEUTIC SOAPS.

A.

Sapo medicinalis seu *medicatus* seu *amygdalinus*.—Medicinal Soap, Almond Soap.

Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Hann.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sard.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Cadet de Gassicourt; Swediaur; Van Mons.

R. Subcarbonate of Soda, } of each,
Quick Lime, } four pounds.
Water, twenty pounds.

Boil together, strain through linen, and evaporate the liquor till eight ounces of it fill a vessel capable of containing six ounces of water. Add to it when cold

Olive Oil, twice the quantity.

Boil, constantly stirring till a thick homogeneous mass is formed. Pour it into moulds, and dry it. (Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Hisp.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Hann.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sard.; Sax.; Suec.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Swediaur)

Gall. prescribes one hundred parts of caustic ley (36 degrees), and two hundred and ten parts of oil of almonds.—Van Mons—one part of ley, and two parts and a fourth of oil of almonds.—Cadet de Gassicourt—two pounds of ley, and four pounds three ounces of oil of almonds.

Bruns.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; and Van Mons also give a similar formula, but require a potass ley instead of one of soda.

B.

Sapo cacaotinus.—Cocoa Soap.

Batav.; Ferr.; Hann.; Lipp.; Spielmann; Van Mons.

R. Soda Ley, one part.
Melted Cocoa Nut Oil, two parts.

Boil together till incorporated.

BEEF MARROW SOAP.

Sapo Wologdensis. (Gall.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Prepared Beef Marrow, five hundred parts.
Solution of Potass, two hundred and fifty parts.

Melt over a slow fire, constantly stirring with a spatula, till the mixture has become totally soluble in water. Then dissolve it in

Boiling Water, two thousand parts.

Add to the liquor

Muriate of Soda, one hundred and eighty parts

dissolved in

Distilled Water, one thousand parts.

Set aside to cool, express through linen, and evaporate. (Gall.; Cadet de Gassicourt)

Swediaur prescribes two parts of solution of potass, and four and a half of beef marrow.—Van Mons—one and a half of caustic soda, and two of marrow.

All these soaps are more or less stimulant. They have been extolled as resolvent, diuretic, and lithontriptic. They are administered with advantage in cases of poisoning by acids. Externally they are resolvent or maturative.—Dose, from ten grains to one dram twice or thrice a day.

AROMATIC ANIMAL SOAP. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Van Mons)

R. Expressed Oil of Nutmeg, one part.
Beef Marrow, five parts.

Melt together, and incorporate

Solution of Caustic Soda, seven parts,

adding it gradually, and constantly stirring till perfectly incorporated. (Van Mons)

Cadet de Gassicourt prescribes seven parts of marrow, one part of oil of nutmeg, one of spermaceti, and a sufficient quantity of solution of caustic soda.

CERATE FOR EXAMINATION DURING LABOUR.

Cerat pour le Toucher. (Henri)

R. Olive Oil, six thousand parts.

Spermaceti, } of each,
White Wax, } four hundred parts.

Melt together, strain through linen, and add gradually, constantly stirring,

Caustic Soda,
four hundred and eighty parts.

This cerate should not be employed till after it has been prepared for some time.

COSMETIC POWDER. (NIEMANN.)

R. Spanish Soap, twelve ounces.
Subcarbonate of Potass, two ounces.
Root of Iris, three ounces.
Horse-chesnuts, two pounds.
Oil of Lavender, } of each,
—— Bergamotte, } forty drops.
—— Lemon, thirty drops.
—— Cloves, ten drops.
Sugar. half an ounce.

Pulverize and mix.

R. Spanish Soap, twelve ounces.
Subcarbonate of Soda,
one ounce and a half.
Root of Iris, one ounce.
Lesser Cardamoms, one dram.
Oil of Lavender, } of each,
—— Bergamotte, } thirty drops.
Lemon, twenty drops.
Cinnamon, three drops.
Sugar, half an ounce.

Make a powder.

SAPONACEOUS BOLUSSES.

Boli saponacei. (SAUNDERS; SWEDIAUR)

R. Medicinal Soap, two scruples.
Oil of Caraway, two or three drops.
Syrup of Tolu, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Four grains of aloes or seven of rhubarb are sometimes added. They are purgative.

LITHONTRIPTIC BOLUSSES.

Boli lithontriptici. (SPIELMANN)

R. Spanish Soap, eight ounces.
Calcined Egg shells, } of each,
Pulp of Hips, } one ounce.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one dram.
Proof Spirit, a sufficient quantity.

Make sixty boluses.

SAPONACEOUS PILLS.

Pilulæ saponaceæ seu *resolventes.* (GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; HAMB.; HUFELAND.; NIEMANN; SAINTE-MARIE; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Medicinal Soap, half a pound.
Root of Marshmallows, one ounce.
Nitrate of Potass, two drams.
Oil of Almonds, a sufficient quantity.

Make a pilular mass. (GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.)

As the oil soon becomes rancid, HENRI proposes to substitute simple syrup for it.

R. Medicinal Soap, two drams.
Rhubarb, } of each, one dram.
Myrrh, }

Make pills of four grains each. (SWEDIAUR)

R. White Soap, one ounce.
Extract of Juniper, } of each,
Powdered Gentian, } four drams.

Make pills of four grains each. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Venice Soap, } of each,
Galbanum, } two drams.
Extract of Celandine, }
Liquorice Powder,
a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of two grains each. (HAMB.)

R. Medicinal Soap, one dram and a half.
Gum Ammoniac, one dram.
Extract of Dog-grass, four scruples.

Make pills of one grain each. (NIEMANN)

HUFELAND; and NIEMANN prescribe an equal part each, of soap, of gum ammoniac, and of extract of celandine; to be made into pills of two grains each.

R. Officinal Soap, one ounce.
Gum Ammoniac, } of each,
Extract of Lesser Centaury, } half an ounce.
Oil of Amber, ten drops.

Make a pilular mass. (SPIELMANN)

R. Acetate of Potass, } of each, one part.
Gum Ammoniac, }
Pills of Myrrh and of Aloes, }
White Soap, two parts.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity

to make a mass. (VAN MONS)

LAXATIVE SUPPOSITORY.

Suppositorium ad Alvum sollicitandum. (PALAT.; NIEMANN; SPIELMANN)

R. Soap, two ounces.
Muriate of Soda, one ounce.
Inspissated Honey,
a sufficient quantity.

Make cones of various sizes, to be rubbed with oil of wormwood before using them.

MATURATIVE CATAPLASM.

Cataplasma saponaceum seu *resolvens.* (FULD.; HENRI; NIEMANN; RATIER; SPIELMANN)

R. Crumb of Bread, eight ounces.
Venice Soap, one ounce.

Cow's Milk, one pound.

Boil together. (Fuld.; Henri; Niemann)

R. Barley Meal, eight ounces.
White Soap, four ounces.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Make a cataplasm. (Ratier)

Spielmann prescribes sixteen ounces of bread poultice and two ounces of scraped soap.

SAPONACEOUS HONEY. (Niemann)

R. Soap, } of each, four ounces.
Honey, }
Subcarbonate of Potass, half an ounce.
Fumitory Water, two drams.

Mix.—It is recommended as resolvent to indolent tumours.

SAPONACEOUS LOHOCH.

Linctus saponatus seu *saponaceus*, *Lohoch saponaceum* seu *saponatum*. (Fuld.; Lipp.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Saunders; Spielmann; Swediaur)

R. Soap, one part.
Oil of Almonds, eight parts.
Syrup of Manna, twelve parts.

Triturate together. (Lipp.)

Herbip. prescribes three parts of soap, sixteen of oil, and twenty-four of syrup of manna.

R. Soap, one part.
Oil of Almonds, eight parts.
Syrup of Maidenhair, twelve parts.

Triturate together. (Wirtem.; Spielmann)

Saunders prescribes one part of soap, sixteen parts of oil, and twenty-four parts of syrup of maidenhair.

R. Soap, one part.
Oil of Almonds, twenty-four parts.
Syrup of Rhubarb, thirty-six parts.

Triturate together. (Fuld.)

R. Soap, one part.
Oil of Almonds, eight parts.
Syrup of Lemon, one part and a half.

Triturate together. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Soap, four parts.
Oil of Almonds, eighteen parts.
Syrup of Poppy, forty-eight parts.

Triturate together. (Swediaur)

SAPONACEOUS OINTMENT. (Ratier)

R. White Soap, one pound.
Water, one pound and a half,

Soften the soap in the water, and pass it through a sieve. It is employed against the itch.

AROMATIC SOAP. (Niemann)

R. Concentrated Aqueous Solution of Soap, six ounces.
Oil of Bergamotte, } of each,
—— Lavender, } two drams.
—— Rosemary, }

Mix.—It is employed in baths, as nervine and tonic.

SAPONACEOUS LAVEMENT.

Clysma resolvens. (Brera; Spielmann)

R. Leaves of Mallow, one handful.
Water, sixteen ounces.

Boil down to twelve ounces, and dissolve in the strained liquor.

Venice Soap, two drams.

Mix. (Spielmann)

R. Decoction of Barley, six ounces.
Venice Soap, one dram.
Honey, six drams.

Dissolve. (Brera)

LAXATIVE AND ANTI-SPASMODIC FOMENTATION. (Bories)

R. Flowers of Chamomile, } of each,
—— Melilot, } one handful.
Bay Berries, } of each,
Caraway Seeds, } one ounce.
Milk. a sufficient quantity,

to obtain three pounds of strained decoction after a quarter of an hour's boiling. Add

Venice Soap, one ounce and a half.
Saffron, two drams.

Mix.

SAPONACEOUS POTION. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Niemann; Ratier)

R. Medicinal Soap, three drams.
Water, four ounces.
Syrup of Marshmallows, one ounce.
Magnesia, one dram.

Dissolve, and mix.—It is recommended against poisoning by mineral acids. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Soap, six drams.
Infusion of Balm, four ounces.
Syrup of Maidenhair, one ounce.

Dissolve.—To be taken at three or four doses in some cases of abdominal flatulency. (Ratier)

R. Soap, two drams.
Powdered Pearls, one dram.
—— Crab's Eyes, one dram and a half.

Syrup of Marshmallows, half an ounce.
Mint Water, } of each,
Water of Lemon Peel, } two ounces.
——— Fennel, }

Dissolve, and mix.—To be taken by spoonfuls.—Boerhaave employed it against acidity of the primæ viæ of children. (Niemann)

ALCOHOLIC SOLUTION OF SOAP.

Alcohol saponatum, Spiritus saponatus, Tinctura Saponis. (Bavar.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Cast. Borus.; Ratier)

R. Soap, one part.
Alcohol (0,900) four parts.

Dissolve, and filter. (Bavar.)

R. Spanish Soap, one pound.
Alcohol, three pounds.
Distilled Water, one pound.

Dissolve, and filter. (Cast. Borus.)

Form. Hôp. Fr. prescribes three parts of alcohol (23 degrees), and one part of soap.—Ratier—one pound of alcohol (26 degrees), and four ounces of soap; or, one pound of alcohol and two ounces of soap; or, one pound of alcohol and half an ounce of soap; or lastly, two pounds of alcohol, two pounds of water, and ten ounces of soap.

R. Spanish Soap, eight ounces.
Subcarbonate of Potass, four ounces.

Dissolve the salt in sixteen ounces of water, add the soap, and boil to the consistence of honey; then pour upon the mass

Rectified Alcohol, sixteen ounces.

Digest for a week, and filter. (Fuld.)

This solution, the concentration of which should of course be varied according to circumstances, furnishes a resolvent which may be employed with success in cases of sprains when the inflammation has subsided. Lugol has also applied it with advantage in the treatment of itch.

ANTI-PHLOGISTIC FOMENTATION. (Hass.; Piderit)

R. Venice Soap, three ounces.
Lime Water, two pounds.

Add to the solution

Alcohol, five ounces.
Rhazes White Trochiscs, half an ounce.

Mix.—It is resolvent.

AROMATIC ALCOHOLIC SOLUTION OF SOAP.

Spiritus Saponis seu *saponatus* seu *Saponaceus* seu *resolvens Tinctura Saponis.* (Ant.; Austr.; Hann.; Lipp.; Olden.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Niemann; Ratier; Spielmann; Van Mons)

R. White Soap, one part.
Spirit of Lavender, eight parts.

Dissolve, and filter. (Van Mons)

R. White Soap, one part.
Alcohol, three parts.
Rose Water, one half part.

Dissolve, and filter. (Hann.; Olden.; Borus.; Sax.; Niemann)

Pol. prescribes three parts and a half of alcohol.

R. White Soap, six ounces.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one dram.
Alcohol (0.910), one pound and a half.
Lavender Water, half a pound.

Filter the solution. (Austr.)

Spielmann directs four ounces of Venice soap to be triturated with two of subcarbonate of potass, and the mass to be digested in a mixture of twelve ounces of alcohol and half a dram of essence of bergamotte.—Ant.—four ounces of soap to be dissolved in twenty-four of proof spirit, and two ounces each, of spirit of lavender and of spirit of rosemary, to be added to the solution.

R. Spanish Soap, four ounces.
Subcarbonate of Potass, two ounces.

Boil in one pound of water to a thickish consistence. Pour upon this

Spirit of Lavender, sixteen ounces.

Digest over a slow fire for four days, and filter. (Ross.)

Batav. prescribes eight ounces of soap, one pound of subcarbonate, and sixteen ounces of spirit of rosemary.

R. Olive Oil, two ounces.
Soap, two drams.
Vulnerary Spirit, one pound.

Dissolve, and filter. (Ratier)

It is resolvent, and is applied to indolent chronic tumours, rheumatic pains, and contractions of the joints.

EMOLLIENT AND ANTI-SEPTIC BROTH.

R. Leaves of Rue, } of each,
——— Scordium, } two ounces.
——— Mallow, }
Water, a sufficient quantity,

to obtain two pounds of decoction. Add to it when strained,

Venice Soap, one dram,

dissolved in

Alcohol, six drams.

Mix.

CAMPHORATED ALCOHOLIC SOLUTION OF SOAP.

Linimentum Saponis seu *saponaceum* seu

Saponis compositum, Alcohol Camphoræ saponaceum, Aqua Vitæ saponacea. (Hisp.; Lusit.; Niemann; Spielmann; Van Mons)

R. White Soap, three ounces.
Alcohol, sixteen ounces.
Dissolve and add
Camphor, one ounce.
Filter. (Lusit.)

Hisp. prescribes two ounces of soap, six drams of camphor, and one pound of alcohol.—Spielmann—one ounce of soap, and sixteen ounces of spirit of camphor.—Niemann—an arbitrary quantity of soap, one ounce of hot water, and one ounce of spirit of camphor.

R. Spirit of Camphor, sixteen parts.
White Soap, one part.
Macerate till dissolved and filter. (Van Mons)

KÆMPF'S SAPONACEOUS LINIMENT. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Piderit)

R. Venice Soap, one ounce.
Alcohol, four ounces.
Set light to the alcohol, and stir it with a rod till it ceases to burn. Add to the liquor when cold,
Camphor, two scruples.
Filter.—It is resolvent.

AROMATIC AND CAMPHORATED ALCOHOLIC SOLUTION OF SOAP.

Balsamum saponaceum seu *Saponis*, *Linimentum Saponis* seu *saponaceum* seu *Saponis compositum* seu *Saponis camphoratum.* (Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Ant.; Dan.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Coxe; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

Linimentum Saponis compositum. (Lond.; Dubl.)

R. Hard Soap, three ounces.
Camphor, one ounce.
Spirit of Rosemary, one pint.
Dissolve the camphor in the spirit; then add the soap, and macerate in the heat of a sand-bath till perfectly dissolved.

Tinctura Saponis camphorata, vulgo *Linimentum Saponaceum.* (Edinb.)

R. Hard Soap, four ounces.
Camphor, two ounces.
Oil of Rosemary, half an ounce.
Alcohol, two pounds.
Digest the soap in the alcohol for three days, then add the camphor and the oil, frequently shaking the mixture.

Wirtem. prescribes six ounces of soap, two pounds of spirit of rosemary, and half an ounce of camphor.—Ant.—three ounces of soap, one pound of spirit of rosemary, and one ounce of camphor.—Swediaur; and Van Mons give the same formula as Lond.—Amer.; and Coxe prescribe twelve ounces of soap, two ounces of camphor, two ounces of oil of rosemary, and eight pints of alcohol.—Fuld.—five ounces of soap, two ounces of camphor, half an ounce of oil of rosemary, and two pounds of alcohol.

R. Hard Soap, two ounces.
Spirit of Spruce Fir Buds, one pound.
Dissolve, and add
Camphor, half an ounce,
and, if required,
Oil of Rosemary, one dram.
Filter. (Suec.)

R. White Soap, two ounces.
Compound Spirit of Milfoil, one pound.
Dissolve, and add
Camphor, half an ounce.
Preserve. (Fenn.)

R. Spanish Soap, ten ounces.
Alcohol, four pounds.
Dissolve at a moderate heat, and add
Camphor, two ounces.
Oil of Rosemary, } of each,
——— Thyme, } half an ounce.
Filter the solution. (Dan; Spielmann)
It is resolvent.

CAMPHORATED OPIATE ALCOHOLIC SOLUTION OF SOAP.

Balsamum anodynum, Linimentum Saponis cum Opio seu *anodynum* seu *opiatum.* (Edinb.; Amer.; Gall.; Lusit.; Suec.; Bories; Cadet de Gassicourt)

Tinctura Saponis et Opii, vulgo *Linimentum anodynum.* (Edinb.)

R. Hard Soap, four ounces.
Opium, one ounce.
Camphor, two ounces.
Oil of Rosemary, half an ounce.
Alcohol, two pounds.
Digest the soap and opium in the

alcohol for three days; then strain the liquor, and add the camphor and oil, frequently shaking the mixture.

R. White Soap, three ounces.
Opium, six drams.
Alcohol, sixteen ounces.
Dissolve, and add
Camphor, one ounce.
Preserve. (Lusit.)

Bories; and Cadet de Gassicourt prescribe one pound and a half of alcohol, five ounces of soap, one ounce of opium, half an ounce of oil of rosemary, and three drams of camphor.—Amer. directs one ounce of opium to be added to the aromatic and camphorated alcoholic solution of soap.

R. White Soap, two ounces.
Opium, half an ounce.
Spirit of Spruce Fir Buds, one pound.
Dissolve, and add
Camphor, half an ounce.

It is employed externally, in cases of chronic pain, and internally, in what is called nervous colic.—Dose, from fifteen to twenty drops in an infusion of balm.

ANODYNE BALSAM. (Gall.)

R. Almond Soap, half an ounce.
Tincture of Opium, one ounce.
Triturate the solution with
Oil of Almonds, two ounces.

ÆTHEREAL SOLUTION OF SOAP.

Linimentum æthericum; Liniment acétique, Liniment de Savon éthéreux, Savon d'Ether acétique, Savon acétique éthéré. (Bories; Cadet de Gassicourt; Henri; Pierquin; Van Mons)

R. Marrow Soap, one part.
Acetic Æther, five parts.

Dissolve in a covered vessel placed in a warm bath, and pour off the liquor. (Van Mons)

Van Mons also prescribes one part and a half of soap and one of acetic æther; and also, three of soap and two of æther.—Cadet de Gassicourt; and Pierquin—one of soap and eight of æther.—Henri—three of soap and sixteen of æther.

It is employed in frictions, in chronic rheumatism.

CAMPHORATED ACETIC BALSAM. (Bories; Cadet de Gassicourt; Henri; Pierquin)

R. Animal Soap, Camphor, of each, one dram.
Essence of Thyme, ten drops.
Dissolve with the heat of a water-bath, and add
Acetic Æther, one ounce.
Filter. (Bories; Cadet de Gassicourt; Pierquin)

Henri directs one dram each, of soap and of camphor, to be dissolved in two ounces of acetic æther, and ten drops of spirit of turpentine to be added to the solution.

It is recommended as a liniment in rheumatism and sciatica.

ANTI-ARTHRITIC BALSAM. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Spirit of Lavender, four ounces.
Aromatic Animal Soap, Acetic Æther, of each, one ounce.
Camphor, two drams.
Oil of Peppermint, Cinnamon, Lavender, Nutmeg, Cloves, Sassafras, of each, fifteen drops.

Mix.—For the same uses as the preceding.

ÆTHEREOUS LINIMENT. (Saunders)

R. Soft Soap, Rectified Alcohol, of each, one ounce.
Dissolve, and add
Camphor, half an ounce,
dissolved in
Sulphuric Æther, one ounce.

SAPONACEOUS OINTMENT.

Unguentum saponaceum, Linimentum saponaceum camphoratum. (Hamb.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. White Soap, one part.
Olive Oil, five parts.

Triturate the soap in a mortar, then dissolve it in the oil, and decant after sufficient repose. (Van Mons)

R. Camphor, two drams.
Olive Oil, two ounces.
Dissolve, and add
Venice Soap, one ounce.
Mix. (Hamb.)

R. Soft Soap, half an ounce.
Camphor, two drams.
Arceus' Balsam, one ounce.
Mix. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Swediaur)

It is recommended in rheumatism.

ANTI-PLEURITIC LINIMENT.

Linimentum anti-pleuriticum seu *Saponis.* (WIRTEM.; ELLIS; SPIELMANN)

R. Venice Soap, two ounces.
Oil of Bay, } of each,
—— Earth Worms, } one ounce.
Add to the solution
Solution of Ammonia, two drams.
Mix. (WIRTEM.)

R. Venice Soap, two ounces.
Oil of Bay, one ounce.
Melt with a gentle heat, and add, when cold,
Balsamum Tranquillum, one ounce.
Solution of Ammonia, two drams.
Mix. (SPIELMANN)

R. Liniment of Soap, two ounces.
Solution of Ammonia, one ounce.
Tincture of Opium, half an ounce.
Mix. (ELLIS)

ANTI-PARALYTIC OINTMENT.

Unguentum Paralyticum. (BRUNS.; HERBIP.; NIEMANN; SPIELMANN)

R. Venice Soap, six ounces.
Oil of Juniper, one ounce.
Seeds of Rocket, six drams.
Triturate together.

BALSAM OF AMBER. (VAN MONS)

R. Inspissated Oil of Amber, one part.
Spanish Soap, two parts.
Melt together.

RESOLVENT OINTMENT. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Olive Oil,
Lime Water,
White Soap,
White of Egg, } of each, two ounces.
Shake well together.

SAPONACEOUS PLASTER OF CUMIN. (SAUNDERS)

R. Hard Soap,
Yellow Wax, } of each, one ounce.
Cumin Plaster, three ounces.
Mix.

SAPONACEOUS PLASTER.

Emplastrum de Sapone seu *Saponis* seu *saponatum* seu *saponaceum* seu *mamillare*, *Ceratum Saponis.* (LOND.; DUBL., EDINB.; AMER.; ANT.; GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; LIPP.; LUSIT.; SARD.; SUEC.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; COXE; VAN MONS)

Ceratum Saponis. (LOND.; AMER.; COXE)

R. Hard Soap, eight ounces.
Yellow Wax, ten ounces.
Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, one pound.
Olive Oil, one pint.
Vinegar, one gallon.

Boil the vinegar with the oxide over a slow fire, constantly stirring, till they incorporate; then add the soap, and boil again in the same manner till the humidity is entirely evaporated: finally add the wax melted with the oil.

R. Subcarbonate of Lead, } of each,
Deutoxide of Lead, } one pound.
Olive Oil, three pounds.
Soap, eight ounces.
Boil together, constantly stirring, adding water gradually, till the mass assumes the consistence of a plaster. (SARD.)

R. Diachylon Plaster, two hundred parts.
Deutoxide of Lead, fifty parts.
Subcarbonate of Lead, twenty-five parts.
White Wax, ninety-six parts.
Water, a sufficient quantity.
Boil, constantly stirring; and, having removed it from the fire and separated the water, add
White Soap,
one hundred and twenty-five parts.
Boil slowly. (GALL.; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Simple Diachylon Plaster, two pounds.
White Wax, three ounces.
Liquify over a slow fire, and add
White Soap, half a pound.
Make a plaster. (ANT.)

JEROMEL has proposed to melt together one pound of diachylon, and one ounce of white wax, and to incorporate with the mass when cold, by small portions, three ounces of medicinal soap.—FORM. HÔP. FR. prescribes eight parts of diachylon, two of wax, and four of soap.

Emplastrum Saponis. (LOND.; DUBL.)

R. Hard Soap, sliced, half a pound.
Lead Plaster, three pounds.
Melt the plaster, add the soap, and boil to a proper consistence.

Emplastrum saponaceum. (EDINB.)

R. Semivitreous Oxide of Lead, four parts.
Gum Plaster, two parts.
Soap, one part.

Mix the soap with the plasters melted together, and boil so as to form a plaster.

SUEC. prescribes eight parts of diachylon plaster, and one part of soap.—LUSIT.—one of plaster, and three of soap.—COXE—six of plaster, and one of soap.—VAN MONS—ten parts of gum plaster, one half part of olive oil, one part of white wax, and four parts of white soap.—LIPP.—two parts of gum plaster, and one part of Spanish soap.

CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS PLASTER.

Emplastrum saponatum seu *Saponis camphoratum* seu *resolvens cum Sapone et Camphora.* (AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; DAN.; GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; BRERA; BRUGNATELLI; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Oil of Roses, twelve ounces.
Deutoxide of Lead, } of each,
Subcarbonate of Lead, } six ounces.

Boil, and add

Soap, four ounces.

Stir till cold, then add

Camphor triturated with a little Oil, half an ounce.

Mix. (SPIELMANN)

R. Simple Diachylon Plaster, three pounds.
Yellow Wax, half a pound.
Soap, three ounces.

Melt together, and add

Camphor, half an ounce.

Mix. (BATAV.; BELG.; DAN.; HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.)

ANT. directs ten grains of camphor to be added to each ounce of simple saponaceous plaster. — LIPP. — one twenty-fourth. — FORM. HÔP. FR.—one twenty-fifth and one fiftieth.—VAN MONS—one forty-eighth.—SAX.—one part of camphor, two parts of soap, four of wax, and twenty-four of simple plaster.

R. Simple Diachylon Plaster, one pound and a half.

Melt it over a slow fire, and add, constantly stirring,

Spanish Soap, scraped, four ounces
Camphor, triturated with a little Oil, half an ounce

Mix. (HASS.; PIDERIT)

AMST. prescribes three pounds of plaster half a pound of soap, and six drams of camphor.—ROSS.—three pounds of plaster, half a pound of soap, and one ounce of camphor—FULD.—two ounces of plaster, one ounce of soap, and one dram of camphor.—BRUGNATELLI—six ounces of plaster, one ounce of soap, and one dram of camphor to each pound.—SWEDIAUR—one pound of plaster one ounce of soap, and one dram of camphor.—GALL.—one pound of plaster, five ounces of wax, and one ounce of camphor—BRERA—half a pound of plaster, four ounces of soap, and half an ounce of camphor.

R. Yellow Wax, } of each, four parts
Resin, }

Melt, and add

Soap, four parts

Add to the mass when nearly cold

Camphor, triturated with an equal quantity of Oil, one ninety-sixth part

Mix. (BAVAR.)

BALSAMIC PLASTER. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Diachylon Plaster, five pounds

Melt, and add

White Soap, one pound
Camphor, three ounces
Castor, triturated with Alcohol, one ounce and a half

Mix.

OIL OF SOAP.

Oleum Saponis. (BRUNS.; HISP.; FULD. PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.)

R. Soap, one part
Washed Sand, three parts

Distil from a retort placed in a sand-bath and rectify the oil upon ashes of vine twigs. (BRUNS.; FULD.; PALAT.; SARD. WIRTEM.)

HISP. directs one part of soap to be distilled with one of pounded brick, and the oil to be re-distilled twice or thrice to obtain it limpid.

It is excitant, and was formerly extolled as a resolvent to ecchymoses, to appease pain, and as a detergent to sordid ulcers.

POTENTILLA.

Two species of this genus are used in medicine:

1. *Potentilla Anserina*, Linn.—Silverweed.

Synonimes:—Ansérine vulgaire, Fr.; Gænserich, Fingerkraut, Silberkraut, Germ.

Bruns.; Gall.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A common plant of Europe. (*Icosandria Polygynia*, Linn.; *Rosaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 15)

The root and herb are employed.

The root (*Radix Anserinæ* seu *Argentinæ* seu *Argentariæ*) is fibrous and blackish. It has a sweetish taste.

The herb consists of a very slender stem, furnished with pinnate leaves with toothed, hairy leaflets, brilliant and silvery underneath. It is without odour, but of an acerb and rather styptic taste.

It is astringent.

2. *Potentilla reptans*, Linn.—Cinquefoil, Five-leaved Grass.

Synonimes:—Quintefeuille, Fr.; Fünffingerkraut, Fünfblatt, Handblatt, Germ.; Femfingerert, Dan.; Cinco en rama, Port.; and Span.; Vyfvingerkruid, Dut.; Cinquefoglio, Ital.; Pieciornik, Pol.; Femfingerœrt, Swed.

Amst.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Wirtem.; Spielmann.

A common plant of Europe. (*Icosandria Polygynia*, Linn.; *Rosaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 302)

The root and herb are employed.

The root (*Radix Potentillæ* seu *Pentaphylli* seu *Quinquefolii majoris*) is cylindrical, of a blackish-brown colour without, whitish within, and of a feebly styptic taste.

The herb consists of a filiform stem, and of petiolated, quinate leaves with retuse, serrated leaflets of a light green colour. Its taste is bitterish and astringent.

POTERIUM SANGUISORBA, Linn.—PIMPERNEL, SMALL BURNET.

Synonimes:—Pimprenelle commune, Fr.; Pibernelle, Germ.; Pimpinelle, Dan.; Pimpinella, Ital.; Port.; and Span.; Pimpernelle, Dut.; Pimpernella, Swed.

Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Murray and Gmelin.

A plant of the south of Europe. (*Monœcia Polyandria*, Linn.; *Rosaceæ*, Juss.)

The root and herb are employed.

The root (*Radix Pimpinellæ minoris* seu *hortensis* seu *rubræ* seu *Italicæ*) is thick, long, reddish, and divided into several fibres.

The herb consists of an angular stem, rather branched, and furnished, particularly at the base, with winged leaves having slightly hairy footstalks; they are composed of from eleven to twenty-one leaflets nearly equal, round or oval, glabrous, and rather deeply toothed. Its odour is feeble and aromatic, and its taste astringent and bitterish.

PRIMULA OFFICINALIS, Linn.—COWSLIP.

Synonimes:—Primevère, Fr.; Schlüsselblume, Germ.; Oxedrif, Dan.; Primula veris, Span.; Sleutelbloem, Dut.; Primavera, Ital.; Bakwiza, Pol.; Primevera, Port.; Oxelægg, Swed.

Amst.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Genev.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A plant of Europe (*Pentandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Primulaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. V. 284)

The root, herb, and flowers are employed.

The root (*Radix Primulæ veris* seu *paræyseos* seu *Verbasculi pratensis*) is a large, somewhat reddish, stock, furnished with long, white, fleshy fibres. It has an agreeable and anisated odour, and a slightly astringent and bitterish taste.

The herb consists of oblong, furrowed, thick, obtuse, pubescent, dentated leaves, whitish underneath. It is nearly inodorous, and of a purely herbaceous taste.

The flowers, the corollæ of which are only used, are monopetalous, cylindrical, five-lobed, of a yellow colour, of a pleasant odour and taste.

CONSERVE OF COWSLIP.

Conserva Primulæ veris. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

R. Flowers of Cowslip, one part.
White Sugar, two parts.

Triturate together.

WATER OF COWSLIP.

Aqua Paralyseos. (PALAT.)

R. Flowers of Cowslip, one part.
Water, three parts.

Distil one part and a half.

SYRUP OF COWSLIP.

Syrupus Florum Paralyseos seu *Primulæ veris.* (PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

R. Fresh Flowers of Cowslip, three pounds and a half.
Boiling Water, four pounds.

Infuse for twenty-four hours, and express; dissolve in eighteen ounces of the strained liquor,

White Sugar, thirty-two ounces.

VINEGAR OF COWSLIP.

Acetum Primulæ veris. (HERBIP.)

R. Root of Cowslip, half dried, and bruised, one ounce and a half.
Vinegar, one pound.

Macerate for fifteen days, frequently agitating; then express slightly, and add,

Alcohol, one ounce.

Decant at the end of several days.

OXYMEL OF COWSLIP.

Oxymel Primulæ veris. (HERBIP.)

R. Vinegar of Cowslip, one part.
Honey, two parts.

Boil slowly to the consistence of syrup.

PRUNELLA VULGARIS, LINN.—SELFHEAL.

SYNONIMES: — Prunelle, FR.; Gottheil, Braunheil, Selbstheil, GERM.; Czerno klawek, Swalnjk menssj, BOHEM.; Prunelle, DAN.; Brunella, SPAN.; Bruinella, DUT.; Zwokest modry, POL.; Prunella, PORT.

BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

A common plant of Europe. (*Didynamia Gymnospermia*, LINN.; *Labiatæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 156)

The flowering herb (*Herba Prunellæ* seu *Brunellæ* seu *Consolidæ minoris*) is employed. It consists of a square, rather branching stem, furnished with petiolated, oblong, oval, serrated leaves; the flowers are arranged in a terminal spike, and are formed of an assemblage of close verticilli. It is destitute of odour, but its taste is bitterish and mucilaginous.

It was formerly esteemed vulnerary.

JUICE OF SELFHEAL.

Succus Prunellæ (HERBIP.)

R. Fresh Herb of Selfheal, any quantity.

Bruise it in a wooden mortar, sprinkling it with a little water; express strongly, set aside the juice, decant, and preserve it in bottles, adding to each pound of it, one dram of alcohol.

SYRUP OF SELFHEAL.

Syrupus Prunellæ. (WIRTEM.)

R. Juice of Selfheal, depurated and reduced to one half by slow evaporation, nine ounces
White Sugar, sixteen ounces.

Dissolve.

PRINOS VERTICILLATUS, Linn.—DECIDUOUS WINTERBERRY.

Synonimes :—Prinos, Apalachine à feuilles de prunier, Fr.

Amer.; Coxe.

A shrub of North America. (*Hexandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Rhamneæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Duham. I. t. 23)

The bark is employed, it is bitter and sub-acrid.

PROPOLIS.

Synonimes :—Propolis, Fr.; Stopfwachs, Brenenwachs, Germ.

Genev.; and Spielmann.

A resinous matter elaborated by the domestic bee, *Apis mellifica*, Linn.

To obtain this substance pure, it is put into a pan with about twice its weight of water; when this is boiling and the propolis is melted, the whole is to be poured upon a new cloth, strained with expression, and the resin received into cold water; when it has become congealed it is rolled into cylinders.

ointment of propolis.

Unguentum propolicum. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Swediaur)

R. Purified Propolis, four ounces.
Olive Oil, one pound and a half.

Dissolve at a moderate heat, and strain while hot. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

Swediaur prescribes one part of propolis and two parts of oil.

It is applied to old ulcers and to piles.

PRUNUS.

Two species of this genus of plants are indicated in pharmacopœias:

1. *Prunus domestica*, Linn.—Plum Tree.

Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Hann.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Cast. Borus.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Wurceb.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

A tree which is met with in every orchard. (*Icosandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Rosaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 493)

The fruit, called *Plum* (*Prunus*), is employed.

Synonimes : — Prune, Fr.; Pflaume, Germ.; Sswestka, Ssjwa, Bohem.; Plom, Dan.; Cirnelo, Span.; Pruin, Dut.; Prugno, Ital.; Stiwina, Pol.; Ameixa, Port.; Plom, Swed.

This fruit varies to infinity in size, form, and colour. It has a sweet and generally subacidulous taste. When dried, either by the sun or in an oven, they are called *Prunes* (*Pruneaux*, Fr.), when the damask plum (*Prune de Damas*, Fr.) is usually employed.

2. *Prunus spinosa*, Linn.—Sloe.

Synonimes :—Prunier sauvage, Fr.; Steckdorn, Schlehenbaum, Germ.; Slaetorn, Kreygebærtorn, Dan.

Amst.; Austr.; Bavar.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Lipp.; Ross.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A shrub common to all parts of Europe. (*Icosandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Rosaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 4)

The bark, flowers, and fruit are employed.

The bark (*Cortex Acaciæ nostratis* seu *vulgaris* seu *Germanicæ* seu *Pruneoli sylvestris*) is of a brown-grey colour, and of a bitter and astringent taste.

The flowers, which are white, have an agreeable odour which is not entirely dissipated by desiccation, and a bitter and rather styptic taste.

The fruit, called *Sloes* (Prunelles, Fr.), are round, black drupes, covered with a blue powder; under a greenish-yellow flesh, each contains a round smooth stone. Their taste is acerb and astringent, but becomes sweet after frost.

The kernel has the taste of bitter almonds.

The whole plant is astringent. The inspissated juice of the fruit constitutes the *Acacia nostras*. The flowers constitute a domestic aperient, in the dose of half an ounce in the fresh state, or of two drams in the dried, infused in six ounces of water.

PULP OF PRUNES.

Pulpa Prunorum. (Ant.; Bavar.; Dan.; Gall.; Hisp.; Hann.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Herbip.; Piderit; Sainte-Marie; Van Mons)

R. Tours Prunes, any quantity.

Soften them in hot water; pour off the liquor, remove the stones and pass the pulp through a hair sieve, pressing it with a wooden spoon: preserve it in a covered pot. (Lipp.; Van Mons)

Gall.; and Lusit.; direct the pulp to be mixed with the water of the infusion, and the mixture to be evaporated with a gentle heat, to a proper consistence,

R. Prunes, one part.
Water, two parts.

Boil till the fruit becomes soft; then remove the stones, strain the pulp through a sieve, and evaporate it, adding one sixth of sugar. (Bavar.; Hann.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Sainte-Marie)

Hisp.; Lusit.; and Piderit prescribe one part of sugar and two parts of pulp.—Ant.; Dan.; Ross.; and Herbip,—one of sugar and three of pulp.

It is a mild laxative.

LAXATIVE DECOCTION.

Decoctum purgans anti-phlogisticum. (Brera; Spielmann)

R. Prunes, two ounces.

Bruise them with the stones, and add,

Water, three pounds.

Boil down to one third, and add to the strained liquor,

Simple Syrup, one ounce.

Mix.—To be taken at twice. (Brera)

R. Prunes, four ounces.
Water, three pounds.

Boil down to one-fifth, and add towards the end,

Liquorice, four drams.

Strain when cold. (Spielmann)

CONSERVE OF SLOES. (Sard.; Brugnatelli)

R. Sloes, any quantity.

Digest them in water over a slow fire till they become soft; then pass the pulp through a silk sieve, add three parts of sugar, and evaporate to the proper consistence, constantly stirring. (Sard.)

Brugnatelli directs one part of sloes to be bruised with two parts of sugar, so as to form a homogeneous paste.

ROB OF SLOES.

Acacia nostras, Rob Prunorum sylvestrium seu *Fructuum Acaciæ Germanicæ.* (Austr.; Sard.)

R. Sloes, nearly ripe, any quantity.

Bruise them, express the juice, and evaporate it in a water-bath, constantly stirring with a spatula, till it is of the consistence of an electuary.

WATER OF SLOE-FLOWERS.

Aqua Florum Acaciæ. (Fuld.; Lipp.; Palat.; Sax.; Herbip.; Sainte-Marie)

R. Dried Sloe-flowers, two parts.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Distil twenty parts. (Sainte-Marie)

Palat. prescribes one part of flowers and three parts of water; one half to be distilled.—Lipp.; and Herbip.—one of flowers and six of water.—Sax.—one of flowers and eight of water; one half to be distilled.

R. Dried Sloe-flowers, three pounds.

Suspend them, in a bag, in the middle of a cucurbit containing,

Water, twelve pounds.

Distil one pound and a half without making the water boil. (Fuld.)

SYRUP OF SLOE-FLOWERS.

Syrupus Acaciarum seu *Aciarum Florum.* (Palat.; Wirtem.)

R. Fresh Sloe-flowers, } of each,
Boiling Water, } two pounds.

Digest for one night in a covered vessel. Add to nineteen ounces of the strained liquor,

White Sugar, thirty-two ounces.

Boil, and strain. (Wirtem.)

Palat. directs two pounds of flowers to be infused in four of boiling water for twelve hours; the liquor to be poured upon two pounds of fresh flowers: this to be repeated a third time, and the syrup to be finally made with the strained liquor and four pounds of sugar.

It is laxative, anthelmintic, and anti-nephritic.—Dose, from one dram to three drams, to children; and from six drams to one ounce, to adults.

PSORALEA GLANDULOSA, Linn.—STRIPED FLOWERED PSORALEA.

Synonimes:—Thé du Paraguay, Thé de la mer du Sud, Fr.; Drusige Psorbalea, Germ.; Culen, Span.

Ellis.

A plant of Peru and of Brasil, (*Diadelphia Decandria*, Linn.; *Leguminosæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Feuill. *Per.* 7. t. 3)

The herb (*Herba Culen*) is employed. It consists of ternate leaves with lanceolated leaflets.

It is stomachic, and anthelmintic.

PTERIS AQUILINA, Linn.—COMMON BRAKE.

Synonimes: — Fougère femelle, Pteride, Fr.; Flügelfarren, Adlersaumfarren, Farrenkrautweiblein, Germ.

Fuld.; Ross.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Murray and Gmelin.

A plant which grows in every part of Europe. (*Cryptogamia*, Linn.; *Filices*, Juss.; *Fig.* Bull. *Herb.* t. 207)

The stock, improperly called the root (*Radix Pteridis aquilinæ*) is employed. It is of the thickness of the finger, long, black without, and yellow within. When cut obliquely it presents two blackish-crossed lines, rudely representing an eagle with two heads. It has a very strong odour, and a taste at first mucilaginous, then bitterish, nauseous, and slightly styptic.

It is anthelmintic.—Dose, thirty grains to children, and three drams to adults.

PULMONARIA OFFICINALIS, Linn.—LUNGWORT.

Synonimes:—Grande pulmonaire, Fr.; Lungenkraut, Germ.; Spettel lungeurt, Dan.; Pulmonaria, Port.; and Span.; Gewoon lungekruid, Dut.; Polmonaria, Ital.; Placknik, Pol.; Meduniza, Russ.; Lungært, Swed.; Koiwiek, Tar.

Amst.; Ant.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A plant of Europe. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Borragineæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. V. 286)

The herb (*Herba Pulmonariæ maculosæ* seu *Symphyti maculosi*) is employed. It consists of radical, oval, petiolated, bristled leaves sprinkled with white spots, and of stems the leaves of which are alternate, sessile, longer, narrower, and entire. It is nearly destitute of odour, and has an herbaceous, mucilaginous, and rather astringent taste.

It used formerly to be esteemed in pulmonary catarrh. It is now nearly disused.

JUICE OF LUNGWORT.

Succus Pulmonariæ. (Gall.)

R. Leaves of Lungwort, sixteen parts.

Bruise them in a stone mortar, adding gradually,

Water, one part.

Express the juice, set aside, and filter without heat through bibulous paper.

PUMEX, LAPIS PUMICIS.—PUMICE STONE.

SYNONIMES :—Ponce, Pierre Ponce, FR.; Bimstein, Bimsenstein, GERM.; Piedra pomez, SPAN.; Puimsteen, DUT.; Pietra pomice, ITAL.; Zazel kamienna, POL.

BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; HANN.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; SPIELMANN.

A volcanic stone, of a whitish-grey or yellowish colour, very porous, light, tenaceous, fragile, fibrous, shining or even silky in the course of its fibres, presenting a grained and unequal fracture; it is dry to the touch, lighter than water, and fusible into a white glass.

It enters into several dentifrice powders.

WHITE DENTIFRICE POWDER. (BRUNS.; SPIELMANN)

R.	Pumice Stone,	two ounces.
	Cuttle Fish Bone,	one ounce.
	Supertartrate of Potass,	of each,
	Root of Iris,	half an ounce.
	Oil of Cloves,	four drops.

Make a very fine powder.

PUNICA GRANATUM, LINN.—POMEGRANATE TREE.

SYNONIMES :—Grenadier, Balaustier, FR.; Granatbaum, GERM.; Ranua, Roman, ARAB.; Pomapran, Granatowe gablto, BOHEM; Delunghedie, CYNG.; Anar, HIND.; and PERS.; Balaustries, SPAN.; Rodia, MOD. GR.; Granatboom, DUT.; Granato, ITAL.; Gangsalan, JAV.; Dalimb, MAH.; Dalema, Daime, MAL.; Drzewo granatowe, POL.; Romeira, PORT.; Granatoschnoe derewo, RUSS.; Dadima, SANS.; Darim, SWED.; Magilam palam, TAM.; Dadima pundu. TEL.; Nar, TUR.

LOND.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; AINSLIE; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MAGENDIE; PARIS; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

A tree of the south of Europe. (*Icosandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Myrteæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl. t.* 270)

The bark of the root, the flowers, and the fruit are employed.

The bark of the root is yellowish-grey externally, and greyish-yellow or slightly reddish internally, inodorous, and of a feebly styptic and bitterish taste. Its powder is greenish-yellow. It has been represented as an infallible remedy for the expulsion of tænia.

The flowers (*Balaustia*, *Flores Balaustiorum*) are hemispherical, of a fine red colour, nearly inodorous, and a slightly styptic taste. They are astringent, but less so than the rind of the fruit.

The fruit, called Pomegranates (*Mala Punica*), are round berries, terminated by the sepals of the calyx and divided by a transverse partition into two multilocular cells, filled with angular seeds surrounded by a pulpy arillus. The exterior pellicle (*Malacorium*, *Malicorium*) is greyish-yellow or reddish, thick, hard, and coriaceous.

It has an astringent taste. It has been employed in every case in which an astringent is indicated.

It is incompatible with the salts of iron. REHMANN has recommended the rind of the fruit in intermittent fevers, from six to twelve doses of from two to six scruples each, to be taken during the apyrexia.

ASTRINGENT SPECIES.

Species Decocti pro Gargarismate adstringente seu *adstringentes pro Gargarismate.* (GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; HANN.; PALAT.; NIEMANN; PIDERIT)

R.	Root of Bistort;	of each,
	Pomegranate Flowers,	two ounces.
	Hollyhock Flowers,	

Cut, and mix. (HANN.)

R.	Herb of Plaintain,	of each,
	——— Selfheal,	four ounces.
	——— Sage,	two ounces.
	Flowers of Red Roses,	of each,
	——— Ligustrum,	one ounce.
	——— Pomegranate,	

Cut, and mix. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

BRUNS. gives the same formula but without the ligustrum.

R.	Root of Bistort,	of each,
	Herb of Agrimony,	two
	——— Periwinkle,	ounces.
	Flowers of Hollyhock,	
	——— Pomegranate,	

Cut, and mix. (PIDERIT)

R. Pomegranate Rind, Root of Bistort, ——— Tormentil, } of each, an equal part.

Cut, and mix. (GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.)

ANTI-HÆMORRHOIDAL SPECIES.

Species pro Fotu ad hæmorrhoidum fluxum immodicum. (PALAT.)

R. Herb of Milfoil, ——— Plaintain, ——— Lesser Mullein, Flowers of Elder, } of each, four handfuls. Pomegranate Rind, one ounce.

Mix.

JUICE OF POMEGRANATE.

Succus Granatorum. (HISP.; GALL.; SWEDIAUR)

R. Unripe Pomegranates, any quantity.

Remove the external rind, cut the rest, and triturate with a wooden spatula in order to separate the seeds; then bruise in a stone mortar, and express the juice either in a bag or between two layers of rye straw chopped and washed with warm water. Set the juice aside, decant, and preserve it in bottles under a stratum of oil.

SYRUP OF POMEGRANATE.

Syrupus Granatorum seu *de Granatis.* (HISP.; GALL.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

R. Depurated and filtered juice of Pomegranate, two pounds. White Sugar, three pounds and a half.

Dissolve at a moderate heat. (GALL.)

HISP.; and LUSIT. prescribe one part of juice and two parts of sugar.—WIRTEM.—ten ounces of the former and sixteen of the latter, to be boiled to a syrup.

DECOCTION OF THE BARK OF POMEGRANATE ROOT. (ELLIS; FEE; MAGENDIE; NIEMANN)

R. Bark of Pomegranate Root, two ounces. Water, two pounds.

Boil down to three-fourths.

It is recommended against tænia.—Dose, two ounces every half hour.—Four doses usually suffice for the expulsion of the worm.

DECOCTION OF POMEGRANATE RIND. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

R. Pomegranate Rind, one ounce. Water, a sufficient quantity,

to obtain two pounds of strained decoction. Boil for a quarter of an hour, and add

Liquorice, two drams.

It is astringent.

ASTRINGENT FOMENTATION. (RATIER)

R. Pomegranate Rind, Root of Bistort, } of each, two ounces. Red Wine, one pound.

Boil and add when strained,

Muriate of Ammonia, two drams.

Dissolve.

ASTRINGENT LAVEMENT. (HISP.)

R. Pomegranate Rind, one ounce. Water, a sufficient quantity,

to obtain two pounds of strained decoction.

ASTRINGENT GARGLE. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Infusion of Agrimony, ——— Cypress Nuts, ——— Pomegranate Rind, ——— Elder Flowers, } of each, four ounces. Honey of Roses, Syrup of Mulberries, } of each, three drams. Sulphuric Acid, twenty drops.

Mix.

REHMANN'S DECOCTION OF POMEGRANATE RIND. (NIEMANN)

R. Pomegranate Rind, two ounces. Gum Arabic, one dram. Spring Water, two pounds.

Boil down to one half, and to each pound of the decoction add

Extract of Buckbean, half a dram. Alcoholized Sulphuric Æther, one dram.

Mix.—It is astringent.—Dose, half a glassful every hour and a half.

PYROLA ROTUNDIFOLIA, LINN.—WINTERGREEN.

SYNONIMES:—Pyrole à feuilles rondes, FR.; Waldmangold, Rundblættriges Wintergrün, GERM.; Vintergræn, DAN. BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; LIPP.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; BERGIUS; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

A plant of the north of Europe. (*Decandria Dygynia*, Linn.; *Ericineæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Œd. *Fl. Dan.* t. 110)

The herb (*Herba Pyrolæ*) is employed. It consists of a bundle of radical leaves, round, green, and coriaceous, having long footstalks. It is without odour, but has a bitter and somewhat styptic taste.

It was formerly esteemed vulnerary.

QUASSIA AMARA, Linn.—QUASSIA.

Synonimes:—Quassie, Bois de Surinam, Fr.; Quassienholz, Americanisches Bitterholz, Germ.; Drzewo kwassya, Pol.

Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Lusit.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.

A tree of Surinam (*Decandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Simaroubeæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Desc. *Fl. Ant.* I. 5)

The wood of the trunk and especially of the root is employed. It comes to us, in its bark, in pieces of various dimensions, sometimes scarcely of the thickness of the little finger, sometimes of the thickness of the arm, several feet long, cylindrical and smooth, or cloven lengthwise, usually straight, seldom curved, sometimes knotty and branched. The bark is of a yellowish-grey colour, not thick, smooth to the touch, and slightly adherent to the wood. The latter, is of a yellowish-white colour, light, soft in the interior. It is free from odour, but is extremely bitter.

Its bitterness is owing to a peculiar principle, quassine.

This wood is also attributed to the *Quassia excelsa*, Sw.; a tree of Jamaica. (*Fig.* Comm. *Hort.* I. p. 149. t. 942)

It is a tonic, and stomachic, and is used in dyspepsia, diarrhœa, and hæmorrhages. —Dose, of the powder, from a scruple to half a dram.

AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF QUASSIA.

Extractum Quassiæ. (Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Bavar.; Bruns.; Hann.; Hass.; Olden.; Pol.; Lusit.; Ross.; Sax.; Herbip.; Coxe; Piderit)

R. Quassia Shavings, one pound.
Cold Water, ten pounds.

Macerate for two days, occasionally agitating; then strain, set aside and decant the liquor, and finally evaporate it over a slow fire. (Pol.)

R. Quassia Shavings, any quantity.

Boil it in a sufficient quantity of water for an hour; then express, set aside, and decant the liquor, and finally evaporate it to the consistence of thick honey. (Herbip.)

Lusit. prescribes one pound of wood and six pounds of water.

R. Quassia Shavings, one pound.
Spring Water, six pounds.

Digest for four days in a warm place, then boil a little; express the decoction, and evaporate it to the consistence of an extract. (Bruns.)

Amer.; Hass.; Coxe; and Piderit direct one pound of wood to be boiled in eight pounds of water till reduced to one half.

R. Quassia Shavings, one pound.
Boiling Water, eight pounds.

Digest for twenty-four hours, then boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain; boil the residue for a quarter of an hour with four pounds of water, and strain again. Mix the decoctions, set apart, decant, and evaporate. (Ant.)

Amst.; Dan.; Hann.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; and Sax. direct one part of wood to be boiled for several times successively in ten parts of water, and the mixed decoctions to be evaporated.—Bavar.—one part of wood to be first boiled with five and then with fifteen parts of water, and the mixed liquors evaporated.

Dose, from ten to fifteen grains.

ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT OF QUASSIA.

Extractum Quassiæ alcoholicum. (Fuld.; Lipp.)

R. Quassia Shavings, one pound.
Proof Spirit, six pounds.

Digest for several days at a moderate heat; then express and filter the tincture, and evaporate it to the consistence of honey; boil the residue with three pounds of water, and express, filter, and evaporate in the same manner. Mix the liquors, and finally evaporate to the consistence of extract. (Fuld.)

Lipp. directs one pound and a half of wood to be digested, first in six pounds of alcohol for two days, then in nine pounds of boiling water for twenty-four hours; the liquors to be then mixed and evaporated.

TONIC PILLS. (Augustin; Ellis)

R. Extract of Quassia, one dram.
Powdered Gentian, a sufficient quantity.

Make twenty pills.—Dose, one, three or four times a day. (Ellis)

Augustin prescribes one dram of the extract and a sufficient quantity of powdered ginger to make pills of two grains each, ten of which form a dose.

ANTI-ACID ELIXIR.

Elixir cum Aqua Calcariæ ustæ. (Augustin)

R. Extract of Quassia, one dram.
Lime Water, eight ounces.

Dissolve.—Dose, a tea spoonful.

INFUSION OF QUASSIÆ.

Infusum Quassiæ. (Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Lusit.; Coxe; Ellis; Niemann; Swediaur)

R. Quassia Chips, one scruple.
Boiling Water, half a pint.

Macerate for two hours in a lightly covered vessel, and strain. (Lond.; Dubl.)

Infusum Quassiæ Excelsæ. (Edinb.)

R. Quassia Shavings, half a dram.
Boiling Water, eight ounces.

Macerate for two hours in a lightly covered vessel, and strain.

Amer.; and Coxe give the same proportions as Edinb.—Niemann—the same as Lond.—Swediaur prescribes two drams of wood and one pound of water.—Lusit.—three drams of wood and one pound of water.

R. Quassia Shavings, Serpentaria, Orange Peel, } of each, half an ounce.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Infuse, and strain. (Ellis)

It is prescribed as a bitter.—Dose, one or two ounces several times a day.

INFUSION OF QUASSIA WITH SULPHATE OF ZINC.

Infusum Quassiæ cum Sulphate Zinci. (Amer.; Coxe)

R. Quassia Shavings, one dram.
Sulphate of Zinc, eight grains.
Cold Water, half a pound.

Macerate for two hours, and strain.

STOMACHIC POTION.

Haustus stomachicus. (Brera)

R. Calumba, one dram.
Quassia, one dram and a half.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain eight ounces of strained infusion.

Add

Whytt's Stomachic Elixir, two drams.

Mix.—To be taken gradually.

DECOCTION OF QUASSIA.

Decoctum Ligni Quassiæ. (Fuld.; Hamb.)

R. Quassia Shavings, one ounce.
Spring Water, two pounds.

Boil till reduced to a pound and a half. (Hamb.)

R. Quassia Shavings, one ounce and a half.
Water, four pounds.

Boil down to three pounds, adding towards the end

Chamomile Flowers, one ounce and a half.

Set aside and decant. (Fuld.)

Dose, a spoonful every two or three hours.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF QUASSIA.

Decoctum Quassiæ Ligni compositum, Decoctum amarum. (Herbip.)

R. Quassia Shavings, one ounce.
Chamomile Flowers, one ounce and a half.
Subcarbonate of Potass, two drams.
Spring Water, four pounds.

Boil down to three-fourths, and strain.

VINOUS TINCTURE OF QUASSIA. (Hann.)

R. Quassia Shavings, four ounces.
Malaga Wine, two pounds.

Digest, and filter.

It is tonic.—Dose, three drams or half an ounce, twice a day.

ALCOHOLIC TINCTURE OF QUASSIA.

Tinctura Quassiæ. (Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Belg.; Dan.; Genev.; Hann.; Olden.; Sax.; Coxe; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Quassia Chips, one ounce.
Proof Spirit, two pints.

Digest for seven days, and strain. (Dubl.)

Tinctura Quassiæ excelsæ. (Edinb.)

R. Quassia Shavings, one ounce.
Proof Spirit, two pounds and a half.

Digest for seven days, and filter.

Amer.: and Coxe give the same proportions as Dubl.—Batav.; and Belg. prescribe one part of wood and six parts of alcohol (15 degrees).—Amst.—one of wood and six of alcohol (0.917).—Swediaur—two ounces of wood and two pounds and a half of alcohol (0.935).—Van Mons—one part of wood and six parts of proof spirit.—Hann.; and Olden.—five ounces of wood and two pounds of alcohol.—Dan.—one part of wood and five parts of alcohol. Sax.—one of wood and ten of alcohol.

R. Quassia Shavings, one ounce.
Alcohol (20 degrees), four ounces.

Digest for four days in a water-bath, and strain; pour upon the residue

Alcohol (20 degrees), two ounces.

Strain at the end of two days. Mix the filtered tinctures. (Ant.)

R. Quassia Shavings, two ounces.
Orange Peel, one ounce.
Lesser Cardamoms, half an ounce.
Proof Spirit, two pounds.

Macerate for four days, and strain. (Genev.)

QUERCUS.

Several species of this genus are mentioned in pharmacopœias:

1. *Quercus alba*, Linn.—White Oak.

Synonimes:—Chêne blanc, Fr.; Weisse Eiche, Germ.

Amer.; Coxe.

A tree of the United States. (*Monœcia Polyandria*, Linn.; *Amentaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Mich. *Arb. Amer.* II. t. 1)

The bark is employed; it is astringent.

2. *Quercus tinctoria*, Mich.—Black Oak, Quercitron Oak.

Synonimes:—Chêne Quercitron, Fr.; Quercitroneneiche, Germ.

Amer.; Coxe; Guibourt.

A tree of the United States. (*Fig.* Mich. *Arb. Amer.* II. t. 22)

The bark is employed; it is very astringent.

3. *Quercus Robur*, Linn.—Oak.

Synonimes:—Chêne Rouvre, Fr.; Eiche, Germ.; Dub, Bohem.; Eeg, Dan.; Majup'hal, Hind.; and Sans.; Eik, Dut.; Quercia, Ital.; Kora debowa, Port.; Ek, Swed.

Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Cast. Borus.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Wurceb.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Paris; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

A large tree common to all parts of Europe. (*Fig.* Nouv. Duh. VII. 52)

The bark and fruit are employed.

The bark of the young branches (*Cortex Quercûs* seu *quercinus*) is glabrous, ash coloured externally, and reddish internally. It has a peculiar odour, and a bitter and very astringent taste.

The fruit, acorns (*Glandes* seu *Nuces Quercûs*;—Glands, Fr.; Eichel, Germ.; Zoladz, Pol.), are ovoid or oval, and prolonged; they are inodorous, but of an acerb and bitter taste.

Their cups (*Cupulæ* seu *Calyculæ Glandium Quercûs*) are covered with greyish scales closely imbricated. (Batav.; Bavar.; Bruns.; Dan.; Fenn.; Hann.; Hass.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Suec.; Herbip.; Bergius; Murray and Gmelin)

The *Quercus pedunculata*, Willd. is also indicated by Bavar.

4. *Quercus Ilex*, Linn.

Synonime:—Chêne Yeuse, Fr.

Hisp.

A tree of the south of Europe and north of Africa. (*Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 518)

Its acorns are employed; they are sometimes sweet and good for eating. The cups are furnished with very small scales, minutely imbricated, and cottony.

The barks of the oaks, especially of the *Q. Robur* contain much tannin with an extractive matter. They possess a very decided astringency, so that when administered in a large dose, they irritate the digestive organs, and yet, at the same time, do not determine a general reaction. They have been proposed as a substitute for cinchona, but they seem to be very inferior to it as a febrifuge.—Dose, from a dram to one ounce, of the powder.

As to the acorns, those of them which are bland are used as food: the others, when roasted, have been recommended as a useful excitant in glandular affections, particularly in scrofula.

5. *Quercus Suber*, Linn.—Cork Tree.

Synonimes :—Liege, Fr.; Korcheiche, Germ.; Korketræ, Dan.; Alcorhogre, Span.; Korkboom, Dut.; Savero, Ital.; Savereiro, Port.; Korktræd, Swed.

Gall.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A tree of the south and east of Europe. (*Fig.* Nouv. Duh. VII. 45)

The bark and fruit are employed.

The bark (*Cortex Suberi* seu *Suber*) is flexible, light, cracked, spongy, elastic, and of a reddish-yellow colour. It used formerly to be given internally as an astringent.

It has for its base, according to Chevreuil, a peculiar principle called *Suberine*.

Its acorns have generally a sweet and agreeable taste.

DECOCTION OF CORK. (Bories; Pierquin)

R. Cork, rasped, two scruples.
Water, three pounds.

Boil down to one half. (Pierquin)

Bories directs two ounces of syrup of maidenhair to be added.

Dose, eight ounces, thrice a day, for eight or ten days.—Syrup of water-lily may be added, and its action aided by a lavement made with a strong decoction of cork or of parsley, administered every morning.

COMPOUND POWDER OF OAK BARK. (Cast. Borus.; Augustin)

R. Oak Bark, one scruple.
Root of Sweet Flag, } of each,
——— Gentian, } five grains.

Make a powder. (Cast. Borus.)

R. Oak Bark, five grains.
Orange Peel, } of each, ten grains.
Olibanum, }

Make a powder. (Augustin)

ANTI-SEPTIC CATAPLASM.

Cataplasm e tanniné. (Form. Hôp. Fr.; Lipp.)

R. Oak Bark, in powder, } of each,
Willow Bark, } one part.
Camphorated Vinegar, six parts.

Mix. (Lipp.)

R. Barley Meal, }
Rye Meal, } of each,
Oak Bark, in powder, } an equal part.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil to a proper consistence. (Form. Hôp. Fr.)

By adding to the mass when cold a fiftieth or twenty-fifth of camphor, the *Camphorated anti-septic cataplasm* is obtained. (Form. Hôp. Fr.)

CORROBORANT SUPPOSITORY. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Oak Bark, }
Root of Tormentil, } of each, one part.
Honey, two parts.

Pulverize, and mix.

EXTRACT OF OAK BARK.

Extractum Corticis Quercûs. (Dubl.; Cast. Borus.; Brugnatelli)

R. Oak Bark, one pound.
Pure Water, eight pounds.

Boil down to one half, and express; evaporate the strained decoction slowly to the proper consistence. (Dubl.)

R. Oak Bark, one part.
Water, six parts.

Boil for two hours, and strain through a sieve; boil the residue with fresh water, mix the strained decoctions, and evaporate. (Brugnatelli)

R. Oak Bark, in powder, one pound.
Boiling Water, twelve pounds.

Digest for twenty-four hours, frequently stirring; then evaporate the liquor slowly to the reduction of one third: filter when cold, and evaporate it to the consistence of an extract. (Cast. Borus.)

TINCTURE OF OAK BARK.

Tinctura Corticis Quercûs. (Austr.)

R. Oak Bark, in coarse powder, two ounces.
Alcohol (0,910), one pound.

Digest, and filter.—It is astringent.

DECOCTION OF OAK BARK.

Decoctum Quercûs seu *Quercûs Roboris* seu *Corticis Quercûs.* (Lond.; Edinb.; Cast. Borus.; Niemann)

Decoctum Quercûs. (Lond.; Niemann)

R. Oak Bark, one ounce.
Water, two pints.

Boil down to one pint, and strain.

Decoctum Quercûs Roboris. (Edinb.)

R. Oak Bark, one ounce.
Water, two pounds and a half,

Boil down to one pound, and strain.

Cast. Borus. prescribes two ounces of bark, and sixteen ounces of water; to be boiled down to twelve.

It is astringent, tonic, and febrifuge, and is recommended in intermittent fevers.—Dose, a cupful, every three hours.

ASTRINGENT FOMENTATION. (Form. Hôp. Fr.)

R. Oak Bark, one ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain a pound and a half of strained decoction.

ASTRINGENT INJECTION. (Swediaur)

R. Oak Bark or Leaves, one or two ounces.
Water, one pound and a half.

Boil down to one pound.

To be injected into the urethra three or four times a day, in obstinate chronic gonorrhœa.

It may also be prepared with half an ounce of nutgalls in powder.

ASTRINGENT FOMENTATION.

Fomentum quercinum. (Augustin; Ratier)

R. Oak Bark, half an ounce.
Water, three pounds.

Boil down to one half, and add

Chamomile Flowers, one ounce.

Infuse for half an hour, and add when strained

Vinegar, four ounces.

Mix. (Augustin)

R. Tops of Milfoil, one ounce.
Root of Avens, } of each, half an ounce.
Oak Bark, }
Lime Water, twenty-four ounces.

Boil down to twelve ounces, and add

Alcohol, three ounces.

Mix. (Augustin)

R. Root of Cinquefoil, one ounce.
Oak Bark, in powder, } of each,
Red Roses, } six drams.
Water, one pound.

Boil, and strain. (Ratier)

ASTRINGENT MILK. (Saunders)

R. Oak Bark, }
Pomegranate Bark, } of each,
Root of Tormentil, } two drams.
Spring Water, }
Cow's Milk, } of each, one pound.

Boil down to one half, adding towards the end,

Cinnamon, in powder, two drams.

Strain.

DECOCTION OF OAK BARK WITH ALUM.

Decoctum Corticis Quercûs cum Alumine, Fotus adstringens. (Mil. Copen.; Saunders; Swediaur)

R. Oak Bark, two ounces.
Water, thirty-six ounces.

Boil down to one half; then add to the expressed liquor

Alum, three drams.

Dissolve. (Mil. Copen.)

R. Oak Bark, one pound.
Pomegranate Flowers, four ounces.
Spring Water, six pounds.

Boil down to one half, and add to the strained liquor,

Alum, six drams.

Dissolve. (Saunders)

DECOCTION OF OAK BARK WITH VINEGAR.

Decoctum Corticis Quercûs cum Aceto, Fotus anti-septicus. (Mil. Copen.; Fuld.; Hamb.)

R. Oak Bark, one ounce.
Herb of Wormwood, two ounces.
Water, thirty-six ounces.

Boil till reduced to twenty ounces; add to the expressed liquor,

Vinegar, four ounces.

Mix. (Mil. Copen.)

R. Oak Bark, two ounces.
Vinegar, thirty-six ounces.

Boil, adding towards the end,

Herb of Rue, } of each,
——— Scordium, } three drams.
Muriate of Ammonia, half an ounce.

Strain. (Fuld.)

Hamb. prescribes one ounce of oak bark, two pounds of vinegar, one handful each, of rue and of scordium, and half an ounce of muriate of ammonia to be dissolved in the pound and a half of strained liquor.

ASTRINGENT BEER.

Cerevisia quercina. (Van Mons)

R. Acorns, one part.
Strong Beer, sixteen parts.

Infuse in a water-bath for several days, and strain.

ASTRINGENT EMULSION. (Bories)

R. Acorns, peeled, } of each, six.
Sweet Almonds, }
Infusion of Lesser Mullein, six ounces.
Syrup of Ground Ivy, one ounce.

It is recommended in diabetes.—To be taken in the evening at bed time.

ASTRINGENT ELECTUARY. (Bories)

R. Conserve of Hips, six ounces.
Acorns, in powder, three ounces.
Prepared Red Coral, } of each,
Catechu, } one ounce and a half.
Cinnamon, three drams.
Syrup of Red Roses, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—It is recommended in diarrhœa and chronic dysentery.—Dose, one dram, every four hours.

TORRIFIED ACORNS.

Glandes seu *Nuces Quercûs tostæ.* (Bavar.; Lipp.; Sax.)

R. Acorns, any quantity.

Remove from them the cups and rind, cut the kernels each into four parts, and dry them on a sieve placed before a fire; then torrify them in an iron pan, constantly stirring, till the pieces become brittle and of a brown-yellow colour. When cold, reduce them to powder by grinding.

INFUSION OF ACORNS.

Infusum Glandium Quercûs tostarum. (Niemann)

R. Torrified Acorns, half an ounce.
Boiling Water, six or eight ounces.

Infuse, and strain.—It is recommended in obstructions of the mesentery, and in atrophy.—The infusion may be rendered more agreeable by the addition of a dram of chocolate.

ACORN COFFEE.

Coffea Glandium. (Augustin)

R. Torrified Acorns, six drams.
Burnt Coffee, two drams.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil for a short time, and strain.

This drink, taken with milk and sugar, is reputed useful in scrofula and rickets.—Dose, two or three cupfuls daily.

QUINA, CHININA, KININUM.—QUININE.

Ferr.; Henri; Magendie.

R. Yellow Cinchona, any quantity.

Treat it with alcohol; wash the extract obtained, with a solution of potass, till this comes off colourless: wash the residue with distilled water to free it from potass, and dissolve it in hydrochloric acid; filter the liquor, and boil it in thrice its weight of magnesia; filter again, and evaporate to dryness. Treat the residue with alcohol, evaporate the tincture, and preserve the residue. (Magendie)

R. Yellow Cinchona, one hundred parts.
Water, five hundred parts.
Sulphuric Acid, fifty parts.

Boil for two hours, and express. Repeat this operation twice or thrice; then mix the liquors, and when the mixture is cold, throw slaked lime into it, by portions and in fine powder, till it has become sensibly alkalized and a kind of reddish coagulum is formed in the liquor. Let the deposit drip on a linen cloth, dry it in a stove, and having reduced it to powder, digest it at several times in alcohol (32 degrees); decant, or filter, and distil the tinctures, treat the residue with hot acidulated water and with a small quantity of animal charcoal: filter the liquor, and add to it when cold, a slight excess of ammonia. Collect, wash, and slowly dry the precipitate. (Henri)

Quinine, which was discovered by Pelletier and Caventou, exists only in the yellow cinchona; it is mixed with cinchonine in the red, but the grey contains none of it. Seven hundred parts of water are required to dissolve it. It is not employed in medicine.

SULPHATE OF QUININE. (FERR.; BORIES; FEE; HENRI)

1. *Process by Pelletier and Caventou.*

R. Alcoholic Extract of Yellow Cinchona, any quantity.

Treat it, with heat, with water acidulated with hydrochloric acid; boil the acid liquor with an excess of subcarbonate of magnesia to perfect discolouration; then filter, collect the deposit, wash it with cold water, and dry it; then digest it at three or four times with alcohol (36 degrees), distil the tinctures, and combine the residue with sulphuric acid. (FEE)

2. *Process by Henri*

R. Yellow Cinchona, in powder, two pounds.
Water, sixteen pounds.
Sulphuric Acid, two ounces.

Boil for an hour, and strain; add a fresh quantity of water and acid to the residue, and boil, and strain again: repeat this operation a third time. Then mix the liquors together, and saturate, without heat, the acid of the mixture with eight ounces of quick lime in powder. Strain through a silk sieve, set aside, dry the deposit, treat it at thrice with alcohol (36 degrees), and filter. Distil the mixed tinctures to three-fourths, add to the residue water weakly acidulated with sulphuric acid, and filter, with heat, adding a certain quantity of animal charcoal, and collect the crystals which are deposited on cooling. (FERR.; BORIES; FEE; HENRI)

BERNARDET has modified this process in the following manner. Boil the cinchona in the acidulated water, and repeat the operation with the residue and fresh acidulated water for seven successive times. Treat the boiling mixed decoctions with lime recently slaked and sifted. When cold, wash the deposit, dry it in a stove, pulverize it, and treat it at several times, in a water bath, with alcohol (36 degrees), which is then to be entirely re-distilled. Then heat the residue, dissolve it in alcohol, and mix the solution with water strongly acidulated with sulphuric acid, applying the heat of a water-bath. Finally filter, decolorize with animal charcoal, filter again, and evaporate.

PELLETIER and CAVENTOU found that a hundred weight of cinchona produced two pounds one dram and thirty grains of sulphate of quinine; according to which proportion, one pound yields two drams sixty-six grains and one-sixteenth, and one ounce, thirteen grains and two-sixteenths. But, as the sulphate of quinine is composed of nine parts and nine-tenths of sulphuric acid and ninety parts and one tenth of quinine, it therefore results, the ordinary dose of cinchona being two drams, that a patient takes three grains and nine thirty-seconds of sulphate of quinine or three grains and a half of quinine, taking into account a small quantity of cinchonine which may be mixed with it. Four grains of the salt are therefore more than the equivalent of the dose which is usually prescribed when the cinchona is used. Consequently, those who have given thirty-six grains and seventy-two grains of the sulphate, have given what is equal to twenty-seven drams of cinchona in the first case, and fifty-four in the second. It is difficult to imagine that any one could order such enormous doses of cinchona, much more think of repeating them several times in succession.

The sulphate of quinine is given in moistened wafer; the patient should drink a cup of chamomile tea afterwards.

ANTI-PERIODIC POWDER. (PIERQUIN)

R. Sulphate of Quinine, six grains.
Subcarbonate of Magnesia, thirty-two grains.

Mix.

PELLETIER'S DENTIFRICE POWDER. (FEE; HENRI)

R. Sulphate of Quinine, four grains.
Prepared Coral, one ounce.
Carmine Lac, eight grains.
Essence of Myrrh, two drops.

Mix.

FEBRIFUGE POTION. (BORIES; ELLIS)

R. Sulphate of Quinine, ten grains.
Simple Syrup, one ounce.
Water, three ounces,

acidulated with

Sulphuric Acid, half a dram.

Mix. (BORIES)

R. Sulphate of Quinine, twelve grains.
Sugar, } of each, one dram.
Gum Arabic, }
Cinnamon Water, two ounces and a half.

Mix.—Dose, a tea spoonful, every hour. (ELLIS)

R. Sulphate of Quinine, twelve grains.
Aromatic Sulphuric Acid, ten drops.
Sugar, one dram.
Cinnamon Water, two ounces and a half.

Mix.—To be taken as the preceding. (ELLIS)

SYRUP OF SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Sirop de Quinine. (Ferr.; Bories; Cadet de Gassicourt; Fee; Henri; Magendie; Ratier)

R. Sulphate of Quinine, sixty-four grains.
Dissolve it in a little water acidulated with a few drops of sulphuric acid, and add
Warm Simple Syrup, two pounds.
Mix.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF SULPHATE OF QUININE. (Bories)

R. Coffee, roasted and ground, four ounces.
Boiling Water, two pounds four ounces.
Infuse in a covered vessel; strain when cold, and add
Sugar, four pounds.
Dissolve in a water-bath, and add further
Sulphate of Quinine, dissolved in a little water slightly acidulated with sulphuric acid, sixty grains.
Mix.

TINCTURE OF SULPHATE OF QUININE. (Ferr.; Bories; Fee; Magendie; Pierquin; Ratier)

R. Sulphate of Quinine, six grains.
Alcohol (34 degrees), one ounce.
Dissolve. (Ferr.; Bories; Fee; Magendie; Pierquin)

Ratier prescribes two scruples of sulphate and one pound of alcohol.

WINE OF SULPHATE OF QUININE. (Ferr.; Bories; Cadet de Gassicourt; Fee; Magendie; Pierquin; Ratier)

R. Sulphate of Quinine, twelve grains.
Madeira Wine, two pounds.
Dissolve. (Ferr.; Bories; Fee; Magendie; Pierquin; Ratier)

Cadet de Gassicourt prescribes eight grains of sulphate.

R. Wine, one pound and a half.
Tincture of Quinine, two ounces.
Mix. (Magendie)

EMMENAGOGUE BOLUSES.

Boli incitantes emmenagogi. (Brera)

R. Black Oxide of Iron, thirty grains.
Sulphate of Quinine, from six to twelve grains.
Powdered Roses, Extract of Horehound, } of each, one dram and a half.

Make eight boluses.—Dose, one every two, three or four hours.

FEBRIFUGE BOLUSES.

Boli anti-febriles. (Brera)

R. Sulphate of Quinine, three grains.
Crumb of Bread, a sufficient quantity to make one bolus.—Dose, four, six, or eight daily, at intervals of two hours.

R. Sulphate of Quinine, twelve grains.
Opium, two grains.
Honey, a sufficient quantity.
Make four boluses.—Dose, one every four hours.

TONIC PILLS. (Ellis)

R. Sulphate of Quinine, ten grains.
Conserve of Roses, a sufficient quantity.
Make ten pills.—Dose, one every hour.

RADIX LOPEZIANA.—LOPEZ ROOT.

Synonime:—Racine de Jean Lopez.

Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Belg.; Bruns.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Wirtem.; Ainslie; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

This root is in rather large, ligneous pieces, the wood of which is of a yellowish-white colour, compact, veined, inodorous, and very bitter. The bark consists of an inner stratum, which is reddish, bitter, and styptic, and of an outer one which is grained, pulverulent, and of a pale yellow colour; the latter is probably derived from some cryptogamic growth.

This bark comes from Africa, but we are ignorant of the plant which furnishes it. Is it the *Morus Indica?* By a singular error, Ferr. assigns it to the *Lopezia racemosa*, Cav., of Mexico.

It is excitant and tonic, and is prescribed in chronic diarrhœa.

Dose, from six to twenty grains of the powder, three or four times a day.

ASTRINGENT SYRUP. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Lopez Root, cut small, one ounce.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Digest in hot ashes for forty-eight hours; then boil slowly till reduced to one half. Strain this and dissolve in it,

White Sugar, one pound,

and boil to a syrup.—Dose, six spoonfuls, in the course of the day.

ASTRINGENT ELECTUARY. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Lopez Root, two drams.
Conserve of Red Roses, } of each,
Hips, } two ounces.
Syrup of Gum, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, a tea-spoonful, twice or thrice a day.

ASTRINGENT TINCTURE. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Lopez Root, one dram and a half.
Alcohol, two ounces and a half.

Digest and filter.

Dose, a tea-spoonful, thrice a day, in any proper vehicle.

RANUNCULUS.

Six species of this genus of plants are used in medicine:

1. *Ranunculus acris*, LINN. — Upright Crow-foot.

SYNONIMES: — Renoncule âcre, FR.; Scharfer Hahnenfuss, GERM.

BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

A very common plant of Europe. (*Polyandria Polygynia*, LINN.; *Ranunculaceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. VI. 294)

The herb and flowers are employed.

The herb (*Herba Ranunculi* seu *Ranunculi acris* seu *pratensis*) consists of leaves divided into three lobes, and these again much subdivided; the superior are linear.

The flowers are yellow.

2. *Ranunculus aquatilis*, LINN.

SYNONIMES:—Renoncule aquatique, FR.; Wasserhahnenfuss, Wasserhæhnlein, GERM.

HISP.

A plant of Europe. (*Fig.* Œd. *Fl. Dan.* t. 376)

The herb and flowers are employed.

The herb consists of leaves, some finely cut into capillary segments, others entire and peltate. It has an acrid taste.

The flowers are white.

3. *Ranunculus bulbosus*, LINN. — Bulbous Crow-foot; Butter Cup.

SYNONIMES:—Renoncule bulbeuse, FR.; Knolliger Hahnenfuss, GERM.; Knollwartige ranonkel, DUT.; Solvifear, SWED.

GALL.; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN.

A common plant of Europe. (*Fig.* Œd. *Fl. Dan.* t. 351)

The root and herb are employed.

The root (*Bulbus Ranunculi bulbosi*) is simple, round, tuberculous, and white. The herb consists of a straight stem and of compound leaves.

The whole plant is extremely acrid.

4. *Ranunculus sceleratus*, LINN.—Marsh Crow-foot.

SYNONIMES:—Renoncule des marais, FR.; Giftiger Hahnenfuss, Froscheppich, Feigblatterneppich, GERM.; Puggepeber, DAN.; Ranonculo mulvado, SPAN.; Waterhaanevoet, DUT.

GALL.; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN.

A plant of Europe, common in marshy places. (*Fig.* Blackw. *Herb.* t. 259)

The herb (*Herba Ranunculi palustris* seu *aquatici*) is employed. It consists of a glabrous, fistulous, and very branching stem, and of caulinary, petiolated, rounded glabrous leaves, half cut into three incised or crenelated lobes, smooth, and of a light-green colour, and into caulinary leaves cut more deeply, narrower, linear, and digitate or palmate.

This species is one of the most acrid and irritant poisons; it is considered by some authors as the *Herba Sardoa* of SALLUST, from the name of which we derive the designation of *sardonic* given to the apparent laughter which is produced by the spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the mouth and cheeks, which the use of this plant excites.

5. *Ranunculus Flammula*, Linn. — Lesser Spearwort.

Synonimes :—Petite douve, Fr. ; Kleiner Sumpfhahnenfuss, Germ. ; Liden guul hanefod, Dan. ; Kleen egelkolen, Dut. ; Ælt græs, Swed.

Gall. ; Guibourt ; Murray and Gmelin.

A common plant of Europe. (*Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 326)

The herb (*Herba Flammulæ*) is employed. It consists of a smooth stem, furnished with very entire oval, lanceolated, petiolated leaves. Its taste is extremely acrid and burning.

It is irritant. The Swedish peasants apply it to the inner side of the wrist in intermittant fevers.

6. *Ranunculus Ficaria*, Linn.—Pilewort.

Synonimes : — Pétite Chélidoine, Fr. ; Feigwarzenkraut, Scharbockskraut, Schmalzsternblume, Germ. ; Speenkruid, Dut.

Bruns. ; Gall. ; Genev. ; Wirtem. ; Bergius ; Murray and Gmelin ; Spielmann.

A plant which grows in all parts of Europe. (*Fig.* Œd. *Fl. Dan.* t. 499)

The root (*Radix Ficariæ* seu *Chelidonii minoris*) is employed. It consists of small oblong, and fleshy tubercles, adherent by fibres. It has an acrid and biting taste.

It is irritant ; vesicant externally, and sometimes internally.

RAPHANUS.—RADISH.

Two plants of this name are used in medicine :

1. *Raphanus sativus*, Linn.—Turnip Radish.

Synonimes :—Raifort cultivé, Radis noir, Fr. ; Rettig, Ratich, Reddick, Germ. ; Reddike, Dan. ; Rabano, Span. ; Tamme radys, Dut. ; Rafano, Ital. ; Rabao, Port. ; Rættika, Swed.

Amst. ; Bruns. ; Dan. ; Hisp. ; Gall. ; Ferr. ; Palat. ; Wirtem. ; Herbip. ; Bergius ; Guibourt ; Murray and Gmelin ; Piderit ; Spielmann.

This plant is cultivated every where. It is said to be originally from China. (*Tetradynamia Siliquosa*, Linn. ; *Cruciferæ*, Juss. ; *Fig.* Flore Medic. IV. 292)

The root (*Radix Raphani nigri* seu *hortensis*) is large, orbicular, black without and white within ; its substance is firm and succulent. It has a strong, peculiar odour, and a very acrid taste, which is particularly distinct in the rind.

There are several varieties of this species produced by culture.

2. *Raphanus rusticus* (*Cochlearia Armoracia*,) Linn.—Broad Horse-radish.

Synonimes :—Raifort sauvage, Cran, Fr. ; Meerettig, Meerettigsscharbockheil, Kreen, Kræn, Germ. ; Kren, Bohem. ; Peberrod, Dan. ; Rabano, Marvisro, Span. ; Meerradys, Dut. ; Armoraccio, Peperello bobrasso, Ital. ; Chrzan, Pol. ; Rabao rusticano, Port. ; Chren, Russ. ; Pepparrot, Swed.

Lond. ; Dubl. ; Edinb. ; Amer. ; Amst. ; Ant. ; Austr. ; Batav. ; Bavar. ; Belg. ; Bruns. ; Dan. ; Hisp. ; Gall. ; Ferr. ; Fenn. ; Form. Hôp. Fr. ; Fuld. ; Genev. ; Hamb. ; Hann. ; Hass. ; Lipp. ; Olden. ; Lusit. ; Pol. ; Borus. ; Ross. ; Sax. ; Suec. ; Wirtem. ; Herbip. ; Bergius ; Coxe ; Guibourt ; Murray and Gmelin ; Paris ; Saunders ; Spielmann ; Zarda.

A plant common to various parts of Europe. (*Tetradynamia Siliquosa*, Linn. ; *Cruciferæ*, Juss. ; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 457)

The root (*Radix Armoraciæ* seu *Raphani rusticani* seu *rustici* seu *marini*) is employed. It is long, cylindrical, thick, yellow without, white and fibrous within.

It has a very penetrating odour, and an acrid, pungent, and bitter taste.

It contains starch and a volatile oil, of which sulphur appears to be one of the principal constituents.

It is an energetic stimulant, and is stomachic, and anti-scorbutic.—Dose, of the juice, half a dram, in milk or wine.

IRRITANT PEDILUVIUM.

Pediluvium ex Armoracia. (Augustin)

R. Hot Water, four pounds.
Horse-radish, bruised, from two to four ounces.

Mix.—Schlegel recommends it to restore suppressed perspiration of the feet.

ANTI-SCORBUTIC SPECIES.

Species contra Scorbutum. (PALAT.)

R. Herb of Scurvy-grass, ——— Water-cress, ——— Brooklime, ——— White Horehound, ——— Fumitory, ——— Buckbean, of each, half an ounce.
Root of Horse-radish, half a pound.
——— Polypody, ——— Sarsaparilla, of each, three ounces.
Seeds of Anise, six drams.

Cut, bruise, and mix.

DIURETIC JUICE.

Succus Armoraciæ compositus. (SUEC.; NIEMANN.)

R. Juice of Horse-radish, four ounces.
Oxymel of Squill, one ounce.

Mix. (NIEMANN)

R. Juice of Horse-radish, one ounce.
Spirit from grain, six ounces.
Vinegar, two ounces.

Mix. (SUEC.)

Dose, two spoonfuls.

ANTI-CATARRHAL DRINK. (PIERQUIN; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Expressed Juice of boiled Radishes, Water, Honey, of each, eight ounces. two ounces.

Mix.—To be taken in the course of the day, by cupfuls.

HONEY OF HORSE-RADISH.

Mel Armoraciæ. (SUEC.; NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Juice of Horse-radish, three ounces.
Honey, one pound.

Mix without heat. (SUEC.)

VAN MONS prescribes one part of juice and four parts of honey.—NIEMANN—one of juice and two of honey, evaporated to a proper consistence over a slow fire.

WATER OF HORSE-RADISH.

Aqua Armoraciæ. (HENRI)

R. Fresh Root of Horse-radish, one part.
Water, five parts.

Distil two parts.

DIURETIC WATER. (SARD.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN)

R. Root of Horse-radish, ——— Parsley, ——— Saxifrage, of each, one pound.
Juniper, six ounces.
Lemon Juice, Water of Rest-harrow, of each, three pounds.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, and distil in a water-bath. (SARD.)

R. Juice of Leek, ——— Onion, ——— Horse-radish, of each, two pounds.
——— Wall Pellitory, ——— Lemon, of each, half a pound.

Digest for three days, and distil slowly. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN)

Dose, one ounce, morning and evening.

SPIRIT OF HORSE-RADISH.

Spiritus Raphani rusticani. (HASS.; SARD.)

R. Fresh Root of Horse-radish, Juice of Horse-radish, Water, of each, six pounds.
Alcohol, two pounds.

Distil one half. Add to the product

Fresh Root of Horse-radish, three pounds.

Distil in a water-bath. (SARD.)

R. Root of Horse-radish, Water, Alcohol, of each, six parts. four parts.

Distil two parts. (HASS.)

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF HORSE-RADISH.

Spiritus Armoraciæ compositus. (LOND.; DUBL.; FULD.; NIEMANN)

R. Fresh Horse-radish, sliced, Dried Orange Peel, of each, one pound.
Nutmegs, bruised, half an ounce.
Proof Spirit, one gallon.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to prevent empyreuma. Macerate for twenty-four hours, and distil one gallon slowly. (LOND.; DUBL.; NIEMANN)

R. Root of Horse-radish, three pounds.
Alcohol, four pounds.

Distil four pounds by the heat of a water-bath, and add

Water of Pimenta, eight pounds.

Mix. (FULD.)

Dose, a spoonful.

ANTI-SCORBUTIC PTISAN. (DISP. CHA. PARIS)

R. Compound Spirit of Horse-radish, one ounce.
Infusion of Cichory, one pound and a half.

Mix.

ANTI-SCORBUTIC BEER.

Cerevisia Armoraciæ. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; HUFELAND; VAN MONS)

R. Horse-radish, five ounces.
Beer, two pounds.

Infuse for twenty-four hours, and add to the strained liquor,

Simple Syrup, one ounce.

Mix. (HUFELAND)

R. New Beer, twenty pounds.

Suspend in it, during its fermentation, a bag containing

Betony, Sage, Agrimony, Scurvy-grass, Lesser Wormwood, of each, one handful.
Root of Elicampane, Horse-radish, of each, four ounces.

Strain at the end of two or three days. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Oranges, three.

Express the juice, and pour it into

Strong Beer, sixty-four parts.

Macerate, without heat, in the mixture

Fresh Leaves of Scurvy-grass, Cress, Sage, of each, one part.
Seeds of Mustard, Root of Horse-radish, of each, one half part.

At the end of several days, strain with slight expression. (VAN MONS)

Dose, two or three glassfuls, daily, in scurvy and disorders of the loins, bladder, and liver.

COMPOUND SPRUCE BEER.

Bierre Sapinette. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Beer, four pounds.
Root of Horse-radish, two ounces.
Leaves of Scurvy-grass, one ounce and a half.
Buds of Spruce Fir, one ounce.

Infuse, and express.—Dose, from two to four ounces daily.

VINEGAR OF HORSE-RADISH.

Acetum Cochleariæ Armoraciæ. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Root of Horse-radish, one ounce.
Vinegar, one pound.

Macerate for eight days, and filter.

It is principally employed as a cosmetic for the removal of freckles; it is also used against scorbutic ulcers of the mouth.

EMETIC LIQUOR. (PIERQUIN)

R. Green Walnuts, Root of Horse-radish, of each, two pounds.
Vinegar, three pounds.

Digest in a moderate heat for five or six days, and strain.—Dose, from half an ounce to three ounces.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF HORSE-RADISH.

Tinctura Raphani composita. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; NIEMANN)

R. Fresh Root of Horse-radish, two ounces.
Dried Orange Peel, one ounce.
Spirit of Scurvy-grass, four pounds.

Digest for several days, and express.

It is excitant, and is recommended in scurvy.—Dose, a spoonful.

ANTI-SCORBUTIC GARGLE. (RATIER)

R. Bitter Infusion, six ounces.
Tincture of Horse-radish, half an ounce.
Honey of Roses, two ounces.

Mix.

WINE OF HORSE-RADISH.

Vinum Armoraciæ. (SUEC.)

R. Root of Horse-radish, half a pound.
White Wine, eight pounds.

Digest for four days, and strain.

It is excitant and anti-scorbutic.

COMPOUND WINE OF HORSE-RADISH.

Vinum Cochleariæ compositum. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Root of Horse-radish, one ounce.
Cinnamon, Seeds of Black Mustard, of each, one ounce and a half.
White Wine, two pounds and a half.

Macerate for three days, frequently agitating, and afterwards decant the clear part. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Compound Tincture of Horse-radish, one ounce.
White Wine, two pounds.

Mix. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; NIEMANN)

It is excitant, and is recommended in scurvy, derangement of the digestive functions from weakness of the stomach, and in paralysis.—Dose, five or six spoonfuls twice a day. It may be mixed with water when taken.

ANTI-SCORBUTIC WINE. (GALL.; SARD.; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Root of Horse-radish, three parts.
Seeds of Mustard, one part and a half.

Herb of Water Cress, } of each,
——— Scurvy-grass, } one part.
——— Brooklime, }
Spirit of Scurvy-grass, one part and a half.
Rhenish Wine, ninety-six parts.

Infuse for eight days; then express, and filter. (Van Mons)

R. Fresh Root of Horse-radish, one ounce.
—— Leaves of Scurvy-grass, }
——— Water Cress, } of each, half an ounce.
——— Buckbean, }
Seeds of Mustard, }
Muriate of Ammonia, two drams.
White Wine two pounds.

Digest for thirty-six hours, occasionally agitating; strain with slight expression, and add to the liquor

Spirit of Scurvy-grass, half an ounce.

Mix. (Gall.)

R. Fresh Root of Horse-radish, twelve ounces.
——— Burdock, five ounces.
—— Leaves of Scurvy-grass, }
——— Cress, } of each, six ounces.
——— Brooklime, }
——— Fumitory, }
Seeds of Mustard, }
Muriate of Ammonia, three ounces.
White Wine, three hundred and eighty ounces.

Infuse for eight days; then express strongly, and filter. (Spielmann)

R. Fresh Root of Horse-radish, four ounces.
—— Leaves of Scurvy-grass, }
——— Buckbean, } of each, two handfuls.
——— Sage, }
White Wine, six pounds.

Digest for twenty-four hours at a moderate heat, and strain. (Saunders)

Dose, one ounce, and more.

DIURETIC WINE. (Saunders)

R. Root of Horse-radish, } of each,
——— Iris, } six ounces.
White Wine, a sufficient quantity

to obtain, after half an hour's infusion, two pounds of strained liquor; add to this

Syrup of Fennel, } of each,
——— Juniper, } two ounces.

Mix.

ANTI-SCORBUTIC SYRUP.

Syrupus anti-scorbuticus seu *anti-scorbuticus compositus* seu *Cochleariæ officinalis compositus* seu *de Armoracia compositus*. (Ant.; Belg.; Gall.; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Bruised Cinnamon, one part.
Fresh Leaves of Scurvy-grass, }
——— Brooklime, } of each, thirty parts.
——— Cress, }
Seeds of Mustard, thirty-five parts.
Fresh Root of Horse-radish, forty-five parts.
Orange Juice, ninety parts.
Red Wine, two hundred and sixty parts.

Infuse for twenty-four hours at a moderate temperature; when cold, express the liquor, and dissolve in it, at a gentle heat,

White Sugar, four hundred and eighty parts.

Strain the syrup through a sieve. (Van Mons)

R. Fresh Leaves of Scurvy-grass, }
——— Buckbean, } of each, one
——— Water Cress, } pound.
Root of Horse-radish, }
Bitter Oranges, sliced, }
Cinnamon, bruised, }
one ounce and a half.
White Wine, four pounds.

Macerate for two days in a tin cucurbit covered with its capital and well luted. Distil in a water-bath one pound of liquor, with which and

White Sugar, two pounds,

make a syrup in a covered vessel placed in a water-bath. Strain, without expression, what remains in the cucurbit. Set apart the liquor, and finally decant, and make a syrup with

White Sugar, two pounds.

Clarify the syrup, and when it is only warm mix it with the preceding. (Gall.)

R. Fresh Herb of Scurvy-grass, }
——— Pepper-wort, } of each, five pounds.
——— Water Cress, }
Root of Horse-radish, ten pounds.
Cinnamon, in powder, six ounces.
Bitter Oranges, sliced, one pound.
Alcohol (20 degrees), two pounds.
Distilled Water, eight pounds.

Mix in an alembic, and distil slowly five pounds of liquor, with which and

White Sugar, ten pounds,

make a syrup by the heat of a water-bath. Express strongly what remains in the cucurbit. Add to the strained liquor

White Sugar, ten pounds.

Clarify, boil slowly to the consistence of syrup, and when cold, mix it with the preceding. (Ant.; Belg.)

Swediaur prescribes, instead of the mixture of alcohol and water, ten pounds of white wine. He also recommends the second syrup to be made with the liquor expressed from the residue, ten pounds of water, and twenty pounds of sugar.

R. Juice of Scurvy-grass, } of each, twelve ounces.
——— Brooklime,
——— Water Cress,
——— Horse-radish Root,
——— Bitter Oranges, twenty ounces.
Fresh Peel of Bitter Orange, one ounce.

Digest without heat in a covered vessel, occasionally agitating, for about twelve hours. Filter, and add to the liquor

White Sugar, twice the quantity.

When dissolved, add further,

Spirit of Scurvy-grass, } of each, one ounce.
Cinnamon Water,

Set aside, and decant. (Spielmann)

BITTER ALTERATIVE SYRUP. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. White Wine, sixteen pounds.
Leaves of Scurvy-grass, three pounds.
——— Buckbean, } of each, two pounds.
Fresh Root of Horse-radish,
Dried Root of Gentian, one pound.

Macerate for several days; then

R. Of this Wine, one pound.
Sugar, one pound twelve ounces.

Dissolve slowly, and to each pound of this syrup add one ounce of another syrup prepared with spirit of scurvy-grass.

INFUSION OF HORSE-RADISH.

Infusum Armoraciæ seu *Armoraciæ compositum* seu *Seminum Sinapeos* seu *Raphani*. (Lond.; Dubl.; Amer.; Genev.; Herbip.; Coxe; Niemann)

Infusum Armoraciæ Compositum. (Lond.; Dubl.)

R. Fresh Root of Horse-radish, sliced, } of each, one ounce.
Mustard Seeds, bruised,
Boiling Water, one pint.

Macerate for two hours in a lightly covered vessel, and strain. Add

Compound Spirit of Horse-radish, one fluid ounce.

Mix.

Niemann gives the same formula.—Amer.; and Coxe also give the same, omitting the spirit.

R. Root of Horse-radish, } of each, one ounce.
Seeds of Mustard,
Conserve of Scurvy-grass,
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Infuse for twenty-four hours in a covered vessel, and strain. (Herbip.; Niemann)

R. Root of Horse-radish, } of each, one ounce.
Seeds of Mustard,
Cannella Alba, three drams.
Boiling Water, one pound and a half.

Infuse for two hours; then strain, and add

Water of Anise, two ounces.

Mix. (Genev.)

It is excitant, and is recommended in scurvy, palsy, dropsy, and intermittent fevers.—Dose, from one to three ounces.

SYRUP OF HORSE-RADISH.

Syrupus Armoraciæ seu *Raphani rusticani*. (Fuld.; Lipp.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Niemann)

R. Recently expressed Juice of Horse-radish, any quantity.
White Sugar, a sufficient quantity.

Make a syrup. (Suec.)

Fuld.; and Lipp. prescribe an equal part of each.

R. Root of Radish, } of each, an equal part.
Water,

Triturate together, and express. Add to nine parts of the juice

White Sugar, seven parts.

Make a syrup in a close vessel. (Van Mons)

Cullen recommended one dram of horse-radish root, rasped, to be infused in two ounces of hot water, and twice the quantity of sugar to be added to the strained liquor.—Dose, from one to three drams.

ANTI-PARALYTIC INFUSION.

Infusum paralyticum seu *ad Paralysim*. (Saunders; Swediaur)

R. Root of Horse-radish, } of each, one ounce and a half.
Seeds of Mustard,
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Macerate for two hours; then strain, and add

Alcohol, two ounces.

Mix.

It is excitant, and is recommended in paralysis.—Dose, four ounces, twice a day.

ANTI-HYDROPIC INFUSION.

Infusum anti-hydropicum seu *ad Hydropicos.* (SAUNDERS; SWEDIAUR)

R. Bitter Infusion, } of each,
Anti-paralytic Infusion, } one pound.

Mix.—Dose, four ounces, twice a day.

ANTI-SCORBUTIC DECOCTION.

Decoctum anti-scorbuticum. (GALL.; BORIES; CADET DE GASSICOURT; SPIELMANN)

R. Root of Horse-radish, two ounces.
Water, eighty ounces.

Boil for a quarter of an hour, and add

Herb of Brooklime, } of each,
——— Cress, } two handfuls.
——— Scurvy-grass, } two handfuls.
——— Sorrel, } two handfuls.

Boil a little, strain, and add

Vinegar, four ounces.

Mix. (SPIELMANN)

R. Root of Horse-radish, } of each,
——— Parelle, } half an ounce.
——— Buckbean, } half an ounce.
Water Cress, } of each, one pinch.
Scurvy-grass, } of each, one pinch.
Brooklime, } of each, one pinch.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to produce three glassfuls of decoction. Add to it when strained

PORTAL'S Anti-scorbutic Syrup without Sublimate, one ounce.

Mix. (BORIES)

R. Root of Patience, } of each,
——— Burdock, } one ounce.
Water, four pounds.

Boil for twenty minutes, and add

Root of Horse-radish, one ounce.
Leaves of Scurvy-grass, } of each,
——— Buckbean, } six drams.
——— Water Cress, } six drams.

Infuse for ten minutes, and strain. (GALL.; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

It is recommended in tetters, scurvy, and disorders of the lymphatic system.—Dose, several glassfuls in the course of the day.

DIURETIC APOZEM. (PIERQUIN; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Root of Horse-radish, from two to four drams.
Juniper, half a pinch.
White Horehound, a large pinch.
Boiling Water, three large glassfuls.

Macerate for an hour, and strain when cold.

To be taken at thrice, in the morning, fasting; adding to each dose, a spoonful of a mixture of four ounces of syrup of squill with four ounces of vinous syrup of seneka.

RESINA ELEMI,—ELEMI.

SYNONIMES: — Elemi, FR.; and DAN.; Elemiharz, Wildælbaumharz, GERM.; Goma de lemon, SPAN.

LOND.; DUBL.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PARIS; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

There are two sorts of resins which bear this name.

1. *Elemi orientale;* Oriental or Ethiopian Elemi.—This is of a yellowish colour approaching to green, hard externally, soft internally, of a strong and disagreeable odour resembling that of fennel, and of an aromatic taste.

2. *Elemi occidentale;* Occidental or Spurious Elemi.—This is in round cakes, of a pale yellow colour, semi-transparent, sometimes variegated with white and yellow grains, of a strong and agreeable odour, and of a bitter taste.

The first was attributed to the *Gardenia gummifera*, LINN., a tree of Ceylon (*Fig.* Thunb. *Diss.* No. 4, tab. 2), and the second to the *Amyris Elemifera*, LINN. (*Fig.* Plum. *Ic.* I. 100), a tree of New Spain. GUIBOURT has ascertained that both are originally from America, that the resin of the amyris is now no longer met with in commerce, and, that what is, is derived from the *Icica Icicariba*, CAND.

It is excitant.

OINTMENT OF ELEMI.

Unguentum Elemi. (DUBL.)

R. Elemi Resin, one pound.
White Wax, half a pound.
Prepared Lard, four pounds.

Form an ointment, and strain through a sieve while hot.

COMPOUND OINTMENT OF ELEMI.

Unguentum Elemi compositum. (Lond.)

R. Elemi, one pound.
Turpentine, ten ounces.
Prepared Suet, two pounds.
Olive Oil, two fluid ounces.

Melt the resin with the suet; then remove the mixture from the fire, add the turpentine and oil immediately, and strain the whole through a linen cloth.

RHAMNUS.

Two species of this genus are employed:

1. *Rhamnus Frangula*, Linn.—Black Alder Tree.

Synonimes:—Bourgene, Fr.; Faulbaum, Germ.; Tærsttræ, Dan.; Arraclan, Span.; Verelboom, Dut.; Frangula, Ital.; Kruszyna, Pol.; Frangulina, Port; Brakvæd, Swed.

Gall.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Genev.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Murray and Gmelin; Saunders; Spielmann.

A shrub of the north of Europe. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Rhamneæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Nouv. Duh. III. t. 15)

The bark (*Cortex Frangulæ* seu *Alni nigræ baceiferæ*) is employed. It is of a deep green colour spotted with white. It appears yellow when the epidermis is removed, and of a brownish-red after desiccation. It is without odour, but has a bitterish taste.

It is laxative.—The berries have also the same property.

2. *Rhamnus cathartica*, Linn.—Buckthorn.

Synonimes:—Nerprun, Fr.; Gemeine Kreuzdorn, Færbebeere, Germ.; Psygahody, Rzessetlak, Bohem.; Korsbær, Vrietorn, Dan.; Ramno catartico, Span.; Purgeerende wegedoorn, Dut.; Spino cervino, Ital.; Szaklak kzewia, Pol.; Espinha cervina, Port.; Getappel, Saftyrænt, Swed.

Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Genev.; Hann.; Lipp.; Lusit.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Bories; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Saunders; Spielmann; Zarda.

A shrub which grows in every part of Europe. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Rhamneæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Nouv. Duh. III. t. 10)

The fruit (*Baccæ Spinæ cervinæ* seu *domesticæ*) is employed. It consists of berries of the size of a pea, round, shining, and blackish, enclosing four grains in the middle of a succulent pulp. They have a disagreeable odour, and a bitter, nauseous, and acrid taste.

They contain, according to Vogel, a peculiar colouring principle, *Rhamnium*.

It is a very strong purgative, and has been much extolled in dropsy.

JUICE OF BUCKTHORN.

Succus Rhamni cathartici seu *Spinæ cervinæ*. (Gall.; Sard.)

R. Ripe Buckthorn Berries, any quantity.

Bruise them with the fingers, and leave the mass to ferment for three or four days; then express, and preserve the juice in bottles, under a stratum of oil.

Dose, from two to four drams.

ROB OF BUCKTHORN.

Rob Spinæ cervinæ. (Austr.; Gall.; Herbip.)

R. Ripe Buckthorn Berries, any quantity.

Bruise them, and leave the mass for three days till fermentation has commenced; then express strongly, strain the juice through flannel, decant at the end of three or four hours, and evaporate slowly to the consistence of an extract. (Gall.)

R. Juice of Buckthorn Berries, one pound.

Boil it to the consistence of honey, adding towards the end

Sugar, two ounces.

Austr. prescribes one part of sugar and nine parts of juice.

Dose, from a scruple to a dram and a half.

SYRUP OF BUCKTHORN.

Syrupus Rhamni seu *Rhamni cathartici* seu *domesticus* seu *de Spina cervina*. (Lond.;

DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BELG.; BRUNS.; GALL.; FORM. HOP. FR.; GENEV.; HANN.; LIPP.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; COXE; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Syrupus Rhamni cathartici. (EDINB.)

R. Clarified Juice of ripe Buckthorn Berries, two parts.
Refined Sugar. one part.

Boil to a syrup.

GALL. prescribes an equal part of each.—AMER.; ANT.; LUSIT.; and COXE—four parts of juice and two of sugar.—HERBIP.—six of juice and four of sugar.—AMST.; and BELG.—sixteen ounces of juice and two pounds and a half of sugar.—FORM. HÔP. FR.—three parts of juice and four of sugar.—SWEDIAUR—seven pounds and a half of juice and three and a half of sugar.—GENEV.—six pounds of juice and three of sugar.—LIPP.—one part of juice and one and a half of sugar.

SWEDIAUR allows a pound of tincture of pimenta to be added.

Syrupus Rhamni.

R. Fresh Juice of Buckthorn Berries, four pints
Ginger, sliced, } of each,
Pimenta Berries, bruised, } half an ounce.
Refined Sugar, three pounds and a half.

Set apart the juice that the feculencies may subside, and strain it. To one pint of this juice add the ginger and pimenta, macerate in a gentle heat for four hours, and strain; boil the remainder of the juice down to a pint and a half; then mix the liquors, add the sugar, and boil to a syrup. (LOND.)

R. Fresh Juice of Buckthorn Berries, two pints and a half.
Ginger, sliced, } of each,
Pimenta Berries, bruised, } two drams.
Refined Sugar, three pounds and a half.

Set apart the juice for three days that the fæces may subside, and strain. Add to one pint and a half of it the ginger and pimenta, and strain after four hours' maceration in a gentle heat: then add the remainder of the juice and the sugar, and boil to a syrup. (DUBL.)

R. Ripe Buckthorn Berries, sixteen pounds.

Express the juice; cover the residue with boiling water, macerate it for twenty-four hours, and strain with expression. Mix the liquors, and add

White Sugar, eight pounds.

Clarify with white of egg, and boil to the consistence of syrup. When this is cold, add to it, triturated with sugar,

Oil of Cinnamon, } of each, one scruple.
—— Cloves,
—— Mace,

Mix well. (VAN MONS)

R. Depurated Juice of Buckthorn Berries, twenty ounces.
White Sugar, thirty-two ounces.

Boil to the proper consistence, adding towards the end, contained in a bag,

Anise, Mastic, } of each, three drams.
Ginger, Cinnamon, Cloves, } of each, one dram and a half.

Preserve. (BRUNS.; HANN.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

PALAT. prescribes one pound of juice, two pounds of sugar, and one dram each, of the aromatics.—SARD.—an equal part each, of the juice and of sugar, two drams each, of anise and of mastic, and one dram each, of ginger, of cinnamon, and of cloves.

Dose, from half an ounce to one ounce.

PURGATIVE POTION. (DISP. CHA. PARIS)

R. Decoction of Prunes, four ounces.
Syrup of Buckthorn, one ounce.

Mix.

RHEUM.—RHUBARB.

SYNONIMES:—*Rhabarbarum.*—Rhubarbe, FR.; Rhabarber, DAN.; GERM.; DUT.; and SWED.; Rawend, ARAB.; Rabarbara, BOHEM.; Tayhuam, Hay-hoang, CHIN.; Ta hoam, COCHIN.; Rewund chini, DUK.; Ruibarbo, PORT.; and SPAN.; Reywan chinie, HIND.; Rabarbaro, ITAL.; Schara modo, MO.; Reywand, PERS.; Korzen Rabarbarowy, POL.; Variatu kalung, TAM.; Dschumza, THIB.

The pharmacopœias principally designate under this name the two following substances:

A.

Officinal Rhubarb.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; AINSLIE; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PARIS; PIDERIT; SAUNDERS; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

There are several kinds of officinal rhubarb:

1. Indian or Chinese Rhubarb; *Rheum* seu *Rhabarbarum verum* seu *Indicum* seu *Sinense* seu *Chinense* seu *Danicum.*—This is in round pieces, of a dull yellow colour externally, of a compact texture, brownish-yellow and veined internally, and of a bitter taste. It grits between the teeth, and tinges the saliva with orange-yellow. The powder is between a fawn and an orange colour. It comes from China by Canton.

2. Russian, Tartarian, or Bucharian Rhubarb; *Rheum* seu *Rhabarbarum Tartaricum* seu *Moscoviticum* seu *Russicum.* This is in flattish, irregular, angular pieces, pierced with large holes, of a pure yellow colour externally, less compact than the preceding, presenting red and white veins, very distinct and irregular. It has a very decided odour, and a bitter and astringent taste. It tinges the saliva with saffron-yellow, and grits between the teeth. Its powder is of a purer yellow than that of the preceding. This is the kind which is most esteemed, though the Chinese is also valued highly when perfectly sound. This also comes from China, but by Kiachta in Siberia.

GUIBOURT thinks these two varieties are furnished by the *Rheum palmatum*, LINN. (*Fig.* Flore Medic. VI. 297), which grows in the environs of Kian-Sin and Chan-Sin in Chinese Tartary. PFAFF does not reject this origin, but still thinks it doubtful.

Another kind is also met with in commerce:

3. European Rhubarb; *Rheum* seu *Rhubarbarum Britannicum* seu *Gallicum* seu *nostras*; it comes from the *Rheum undulatum, compactum*, and also *palmatum*, cultivated in various countries of Europe, in England, France, and Germany.—This differs from the two preceding, by its characters both physical and chemical, and presents generally, with a few slight modifications, those of the second variety of the *Rheum Rhaponticum*, which is equally indigenous.

Oriental rhubarb contains, according to HENRI, a peculiar colouring principle, *Rhabarbarine* or *Caphopicrite*, a fixed oil, supermalate of lime, gum, starch, oxalate of lime, which makes one third of its weight, &c. It is from the presence of this last mentioned salt that it grits between the teeth. HORNEMANN considers *rhabarbarine* to be an impure substance; he attributes another peculiar principle to rhubarb, which he calls *Rheumine*, and which approximates to the acids although it is very different to the *Rheumic acid* admitted by HENDERSON, but of which the existence has not been fully established. He has also discovered in it a saccharine substance the presence of which has been also ascertained by MEISSNER.

Rhubarb is tonic or purgative, according to the dose; it is tonic in that of from five to ten grains, and purgative in that of from eighteen to twenty-four or more.

B.

Pontic Rhubarb; Rheum Rhaponticum,—LINN.

SYNONIMES:—Rhapontic, FR.; and DUT.; Pontischer Rhabarber, GERM.; Reupontykum, Zemezluc wetssj, BOHEM.; Rapontico, ITAL.; PORT.; and SPAN.

BRUNS.; HISP.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BELG.; BRUNS.; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

A plant originally of the south of Russia, and cultivated in France. (*Enneandria Trigynia*, LINN.; *Polygoneæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. VI. 296)

The root (*Radix Rhapontici veri* seu *Rhabarbari Rhapontici*) is employed. It is presented in two different forms; one of the varieties is as large as the first, or less, of a ligneous appearance, of a reddish-grey colour externally, veined, when broken transversely, with red and white, forming very close striæ, radiating from the centre to the circumference; it has a very astringent and mucilaginous taste, and tinges the saliva yellow, but does not grit between the teeth; its odour is analogous to that of rhubarb but is more disagreeable; its powder is yellow with a reddish tinge. The other variety is about three or four inches in length and two or three in thickness, of a less ligneous appearance, of a light yellow colour, purer or less reddish; its fracture presents a radiated appearance, its taste is astringent, and mucilaginous, its odour is similar to that of rhubarb, and it does not grit between the teeth.

It contains, according to Henri, much more starch, and less oxalate of lime than rhubarb, and also more colouring principle, which in this is red. Hornemann has discovered a peculiar substance in it which he calls *Rhaponticine*.

It is tonic and laxative.

The following is the only formula of the Pontic rhubarb:

EXTRACT OF PONTIC RHUBARB.

Extractum Rhapontici. (Form. Hôp. Fr.)

R. Dried Root of Pontic Rhubarb, one part.
Cold Water, four parts.

Infuse for twenty-four hours, then strain with slight expression, and infuse the residue in

Cold Water, two parts.

Strain. Mix the infusions, and evaporate in a water-bath to the consistence of an extract.

I. *Preparations which contain Rhubarb in substance.*

TORRIFIED RHUBARB.

Rhabarbarum tostum. (Hisp.; Lusit.; Sard.)

R. Rhubarb, in powder, any quantity.

Expose it in a shallow iron pan to the heat of a moderate fire, constantly stirring it with a spatula, till it has acquired a brown colour; then let it cool, and preserve it.

DIATURBITH SPECIES WITH RHUBARB. (Palat.; Wirtem.; Van Mons)

R. Rhubarb, Indian Jalap, } of each, two ounces.
Hermodactyls, one ounce.
Sulphuretted Scammony, Supertartrate of Potass, Seeds of Violet, } of each, half an ounce.

Make a powder, and add,

Oil of Cinnamon, ten drops.

Preserve. (Palat.; Wirtem.)

R. Cinnamon, one part.
Ginger, Seeds of Anise, } of each, three parts.
Scammony, four parts.
Hermodactyls, Indian Jalap, } of each, eight parts.
Rhubarb, ten parts.

Make a powder. (Van Mons)

Dose, from one to two scruples. It is purgative and anthelmintic.

ABSORBENT POWDER. (Ellis)

R. Prepared Crab's Claws, one dram.
Rhubarb, two scruples.

Mix, and divide into four parcels.—Dose, one or two in the day.

STIMULANT POWDER. (Ellis)

R. Rhubarb, Ipecacuanha, } of each, one dram.

Mix.—It is applied with advantage to indolent ulcers.

POWDER OF RHUBARB AND OF SUPERTARTRATE OF POTASS.

Pulvis Rhei cum Tartaro, *Pulvis cathartic-us* seu *Rhei compositus* seu *lenitivus* seu *lenitivus tartarisatus.* (Mil. Copen.; Fuld.; Hann.; Sainte-Marie; Ph. Syph.)

R. Rhubarb, Supertartrate of Potass, } of each, half an ounce.

Make a powder. (Mil. Copen.)

Dose, a scruple.

Ph. Syph. prescribes twenty grains of rhubarb, and ten of supertartrate, for one dose.—Sainte-Marie—an equal part each, of rhubarb and of tartrate of potass.

R. Rhubarb, Supertartrate of Potass, Orange Peel, } of each, one ounce.

Make a powder. (Hann.)

Fuld. prescribes two drams of rhubarb, half an ounce of supertartrate and four scruples of orange peel.

Dose, from half a dram to one dram.

POWDER OF RHUBARB AND OF SULPHATE OF POTASS.

Pulvis Rhei compositus seu *anti-hecticus* seu *purgans.* (Cast. Borus.; Saunders; Swediaur)

R. Rhubarb, six grains.
Sulphate of Potass, twelve grains.
Make a powder. (Spielmann)

Cast. Borus. prescribes one part of rhubarb and three parts of sulphate.

R. Rhubarb, half a dram.
Sulphate of Potass, ten grains.
Scammony, eight grains.
Oil of Fennel, one drop.
Make a powder. (Sard.)

POWDER OF RHUBARB AND OF MAGNESIA.

Pulvis Puerorum epilepticus cum Rheo seu *catharticus absorbens* seu *laxans* seu *Infantum cum Rheo* seu *Magnesiæ compositus* seu *Rhei salinus* seu *Rhei cum Magnesia* seu *digestivus* seu *e Rheo.* (Bruns.; Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Ferr.; Genev.; Lipp.; Suec.; Ellis; Niemann; Saunders; Swediaur)

R. Rhubarb, one part.
Subcarbonate of Magnesia, three parts.
Make a powder. (Saunders; Swediaur)

Suec. prescribes an equal part of each.—Genev.—one of rhubarb and four of magnesia.—Ferr.—one of rhubarb and eight of subcarbonate of magnesia.

R. Rhubarb, one scruple.
Magnesia, half a dram.
Oil of Cinnamon, one drop.
Mix.—To be taken in syrup. (Ellis)

R. Rhubarb, half an ounce.
Subcarbonate of Magnesia, } of each,
Fennel, } two
White Sugar, drams.
Mix. (Suec.)

Bruns. prescribes one ounce each, of rhubarb and of magnesia, two drams of fennel, and half an ounce of sugar.

R. Rhubarb, } of each,
Subcarbonate of Magnesia, } an equal
Oleosaccharum of Fennel, part.
Make a powder. (Dan.; Mil. Copen.)
Dose, one scruple.

R. Rhubarb, half an ounce.
Miseltoe, } of each, six drams.
Liquorice,
Subcarbonate of Magnesia, two ounces and a half.
Make a powder. (Lipp.; Niemann)
Dose, from a scruple to half a dram.

SAPONACEOUS POWDER OF RHUBARB.

Pulvis ad Tormina Infantum. (Augustin; Spielmann)

R. Rhubarb, half a dram.
Soap, one dram.
Crab's eyes, half an ounce.
Anise, } of each, one scruple.
Cumin,
Saffron, four grains.
White Sugar, three drams.
Mix. (Spielmann)

R. Medicinal Soap, from ten to twenty grains.
Subcarbonate of Magnesia, } of each,
Sugar, } half a dram.
Rhubarb,
Mix. (Augustin)

BOLUSES OF RHUBARB.

Boli e Rheo. (Form. Hôp. Fr.; Saunders; Swediaur)

R. Rhubarb, half a dram.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.
Mix. (Saunders; Swediaur)

Five grains of protochloruret of mercury or ten grains of jalap may be added if required.

R. Rhubarb, one part.
Sulphate of Soda, two parts.
Make a bolus with a little water. (Form. Hôp. Fr.)

ASTRINGENT BOLUS.

Bolus ad Diarrhœam seu *e Rheo sedativus.* (Saunders; Swediaur)

R. Rhubarb, fifteen grains.
Diascordium, half a dram.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.
Make a bolus. (Saunders)

R. Rhubarb, twelve grains.
Aromatic Powder, three grains.
Tincture of Opium, twenty drops.
Syrup, a sufficient quantity.
Mix. (Swediaur)

RESOLVENT BOLUSES.

Boli resolventes et purgantes. (Brera)

R. Rhubarb, one dram.
Venice Soap, one dram and a half.
Rob of Elder, a sufficient quantity,
to make eight boluses.—Dose, one every two hours.

PILLS OF RHUBARB.

Pilulæ Rhei. (Lipp.; Saunders)

R. Rhubarb, any quantity.
Infusion of Rhubarb, a sufficient quantity.
Make a pilular mass.—Dose, from ten to thirty grains.

RESOLVENT PILLS.

Pilulæ resolventes cum Rheo seu *e Rheo acetico* seu *ecphracticæ.* (Lipp.; Cast. Borus.; Wurceb.; Ellis; Sainte-Marie)

R. Rhubarb, Acetate of Soda, Inspissated Ox-gall, } of each, two drams.
Gum Arabic, half a dram.

Make pills of two grains each. (Cast. Borus.; Wurceb.)

R. Rhubarb, one dram and a half.
Venice Soap, four drams.
Spirit of Turpentine, a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of five grains each. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Inspissated Ox-gall, Gum Ammoniac, Rhubarb, } of each, one ounce.

Make pills of two grains each. (Lipp.)

R. Rhubarb, one dram.
White Soap, ten grains.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Make fifteen pills.—Dose, four. (Ellis)

R. Rhubarb, one dram and a half.
Sulphate of Iron, half a dram.
White Soap, two scruples.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Make forty pills. (Ellis)

BITTER PILLS. (Van Mons)

R. Extract of Gentian, White Soap, } of each, one part.
Rhubarb, one part and a half.

Make a pilular mass.

ABSORBENT PILLS.

Pilulæ Rhabarbarinæ antacidæ. (Swediaur)

R. Rhubarb, Magnesia, } of each, two drams.
Extract of Gentian, a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of five grains each.

STIMULANT PILLS.

Pilulæ roborantes ad Blennorrhœam. (Ph. Syph.; Saunders)

R. Rhubarb, one dram.
Turpentine, two drams.

Make thirty-six pills. (Saunders)

R. Rhubarb, Gum Ammoniac, } of each, one ounce.
Copaiba, a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of four grains each. (Ph. Syph.)

STOMACHIC ELECTUARY.

Electuarium stomachicum. (Swediaur)

R. Rhubarb, one dram and a half.
Root of Arum, Aromatic Powder, } of each, one dram.
Black Oxide of Iron, one scruple.
Conserve of Orange Peel, two ounces.
Syrup of Orange Peel, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, the volume of a nutmeg, twice a day.

ANTI-DYSENTERIC ELECTUARY. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Confection of Catechu, two ounces.
Locatelli's Balsam, one ounce.
Rhubarb, half an ounce.
Syrup of Marshmallows, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, the same as the preceding.

PURGATIVE MARMALADE.

Conditum purgativum, Pulticula saponacea. (Saunders; Sainte-Marie; Spielmann)

R. Sulphate of Potass, one dram.
Supertartrate of Potass, half an ounce.
Rhubarb, one dram and a half.
Pulp of Tamarinds, two ounces.

Mix. (Saunders).—Dose, a tea spoonful.

R. Soap, half a dram.
Mint Water, three drams.

Dissolve, and add

Yolk of Egg, one dram.
Subcarbonate of Magnesia, two scruples.
Rhubarb, one scruple.
Syrup of Marshmallows, ——— Chamomile, } of each, two drams.

Mix. (Spielmann)

It is recommended in infants' colic.

R. Rhubarb, Supertartrate of Potass, } of each, two drams.
Pulp of Prunes, eight ounces.
Syrup of Quince, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (Sainte-Marie)

Dose, four tea spoonfuls, daily.

VERMIFUGE RAISINS.

Passulæ anthelminticæ. (Paris)

R. Corinth Raisins, half a pound.
Rhubarb, in a bag, half an ounce.
Corsican Moss, one ounce.
Purslain Water, four ounces.

Put the mixture into an oven after the bread has been taken out, and leave the vessel in it till the raisins are swollen and soft.

TROCHISCS OF RHUBARB.

Tabellæ de Rheo seu *Diarrhodon cum Rhabarbaro.* (GALL.; SARD.)

R. Rhubarb, half an ounce.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, made with cinnamon water, a sufficient quantity.

Make trochiscs of twelve grains each. (GALL.)

R. Diarrhodon Powder, } of each, one
Rhubarb, } ounce and a half.
White Sugar, one pound.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.

Make trochiscs. (SARD.)

R. Rhubarb, } of each,
Supertartrate of Potass, } two drams.
Fresh Orange Peel, half a dram.
Sugar, dissolved in Orange-flower Water, four ounces.

Make trochiscs. (BRUNS.)

PURGATIVE POTION.

Haustus catharticus pro Infantibus. (PIERQUIN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Rhubarb, twelve grains.
Cichory Water, three ounces.
Syrup of Cichory, one ounce.

Mix.—To be taken by spoonfuls; for a child of nine or ten years old. (PIERQUIN)

R. Rhubarb, eight grains.
Subcarbonate of Lime, ten grains.
Water, three drams.
Cinnamon Water, two drams.
Simple Syrup, one dram.

Mix. — To be taken as the preceding. (SWEDIAUR)

PURGATIVE AND VERMIFUGE POTION. (PIERQUIN)

R. Cinnabar, ten grains.
Resin of Guaiac, } of each, five grains.
——— Jalap, }
Rhubarb, one dram.
Deutoxide of Antimony, fifteen grains.
Compound Syrup of Cichory, six drams.
Water of Cichory, two ounces.

Mix.

BITTER MIXTURE.

Mixtura amara cum Rheo. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Sulphate of Potass, half an ounce.
Rhubarb, } of each,
Extract of Gentian, } two drams.
Peppermint Water, eight ounces.

Dissolve, and mix. To be taken by spoonfuls.

II. *Preparations which contain the active principle of Rhubarb without the vehicle employed to extract it.*

AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF RHUBARB.

Extractum Rhei seu *Rhabarbari.* (AMST.; BAVAR.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; GENEV.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; BORUS.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; VAN MONS)

R. Rhubarb, sliced, any quantity.
Cold Water, a sufficient quantity,

to cover it. At the end of twenty-four hours, add more water so as to make up thrice the weight of the rhubarb, and strain without expression; pour upon the residue an equal weight of water, and express slightly. Mix the two strained liquors, clarify with white of egg, and evaporate to the consistence of thick extract. (VAN MONS)

BAVAR. directs one part of rhubarb to be macerated in five parts of cold water, at twice, and each time for twenty-four hours.

R. Rhubarb, one pound.
Spring Water, six pounds.

Macerate for four hours in a warm place, and then boil a little. Express, and evaporate the liquor. (BRUNS.; HISP.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; FERR.)

R. Rhubarb, one pound.
Boiling Water, sixteen pounds.

Digest for twenty-four hours; then set aside and strain; pour upon the residue

Boiling Water, eight pounds,

and strain again at the end of twenty-four hours. Mix, and evaporate the liquors to the proper consistence. (AMST.; SARD.)

R. Rhubarb, one part.
Boiling Water, eight parts.

Boil slightly for a quarter of an hour, and express; boil the residue with

Water, four parts,

and strain again. Mix and decant the liquors, and finally evaporate. (DAN.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; BORUS.)

SUEC. prescribes three or four successive ebullitions with three parts of water each time.

R. Rhubarb, one pound.
Cold Water, four pounds.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, occasionally stirring, and strain; pour fresh water upon the rhubarb, macerate in the same manner, and express lightly. Mix the liquors, strain again, and evaporate to the proper consistence in a water-bath. (GALL.)

R. Rhubarb, two pounds
Cold Water, twelve pounds.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, occasionally stirring, and strain; macerate the residue in

Cold Water, eight pounds,

and strain again. Mix the liquor, and evaporate in a water-bath to the consistence of syrup; then pour the liquor into dishes to about the depth of two lines, and evaporate to dryness, in an oven or water-bath, then detach the scales. (GALL.)

This is the *Essential Salt of Rhubarb.*

Dose, from fifteen to twenty grains.

ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT OF RHUBARB.

Extractum Rhei seu *Rharbarbari alcoholicum.* (LOND.; DUBL.; FULD.; LUSIT.; POL.; SAX.; HERBIP.; COXE)

Extractum Rhei. (LOND.; DUBL.)

R. Rhubarb, in Powder, one pound.
Proof Spirit, one pint.
Water, seven pints.

Macerate for four days in a moderate heat; then strain the liquor, and set it apart that the feculencies may subside. Pour off the clear liquor, and evaporate it to the proper consistence.

R. Rhubarb, sliced, } of each,
Alcohol, } two pounds.
Water, nine pounds.

Digest for twelve hours, and express; distil off the alcohol, and evaporate the residue to the consistence of an extract. (POL.)

FULD.; and HERBIP. prescribe one pound of rhubarb, one of alcohol, and eight pounds of water; to be digested for three days.—SAX.—two parts of rhubarb, three of alcohol, and nine of water; to be digested for twenty-four hours.—COXE gives the same formula as LOND.

R. Rhubarb, in powder, one pound.
Alcohol, four pounds.

Digest for four days, and decant; boil the residue with

Water, ten pounds,

till reduced to two: strain the decoction and evaporate; then distil the tincture to the consistence of honey, mix it with the evaporated decoction, and evaporate the mixture, constantly stirring, to the proper consistence. (LUSIT.)

It is to be taken at the same dose as the preceding.

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF RHUBARB.

Extractum Rhei compositum seu *catholicum* seu *panchymagogum* seu *cnico-pharmacum.* (DAN.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; NIEMANN; PIDERIT)

R. Extract of Rhubarb, three ounces.
——— Aloes, one ounce.

Soften them in alcohol in a vessel placed in a water-bath, and evaporate to the consistence of pilular mass. (POL.)

R. Extract of Rhubarb, three ounces.
——— Aloes, one ounce.

Mix, and add

Soap of Jalap, dissolved in alcohol, one ounce.

Evaporate in a water-bath to a proper consistence. (OLDEN.; BORUS.; SAX.; NIEMANN)

DAN. prescribes two ounces of extract of rhubarb, five drams of extract of aloes, and one ounce of soap of jalap, dissolved in alcohol.

R. Extract of Rhubarb, two ounces
Aqueous Extract of Aloes, half an ounce.
Extract of Black Hellebore, one dram thirty-six grains.

Mix in a heated mortar with

Resin of Jalap, in powder, two drams twenty-four grains.

Preserve for use. (PIDERIT)

R. Rhubarb, one ounce
Seeds of Distaff-thistle, four ounces
Polypody of the Oak, two ounces
Ginger, two drams
Senna, } of each, two
Indian Jalap, } ounces and a half
Agaric, six drams
Scammony, ten drams
Manna, two ounces and a half

Infuse the agaric, scammony, and jalap at several times in two pounds of alcohol in order to exhaust them; then macerate the others in three pounds of water, and boil to the consumption of one third, adding towards the end the residue of the spirituous extraction: then express, dissolve the manna in the liquor, clarify the solution, mix it with the spirituous extract, dissipate the alcohol with a gentle heat, and evaporate to the consistence of soft extract. (PALAT.)

It is purgative.—The dose of the last is from a scruple to half a dram, without manna, and from a dram to four scruples with manna.

III. *Preparations which contain the active principle of Rhubarb with the vehicle employed to extract it.*

A.

Extraction by water.

INFUSION OF RHUBARB.

Infusum Rhei seu *Rhabarbari, Tinctura*

Rhei aquosa, Anima Rhei. (Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Austr.; Bavar.; Genev.; Hamb.; Lusit.; Herbip.; Brera; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Disp. Cha. Paris; Niemann; Ratier)

Infusum Rhei.

R. Rhubarb, sliced, one dram.
Boiling Water, half a pint.

Macerate for two hours in a lightly covered vessel, and strain. (Lond.; Dubl.)

R. Rhubarb, sliced, half an ounce.
Boiling Water, eight ounces.
Spirit of Cinnamon, one ounce.

Macerate the rhubarb with the water for twelve hours in a lightly covered vessel; then add the spirit, and strain. (Edinb.)

Disp. Cha. Paris; and Niemann give the same formula as Lond.—Bavar. prescribes one part of rhubarb and twelve parts of water.—Austr.—half an ounce of rhubarb and half a pound of water.—Brugnatelli—three ounces of rhubarb and two pounds and a half of water.—Ratier—one ounce of rhubarb and two pounds of water.—Hamb.—one ounce of rhubarb, and a sufficient quantity of water to obtain eight ounces of strained infusion.—Brera—three drams of rhubarb and six ounces of water. Lusit.; and Coxe give the same formula as Edinb.—Herbip. prescribes three drams of rhubarb, half a pound of water, and six drams of spirit of cinnamon.

R. Rhubarb, in powder, one ounce.
Peppermint Water, twelve ounces.

Digest in a gentle heat, and strain. (Genev.)

It is tonic and slightly purgative; and is recommended in some chronic diseases, and in convalescence from acute affections of which the digestive organs have not been the seat.

TONIC POTION.

Infusum Rhei amarum, Decoctum amaro-aromaticum laxativum. (Ant.; Brera)

R. Bitter Decoction, one pound.
Infusion of Rhubarb, four ounces.
Peppermint Water, one ounce.

To be taken gradually. (Brera)

R. Rhubarb, three drams.
Orange Peel, half a dram.
Peppermint Water, four ounces.

Mix with the strained liquor,

Extract of Lesser Centaury, two drams.

To be taken in the course of the day. (Augustin)

EXCITANT AND RESOLVENT POTION.

Haustus incitans et resolvens. (Brera)

R. Rhubarb, one dram.
Decoction of Cinchona, eight ounces.

Infuse, and add when strained,

Camphor, triturated with Mucilage of Gum Arabic, half a dram.
Sulphuric Æther, thirty drops.
Syrup of Orange Peel, one ounce.

Mix.—Dose, two spoonfuls every two hours.

LAXATIVE AND SEDATIVE POTION.

Infusio laxativa sedans. (Brera)

R. Infusion of Rhubarb, six ounces.
Syrup of Acetate of Morphine, one ounce.

Mix.—To be taken at twice; for irritable subjects.

R. Infusion of Rhubarb, six ounces.
Peppermint Water, one ounce.
Hoffmann's Liquor, one scruple.

Mix.—To be taken at four doses.

LAXATIVE AND RESOLVENT POTION.

Potio resolvens et laxans. (Brera)

R. Infusion of Rhubarb, eight ounces.
Subcarbonate of Potass, three drams.
Compound Syrup of Cichory, one onnce.

Mix.—To be taken at twice or thrice.

DECOCTION OF RHUBARB.

Decoctum Rhabarbari, Anima Rhabarbari. (Hisp.)

R. Rhubarb, bruised, two drams.
Water, eight ounces.

Boil a little, and strain.—For one dose.

SYRUP OF RHUBARB.

Syrupus Rhei seu *Rhei palmati* seu *de Rheo* seu *de Rhabarbaro.* (Amer.; Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Fenn.; Hass.; Lusit.; Suec.; Coxe; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Infusion of Rhubarb, one part.
White Sugar, two parts.

Make a syrup. (Fenn.; Hass.; Lusit.; Suec.)

R. Rhubarb, sliced, one part.
Boiling Water, twelve parts.

Infuse for twelve hours at the temperature of from 30 to 40 degrees, and add to one part of strained liquor,

White Sugar, two parts.

Make a syrup. (Amer.; Bavar.; Coxe)

R. Rhubarb, sliced, one part.
Water, eight parts.

Infuse; repeat the infusion in the same quantity of water, mix the strained liquors, and add

White Sugar, fourteen parts.

Clarify with white of egg, and boil to the consistence of syrup. (Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Rhubarb, sliced, eight ounces.
Water, four pounds.

Infuse for twenty-four hours, and to the liquor depurated by repose, add

White Sugar, four pounds.

Add to the residue

Water, four pounds.

Infuse, gradually increasing the heat to ebullition; strain with expression, and add to the liquor

White Sugar, four pounds.

Clarify, evaporate, and mix the syrup, when half cold, with the former. (Ant.)

R. Rhubarb, sliced, three ounces.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Macerate for twelve hours, and then boil a little; express, filter, set aside, decant, and add

White Sugar, two pounds.

Make a syrup with a gentle heat. (Batav.; Belg.)

AROMATIC SYRUP OF RHUBARB.

Syrupus Rhei aromaticus. (Amer.; Gall.; Pol.; Coxe)

R. Rhubarb, three ounces.
Cinnamon, six drams.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Digest for one night; strain in the morning, and add to twenty ounces of strained infusion

White Sugar, three pounds.

Make a syrup. (Pol.)

R. Rhubarb, in powder, ten drams.
Seeds of Coriander, } of each,
——— Fennel, } half a dram.
Water, twelve ounces and a half.

Put the mixture into a bottle which it fills to the neck, plunge it into a water-bath, and let this boil for twenty minutes; then remove the bath from the fire, let it gradually cool, withdraw the bottle, decant the liquor at the end of twenty-four hours, strain, and add to it

White Sugar, twenty-five ounces.

Dissolve in a water-bath. (Gall.)

R. Rhubarb, five drams.
Cloves, } of each, half an ounce.
Cinnamon, }
Nutmegs, two.
Water, one pint.

Digest; then evaporate to one half, and add

Sugar, one pound.
Proof Spirit, half a pint.

Boil a little. (Amer.; Coxe)

COMPOUND SYRUP OF RHUBARB.

Syrupus de Rheo seu *de Cichorio compositus.* (Amer.; Amst.; Austr.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Genev.; Hann.; Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bories; Piderit)

R. Fresh Herb of Cichory, four ounces.
Water, four pounds.

Boil to the consumption of one third, adding towards the end

Rhubarb, sliced, four ounces.

Express, and add to the liquor

White Sugar, four pounds.

Clarify, and boil to the consistence of syrup. (Hisp.)

R. Fresh Herb and Root of Cichory, two ounces.
Water, three pounds.

Boil to the consumption of one third, and add

Rhubarb, sliced, three ounces.

Digest for twelve hours, and strain after a slight boiling; to the strained liquor, depurated by repose, add

White Sugar, three pounds.

Boil to a syrup. (Amst.)

R. Depurated Juice of Cichory, two pounds
Rhubarb, sliced, two ounces

Digest for one night in warm ashes; express in the morning, and digest the residue with

Boiling Water, two pounds

After a short boiling, express; mix the liquors together, and add

Simple Syrup, three pounds

Make a syrup. (Saunders)

R. Root of Cichory, six ounces
Leaves of Cichory, nine ounces
——— Fumitory, } of each,
——— Hounds-tongue, } three ounces
Winter Cherries, two ounces
Water, fourteen ounces

Boil down to twelve pounds; strain, and add to the liquor

White Sugar, five pounds

Clarify, and make a thick syrup over a slow fire. On the other hand,

R. Rhubarb, bruised, six ounces

Yellow Sanders, } of each,
Cinnamon, } half an ounce.
Water, eight pounds.

Infuse for twenty-four hours in a covered vessel, and express slightly. Mix the liquor with the preceding syrup, boil for a few moments, and pour the syrup while hot upon a bag containing

Cinnamon, } of each,
Yellow Sanders, } half an ounce.

Infuse for six hours, and decant. (Gall.)

Bosson recommends the leaves and woods to be boiled for a quarter of an hour, and then infused for two hours, in ten pounds of water; the liquor to be strained and decanted, and with five pounds of sugar, a syrup made at 25 degrees; on the other hand, an infusion to be made on the previous evening with the rhubarb, the aromatic substances, three pounds of water, and two drams of subcarbonate of potass; this to be strained without expression, and the liquor mixed with the syrup, which is to be boiled again, if necessary, and the boiling mixture poured upon the sanders and cinnamon.

R. Root of Cichory, } of each,
——— Dandelion, } four ounces.
Spring Water, a sufficient quantity

to leave three pounds after proper boiling. Then

R. Rhubarb, sliced, six ounces.
Boiling Water, three pounds.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; express, mix the liquor with the preceding decoction, and boil with

White Sugar, six pounds.

Pour the boiling syrup upon

Yellow Sanders, } of each,
Cinnamon, } half an ounce.

Express when cold, and strain through flannel. (Genev.)

R. Root of Butcher's-broom, } of each,
——— Asparagus, } three ounces.
Leaves of Cichory, } of each,
——— Pimpernel, } one handful.
——— Maidenhair, }
——— Agrimony, }
——— Chervil, }
Water, three pounds.

Boil, and infuse in the decoction

Senna, three ounces.
Rhubarb, bruised, one ounce.
Indian Jalap, } of each,
Hermodactyls, } six drams.
Flowers of Marigold, } of each,
——— Tamarisk, } half a handful.
——— Elder, }

Add to the decanted liquor

White Sugar, one pound and a half.

Boil to a syrup. (Brera)

R. Herb of Cichory, one ounce.
Root of Cichory, three ounces.
Rhubarb, four ounces.
Subcarbonate of Potass, half a dram.
Spring Water, eight pounds.

Boil down to six pounds; express strongly, and add to the liquor

White Sugar, six pounds.

Clarify, and boil to the consistence of syrup. (Austr.)

R. Root of Cichory, two ounces and a half.
Spring Water, one pound and a half.

Boil down to one pound, and add

Subcarbonate of Potass, twenty grains.

Boil slowly, and add to the expressed liquor

White Sugar, sixteen ounces

Clarify, strain, and add

Spirituous Cinnamon Water, one ounce.

Mix. (Bruns.; Hann.; Palat.; Wirtem.)

R. Root of Cichory, three ounces.
Spring Water, three pounds.

Boil to the consumption of one third. Add

Rhubarb, sliced, two ounces.
Subcarbonate of Potass, half a dram.

Digest for several hours in a warm place; then boil for a few moments. Add to the expressed liquor

Sugar, thirty-two ounces.

Strain the syrup. (Herbip.)

Piderit, who gives the same formula, adds

Spirituous Cinnamon Water, two ounces.

Spielmann prescribes two ounces and a half of cichory root, eighteen ounces of water boiled down to twelve, one ounce of rhubarb, one scruple of subcarbonate, and twenty-two ounces of sugar.

ALKALINE AQUEOUS TINCTURE OF RHUBARB.

Tinctura Rhei seu *Rhabarbari*, *Anima Rhei*, *Infusum Rhei alkalisatum* seu *cum Subcarbonate Potassæ*. (Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Bavar.; Bruns.; Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Fuld.; Hann.; Lipp.; Olden.; Palat.; Borus.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Niemann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Simple Infusion of Rhubarb, eleven parts.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one part.

Dissolve. (Bavar.)

R. Rhubarb, sliced, three parts.
Water, fifty parts.

Heat to ebullition; then withdraw it from the fire, and add

Subcarbonate of Potass, one part.

Strain when cold. (Van Mons)

R. Rhubarb, half an ounce.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one dram.
Water, six ounces.

Infuse for two hours at a gradually augmented heat till the liquor has begun to boil; then strain, set aside, and decant. (Ant.; Austr.)

Dan. prescribes one ounce of rhubarb, two drams of subcarbonate, and ten ounces of boiling water.—Fuld.—one ounce of rhubarb, four scruples of subcarbonate, eight ounces of water, and twenty-four hours' digestion.

R. Rhubarb, two drams.
Subcarbonate of Potass, half a dram.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain four ounces of strained liquor. When it has commenced boiling, add

Simple Syrup, one ounce.

Mix. (Swediaur)

R. Rhubarb, two parts.
Boiling Water, sixteen parts.

Digest for two hours; express slightly, and add

Subcarbonate of Potass, one half part.
Alcohol, one part.

Mix. (Lipp.)

Swediaur prescribes one ounce of rhubarb, three drams of subcarbonate, two ounces of water, twenty-four hours' maceration, and two ounces of spirit of cinnamon.—Amst.—one ounce of rhubarb, six ounces of boiling water, six hours' digestion, four ounces of cinnamon water, and two drams of subcarbonate.—Hann.; Olden.; Borus.; Sax.; and Niemann—one ounce and a half of rhubarb, three drams of subcarbonate, twelve ounces of water, twelve hours' maceration, and two ounces of vinous cinnamon water.—Mil. Copen.—half an ounce of rhubarb, one dram of subcarbonate, four ounces of boiling water, twelve hours' digestion, and one ounce of fennel water.—Wirtem.—one ounce of rhubarb, two drams of subcarbonate, six ounces of cichory water, six ounces of buglossated cinnamon water, and twenty-four hours' digestion.—Palat.—one ounce of rhubarb, two drams of subcarbonate, sixteen ounces of cichory water, and twenty-four hours' digestion.—Bruns.—one ounce of rhubarb, one dram and a half of subcarbonate, three ounces of pure water, and six ounces of cinnamon water.

It is tonic and absorbent; and is recommended in jaundice, hypochondria, and acidity of the primæ viæ.—Dose, from two drams to one ounce, two or three times a day.

SALINE AQUEOUS TINCTURE OF RHUBARB.

Infusum Rhei salinum seu *boraxatum.* (Hass.; Pol.; Herbip.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Fee; Niemann; Piderit; Spielmann)

R. Rhubarb, bruised, one ounce.
Distilled Water, nine ounces.
Acetate of Potass, one dram.

Infuse for four hours, and filter. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Vinegar, nine ounces.
Subcarbonate of Potass, a sufficient quantity

to saturate the acid. Digest in the liquor for twelve hours,

Rhubarb, sliced, one ounce.

Filter. (Spielmann)

R. Rhubarb, half an ounce.
Tartrate of Potass, two drams.
Boiling Water, half a pound.

Digest for twenty-four hours, and filter. (Piderit)

Herbip. gives the same formula, adding half a scruple of cochineal.—Hass. leaves the choice between tartrate of potass and borated tartar.

R. Rhubarb, one ounce and a half.
Sub-borate of Soda, two drams.
Boiling Water, one pound.

Macerate for twelve hours, and add to ten ounces of the strained liquor

Vinous Cinnamon Water, two ounces.

Mix. (Pol.; Niemann; Fee)

Dose, one or two spoonfuls, three or four times a day.

ALTERATIVE DECOCTION. (Bruns.)

R. Root of Rhubarb, } of each,
——— Madder, } three drams.
Subcarbonate of Potass, two drams.
Spring Water, eight pounds.

Boil for an hour. Add to the strained decoction

Decoction of Ginger, three ounces.

Mix.

ROSENSTEIN'S VISCERAL ELIXIR.

Elixir viscerale Rosensteinii. (Niemann)

R. Rhubarb, sliced, eight ounces.
Subcarbonate of Potass, three ounces.
Cinnamon Water, forty-eight ounces.

Digest for fifteen days in a well-stopped

flask, in a cool place, frequently agitating; then add

Fresh Orange Peel, two ounces.
Lesser Cardamoms, } of each,
Seeds of Fennel, } half an ounce.

Digest for eight days, with frequent agitation, and express; pour upon the residue

Decoction of Cichory, six ounces.

Agitate, express, mix the liquor with the former, and dissolve in the mixture

Sugar, twenty-four ounces.

It is tonic.—Dose, from half a spoonful to one spoonful.

ALKALINE SYRUP OF RHUBARB.

Syrupus Rhei alkalisatus. (DAN.; FERR.; FULD.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; BORUS.; ROSS.; WIRTEM.; SWEDIAUR)

R. Alkaline Aqueous Tincture of Rhubarb, one pound.
White Sugar, two pounds.

Boil to a syrup. (FULD.)

LIPP. prescribes ten ounces of the tincture and sixteen of sugar.

R. Rhubarb, four ounces.
Subcarbonate of Potass, two drams.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Boil over a slow fire, and express. Add to twenty ounces of the liquor

White Sugar, three pounds.

Make a syrup. (DAN.)

R. Rhubarb, three ounces.
Subcarbonate of Potass, two drams.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Digest for twelve hours, and add to twenty ounces of the strained infusion

White Sugar, three pounds.

Make a syrup. (OLDEN.)

ROSS. prescribes two ounces of rhubarb, one dram and a half of the salt, eighteen ounces of water, and two pounds of sugar.

R. Rhubarb, three ounces.
Cinnamon, three drams.
Subcarbonate of Potass, two drams.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Digest for twelve hours, and strain. Add to twenty ounces of the strained liquor

White Sugar, three pounds.

Make a syrup. (SWEDIAUR)

HANN.; and BORUS. prescribe six drams of cinnamon.

R. Rhubarb, two ounces.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one dram.
Juice of Cichory, boiling, three pounds.

Macerate for twelve hours, express, and add to the strained liquor

Sugar, two pounds.

Dissolve. (FERR.)

R. Rhubarb, } of each,
Senna, } one ounce and a half.
Cinnamon, one dram and a half.
Subcarbonate of Potass, two scruples.
Ginger, half a dram.
Cichory Water, ten ounces.
Rose Water, four ounces.

Digest for three days in a warm place, then boil for an instant, and express. Clarify the liquor with white of egg, and add

Sugar, sixteen ounces.

Make a syrup. (WIRTEM.)

MANNA AND RHUBARB POTION. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; RATIER)

R. Rhubarb, half an ounce.
Water, four ounces.

Boil for a few minutes; then dissolve in the strained decoction

Manna, two ounces.

PURGATIVE POTION. (PIERQUIN)

R. Rhubarb, } of each,
Subcarbonate of Potass, } one dram.
Decoction of Wall Pellitory, a sufficient quantity.

Boil, and dissolve in one ounce of the liquor,

Manna, two ounces.

Strain, and add

Compound Syrup of Rhubarb, one ounce.

Mix.

PURGATIVE AND TONIC POTION. (PIERQUIN)

R. Myrobalani Citrini, two drams.
Yellow Sanders, one dram.
Rhubarb, bruised, half a dram.
Manna, two ounces.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity.

Strain, and add

Confection of Hyacinth, one dram.

Mix.

CARMINATIVE MIXTURE. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Aqueous Tincture of Rhubarb, six ounces.
Mineral Anodyne Liquor, one dram.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful, three or four times a day.

APERITIVE TINCTURE. (HAMB.)

R. Aqueous Infusion of Rhubarb, } of each,
Solution of Acetate of Potass, } half an ounce.
Huxham's Antimonial Wine, one dram.

Mix.

B.

Extraction by Wine.

WINE OF RHUBARB.

Tinctura Rhei seu *Rhabarbari vinosa, Vinum Rhei* seu *Rhei palmati aromaticum* seu *compositum, Elixir Rhei dulce* seu *compositum.* (EDINB.; AMER.; ANT.; BATAV.; BELG.; FENN.; GENEV.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; SUEC.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; COXE; VAN MONS)

Vinum Rhei. (EDINB.)

R. Rhubarb, sliced, two ounces.
Canella Bark, bruised, one dram.
Proof Spirit, two ounces.
Spanish White Wine, fifteen ounces.

Macerate for seven days, and filter.

AMER.; AMST.; BATAV.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; and COXE give the same formula.

R. Rhubarb, two ounces.
Cinnamon, one dram.
White Wine, one pound and a half.

Macerate for eight days, and strain. (LUSIT.)

R. Rhubarb, eight parts.
Indian Anise, one part.
Malaga Wine, ninety-six parts.

Digest without heat for eight days, then express lightly, and filter. (VAN MONS)

R. Rhubarb, two ounces.
Lesser Cardamoms, one dram.
Alcohol (15 degrees), two ounces.
Spanish White Wine, one pound.

Macerate for eight days, and strain. (BERGIUS)

R. Rhubarb, two ounces.
Lesser Cardamoms, two drams.
Spanish Wine, one pound.

Digest for four days, and strain with expression. (FENN.; SUEC.)

R. Rhubarb, two ounces.
Bitter Orange Peel, half an ounce.
Lesser Cardamoms, two drams.
White Wine, two pounds.
Alcohol, two ounces.

Macerate for several days, and strain. (OLDEN.; NIEMANN)

R. Rhubarb, one ounce.
Lesser Cardamoms, two drams.
Saffron, one dram.
Spanish Wine, eight ounces.

Digest for six days, and strain; pour upon the residue

Spanish Wine, four ounces.

Digest for twenty-four hours, and mix the strained liquors together. (ANT.)

GENEV. prescribes two ounces of rhubarb, half an ounce of cardamoms, two drams of saffron, and two pounds of Spanish wine.

It is excitant and slightly laxative, and is extolled in hypochondria, hysteria, scrofula, and tabes mesenterica.—Dose, one or two spoonfuls to adults, and from thirty to sixty drops to children.

BITTER WINE OF RHUBARB.

Vinum Rhei seu *Rhabarbari amarum, Elixir Rhei amarum.* (DAN.; FENN.; SUEC.; VAN MONS)

R. Rhubarb, two ounces.
Gentian, six drams.
Lesser Cardamoms, half an ounce.
White Wine, two pounds.

Digest in a gentle heat, and strain. (DAN.)

R. Rhubarb, one ounce.
Gentian, two drams.
Canella Alba, one dram.
Spanish Wine, one pound.

Digest for three days, and express. (FENN.; and SUEC.)

R. Cinnamon, one part.
Madeira Wine, ninety-six parts.

Infuse without heat for two days, and add,

Rhubarb, eight parts.

Continue the digestion for eight days, then add,

Gentian, one part.

Express at the expiration of several days, and filter. (VAN MONS)

It is excitant and tonic.—To be taken in the same cases and at the same doses as the preceding.

DAREL'S TINCTURE.

Tinctura Rhei Darelli seu *dulcis.* (BAVAR.; BRUNS.; HANN.; HASS.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; SUEC.; NIEMANN; PIERQUIN; VAN MONS)

R. Rhubarb, eight parts.
Bitter Orange Peel, two parts.
Lesser Cardamoms, one part.
Root of Elicampane, four parts.
Madeira Wine, one hundred and twenty-eight parts.

Macerate without heat for several days; then express slightly, and filter. (VAN MONS)

R. Rhubarb, sliced, two ounces.
Orange Peel, half an ounce.
Lesser Cardamoms, two drams.
Malaga Wine, two pounds.

Digest for four days at a moderate heat; then express, and add,

Extract of Elicampane, half an ounce.
White Sugar, three ounces.

Mix. (Bavar.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.)

R. Rhubarb, in powder, two ounces.
Corinth Raisins, one ounce.
Lemon Peel, } of each, half an ounce.
Liquorice, }
Lesser Cardamoms, two drams.
Oporto Wine, two pounds.

Digest for two days, and add to the expressed liquor,

Extract of Elicampane, half an ounce.
White Sugar, three ounces.

Mix. (Bruns.; Hann.; Hass.; Niemann; Pierquin)

R. Rhubarb, one ounce and a half.
Lesser Cardamoms, half an ounce.
Raisins, stoned, three ounces.
Spanish Wine, one pound and a half.

Macerate for four days in a warm place; then add to the expressed liquor,

White Sugar, four ounces.
Extract of Elicampane, half an ounce.
Mace, half a dram.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one dram.

Preserve. (Suec.)

The properties and uses of this are the same as with the preceding preparation. This has also been recommended against worms, but then the wine should be replaced by hydromel, and after four days' digestion, two ounces of extract of tansey should be mixed with the tincture instead of the extract of elicampane.

C.

Extraction by Alcohol.

ALCOHOLIC TINCTURE OF RHUBARB.

Alcohol cum Rheo. (Amst.; Austr.; Bruns.)

R. Rhubarb, sliced, one ounce.
Alcohol, one pound.

Macerate for one day, and filter. (Bruns.)

Amst. prescribes one part of rhubarb, eight parts of alcohol (0.907), and eight days' maceration.—Austr.—two ounces of rhubarb and one pound of alcohol (0.910).

It is excitant and purgative, and is recommended in diarrhœa, colic, diseases attributed to weakness of the intestines, and in engorgements of the abdominal viscera.—It is used in chemistry for ascertaining the presence of alkalis which turn it red.

AROMATIC ALCOHOLIC TINCTURE OF RHUBARB.

Tinctura Rhei spirituosa seu *Rhabarbari.* (Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Fuld.; Hass.; Lipp.; Lusit.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Coxe; Piderit; Swediaur; Van Mons)

Tinctura Rhei.

R. Rhubarb, sliced, two ounces.
Cardamom Seeds, bruised, one ounce and a half.
Saffron, two drams.
Proof Spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days in a gentle heat, and filter. (Lond.)

R. Rhubarb, sliced, two ounces.
Lesser Cardamoms, bruised, } of each, half
Liquorice, bruised, } an ounce.
Saffron, two drams.
Proof Spirit, two pints.

Digest for seven days, and filter. (Dubl.)

R. Rhubarb, sliced, three ounces.
Lesser Cardamoms, bruised, half an ounce.
Proof Spirit, two pounds and a half.

Digest for several days, and filter. (Edinb.)

Amer.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Coxe; and Swediaur give the same formula as Edinb.—Lusit. prescribes two ounces of rhubarb.

R. Rhubarb two ounces.
Lesser Cardamoms, half an ounce.
French Brandy, two pounds.

Digest for three days. Add to the filtered tincture,

White Sugar, four ounces.

Digest till the sugar is dissolved. (Hass.; Piderit)

This formula gives the *Tinctura Rhei spirituosa dulcis.*

Tinctura Rhei composita. (Lond.; Dubl.; Coxe)

R. Rhubarb, sliced, two ounces.
Liquorice, bruised, half an ounce.
Ginger, sliced, } of each,
Saffron, } two drams.
Proof Spirit, one pint.
Water, twelve fluid ounces.

Macerate for fourteen days in a gentle heat, and filter.

Amer. directs two ounces of rhubarb, one ounce each, of liquorice and of anise,

and two ounces of sugar, to be digested for ten days in two pints and a half of proof spirit. It is excitant and has been particularly recommended as carminative and digestive.—Dose, from half an ounce to one ounce in an appropriate vehicle.

BITTER TINCTURE OF RHUBARB.

Tinctura Rhei amara seu *composita*, *Tinctura Rhei* seu *Rhabarbari et Gentianæ*. (Edinb.; Amer.; Bruns.; Hamb.; Hann.; Wirtem.; Coxe; Van Mons)

Tinctura Rhei et Gentianæ. (Edinb.)

R. Rhubarb, sliced, two ounces.
Gentian, sliced, half an ounce.
Proof Spirit, two pounds and a half.

Digest for seven days, and filter.

Amer.; and Coxe give the same formula.

R. Tincture of Rhubarb, one pound and a half.
Compound Tincture of Gentian, half a pound.

Mix. (Lusit.)

R. Rhubarb, two ounces.
Gentian, one ounce.
Orange Peel, half an ounce.
Alcohol, two pounds.

Digest for forty-eight hours, and filter. (Hamb.)

R. Rhubarb, eight parts.
Gentian, one part and a half.
Serpentaria, one part.
Proof Spirit, forty-eight parts.

Infuse without heat for several days; then express and filter. (Van Mons)

Bruns. directs one ounce of rhubarb, one dram and a half of gentian, one dram of serpentaria, and one scruple of cochineal; to be digested for three days in one pound of proof spirit.

R. Rhubarb, one ounce.
Gentian, one dram and a half.
Serpentaria, one dram.
Proof Spirit, } of each, half a pound.
White Wine, }

Digest, and filter. (Hann.; Wirtem.)

R. Rhubarb, one ounce.
Gentian, three drams.
Winter's Bark, one dram.
Proof Spirit, sixteen ounces.

Infuse without heat for several days; then express lightly, and filter. (Van Mons)

It is excitant, and was formerly extolled in bilious affections, fevers, and dysentery. —Dose, from fifty to eighty drops.

TINCTURE OF RHUBARB WITH ALOES.

Tinctura Rhei et Aloes. (Edinb.)

R. Rhubarb, sliced, ten drams.
Socotrine Aloes, powdered, six drams.
Lesser Cardamoms, bruised, half an ounce.
Proof Spirit, two pounds and a half.

Digest for seven days, and filter.

RHODODENDRUM CHRYSANTHUM, Linn.—YELLOW-FLOWERED RHODODENDRON.

Synonimes:—Rosage à fleurs blanches, Fr.; Sibirische Schneerose, Germ.; Roze Sybiryyskie, Pol.

Edinb.; Ferr.; Hann.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Coxe; Murray and Gmelin.

A shrub of the Alps and of Siberia. (*Decandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Rhodoraceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Pall. *Fl. Ross.* I. t. 30)

The stems and leaves (*Stipites et Folia Rhododendri chrysanthi*) are employed. They consist of branches of the thickness of goose-quills, long, and of a brownish colour; its leaves are oblong, rough, shining, and have short peduncles.

It is excitant, narcotic, sudorific, and diuretic.

CONSERVE OF RHODODENDRON.

Conserva Rhododendri chrysanthi. (Swediaur)

R. Fresh Leaves of Rhododendron, one part.
White Sugar, two parts.

Beat together, and form a homogeneous paste.

ANTI-ARTHRITIC POWDER. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Liquorice Root, two drams.

Leaves of Rhododendron, ten grains.

Pulverize, mix, and divide into ten doses. —Dose, one morning and evening, increasing by one daily till the patient experiences an abundant diaphoresis.

INFUSION OF RHODODENDRON.

Infusum Rhododendri chrysanthi. (AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN)

R. Leaves of Rhododendron, from two drams to half an ounce.
Spring Water, ten ounces.

Digest for twenty-four hours in a covered vessel, and strain. (NIEMANN)

R. Leaves of Rhododendron, half an ounce.
Boiling Water, eight ounces.

Infuse, and add to the strained liquor,
Aromatic Liquor, two drams.

Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

It is recommended by KŒLPIN, in chronic rheumatism. — Dose, a coffee cupful twice or thrice a day.

TINCTURE OF RHODODENDRON.

Tinctura Rhododendri chrysanthi. (NIEMANN)

R. Leaves of Rhododendron, two ounces.
French Brandy, } of each, half a pound.
Spanish Wine, }

Digest for fifteen days.

It is excitant and slightly narcotic, and is also considered diuretic. — Dose, five spoonfuls, in a decoction of the residue of the tincture with one pound of water.

RHUS.—SUMACH.

Three species of this genus of plants are employed in medicine.

1. *Rhus Coriaria*, LINN. — Curriers' Sumach.

SYNONIMES :—Sumac des Corroyeurs, FR.; Sumach, Gerberbaum, GERM.; Tumtumtum, ARAB.; Zumague, SPAN.; Sumack, DUT.; Sommaco, ITAL.; Sumak, PERS.; Sumagro, PORT.

BRUNS.; GALL.; HISP.; FERR.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; AINSLIE; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

A large shrub of the south of Europe. (*Pentandria Digynia*, LINN.; *Terebinthaceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 510)

The leaves and fruit are employed.

The leaves (*Folia Sumac*) are winged and composed of fifteen or seventeen oval, sessile leaflets, hairy above, and bordered with obtuse teeth. They have a very astringent taste.

The berries are of a beautiful red colour, of the size of a lentil, and of an astringent and acid taste.

It is astringent, but is not much used.

2. *Rhus cotinus*, LINN.

SYNONIMES :—Fustet, FR.; Perückensumach, Venussumach, GERM.; Coccigria, ITAL.

AUSTR.; FERR.

A tree of the south of Europe. (*Pentandria Digynia*, LINN.; *Terebinthaceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Jacq. *Fl. Austr.* t. 210)

The bark and leaves are employed.

The bark (*Cortex Cotini*) is smooth and whitish without.

The leaves are of a reversed oval figure, entire, and smooth on both sides. They have a styptic, balsamic, and resinous taste.

It is astringent and tonic.

3. *Rhus Toxicodendrum et radicans*, LINN.— Common Upright Sumach, Poison Oak, Toxicodendron.

SYNONIMES :—Sumac vénéneux, FR.; Giftbaum, Giftsumach, Wurzelsumach, GERM.; Vergiftboom, DUT.; Sommaco radicante, ITAL.

LOND.; EDINB.; AMER.; ANT.; BAVAR.; BELG.; GALL.; FERR.; SAX.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; PARIS.

A shrub of North America. (*Pentandria Digynia*, LINN.; *Terebinthaceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Dill. *Elth.* 389. t. 291. f. 375)

The leaves (*Folia Rhuris* seu *Rhois Toxicodendri*) are employed. They are ternate, dentated angularly or entire, downy, and have petiolated leaflets. They possess such acridity that by simply touching them the skin becomes violently irritated; some say the exhalation from them is sufficient to do so.

It is stimulant and poisonous, and has been recommended in tetters and palsy.

EXTRACT OF TOXICODENDRON.

Extractum Rhois radicantis. (Ant.; Belg.; Gall.; Hann.; Sax.; Niemann; Van Mons)

R. Fresh Leaves of Toxicodendron, any quantity.

Bruise them in a marble mortar, sprinkling them with a little water, and express the juice; evaporate it immediately in a water-bath, constantly stirring towards the end, with a spatula. (Gall.; Hann.; Niemann)

R. Fresh Leaves of Toxicodendron, any quantity.

Bruise them rapidly in a stone mortar, adding one half of their weight of water, and express the juice; set it aside for a moment; strain without expression, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract, constantly stirring. (Van Mons)

R. Fresh Leaves of Toxicodendron, } of each,
Cold Water, } one part.

Macerate for twelve hours, and add,

Boiling Water, four parts.

Strain when cold, clarify with white of egg, and set the liquor upon the fire, when it has begun to thicken, strain it through a sieve, and evaporate it constantly stirring. (Ant.; Van Mons)

R. Leaves of Toxicodendron, two pounds.
Boiling Water, ten pounds.

Digest for twenty-four hours in a covered vessel, and then boil for one hour; decant and express when cold, and after the liquor is depurated by repose, evaporate it to a proper consistence. (Belg.)

Van Mons directs one part of dried leaves to be boiled twice successively in ten parts of water, the liquor to be strained through a silk-sieve, and evaporated.—Sax. —one part of dried leaves to be boiled in thirty parts of water till reduced to fifteen, and the liquor to be strained and evaporated.

Dose, half a dram four times a day, gradually increasing to six drams and even to an ounce; mixed with sweetened water. Several ounces have been given in the course of the day.

EXCITANT POTION.

Mixtura Extracti Rhois radicantis. (Brera)

R. Extract of Toxicodendron, one dram.
Water, one ounce.

Mix. — Dose, ten drops, gradually increasing it to a tea-spoonful, twice a day; in palsy of the extremities.

PILLS OF TOXICODENDRON.

Pilulæ Toxicodendri. (Ferr.; Brera; Van Mons)

R. Chloruret of Barium, one part.
Extract of Toxicodendron, six parts.
Leaves of Toxicodendron, in powder, a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of four grains each.—Dose, three, twice or thrice a day, in tetters. (Van Mons)

R. Leaves of Toxicodendron, one grain.
Liquorice Powder, one scruple.
Rob of Elder, a sufficient quantity.

Make four pills, to be taken in the course of the day; in paralysis consecutive to apoplexy. (Ferr.; Brera)

TINCTURE OF TOXICODENDRON.

Tinctura Rhois radicantis. (Sax.; Hufeland)

R. Juice of Toxicodendron, recently expressed, } of each,
Concentrated Alcohol, } one part.

Infuse without heat for several days, and filter. (Sax.)

Hufeland prescribes two ounces of leaves and one pound of alcohol; to be infused for three days.

RIBES.

Three species of this genus are employed:

1. *Ribes Nigrum*, Linn.—Black Currant.

Synonimes: — Cassis, Groseillier noir, Fr.; Schwarze Johannisbeere, Gichtbeere, Germ.; Rybes neb wjno sjana cerne, Bohem.; Sællær, Dan.; Swarta winbær, Swed. Amst.; Batav.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Gall.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hass.; Lipp.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

A shrub of the northern parts of both continents. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Grossulariæ*, Cand.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 305)

The fruit is employed; it consists of globular black berries, disposed in bunches, and rather aromatic than acid.

CONSERVE OF BLACK CURRANT. (VAN MONS)

R. Leaves of Black Currant, beaten to a fine pulp, one part.
White Sugar, two parts.

Beat together, and apply the heat of a water-bath to the mass placed in a covered vessel till the sugar is dissolved.

JUICE OF BLACK CURRANTS.

Succus Ribesiorum nigrorum. (FULD.)

R. Ripe Black Currants, any quantity.

Bruise them in a stone mortar, and set aside the mass in a cellar for several days; then express strongly, strain the juice through flannel, and preserve it in long-necked bottles.

ROB OF BLACK CURRANTS.

Rob seu *Gelatina Ribesiorum nigrorum.* (AMST.; BATAV.; BELG.; LIPP.; ROSS.; SAX.; SWEDIAUR)

R. Ripe Black Currants, any quantity.

Boil with a little water in a covered tin vessel, constantly stirring, till the berries burst; strain the liquor through a sieve, and express the residue strongly: add half a pound of sugar to each pound of the juice, and evaporate to the proper consistence, removing the scum as it is formed. (AMST.)

BATAV.; and BELG. prescribe four parts of sugar, and ten of juice.—SAX.—one of sugar, and eight of juice.—ROSS.—one of sugar, and six of juice.—LIPP.; and SWEDIAUR—one of sugar, and four of juice.

It is extolled in sore throats.—It is added to gargles.

SYRUP OF BLACK CURRANTS.

Syrupus Ribis nigri seu *Ribesiæ nigræ.* (FENN.; SUEC.; COXE; VAN MONS)

R. Depurated Juice of Black Currants, one pound.
White Sugar, two pounds.

Make a syrup at a gentle heat. (FENN.; SUEC.)

COXE prescribes one pint of juice, and two pounds of sugar.

R. Residue of the expressed Juice of Black Currants, one part.
Boiling Water, one part and a half.

Digest for twenty-four hours, and add to the liquor,

White Sugar, an equal part.

Clarify, and boil to the consistence of a syrup. (VAN MONS)

SPIRIT OF BLACK CURRANTS. (VAN MONS)

R. Ripe Black Currants, two parts.

Bruise them after having infused them in warm water; leave the mass to ferment, and then distil with

Fresh Leaves of Black Currants, one fourth part.
Proof Spirit, one part and a half.
Water, twelve parts.

Distil three parts.

2. *Ribes rubrum,* LINN.—Red Currant.

SYNONIMES:—Groseillier rouge, FR.; Rothes Johannisbeere, GERM.; Rybes neb wjno, sjana cerwene, BOHEM.; Ræde ribs, DAN.; Agracejo encarnada, SPAN.; Rothe aalbezie, DUT.; Uva de'prati, ITAL.; Porzeczki, POL.; Smorodina krasnaja, PORT.; Ræda winbær, SWED.

AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; GALL.; HISP.; FERR.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

A shrub which grows in every part of Europe. (*Pentandria Monogynia,* LINN.; *Grossulariæ,* CAND.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. IV. 189)

The fruit (*Baccæ Ribesiorum* seu *Ribium rubrorum*) is employed; it consists of small, very juicy, globular berries, disposed in bunches, red or yellowish-white, inodorous, and of an acidulous and sweet taste.

JUICE OF RED CURRANTS.

Succus Ribium rubrorum. (GALL.; HISP.; FULD.; HASS.; SAX.; SARD.; PIDERIT; VAN MONS)

R. Red Currants, any quantity.

Bruise them with the fingers, and leave the mass in a cellar till there appears on the surface a clear liquor; then express the juice, set it aside in a cool place for several days, and preserve it, when strained, in long necked bottles under a stratum of oil. (GALL.; HISP.; FULD.; SARD.; SAX.)

R. Red Currants, any quantity.

Bruise them in a copper pan, and strain the juice through a sieve; having set it aside to depurate by repose, strain it through flannel: add one sixteenth of sugar to the liquor, and boil for an instant. Pour the juice into bottles, filling them only to the

shoulders, and cork them after having dipped a lighted match into the neck. (Van Mons)

Hass.; and Piderit add one fourth of sugar to the juice.

ROB OR JELLY OF RED CURRANTS.

Roob Ribium seu *Ribesiorum rubrum*, *Gelatina Ribium*. (Amst.; Ant.; Belg.; Batav.; Bruns.; Gall.; Fuld.; Hass.; Ross.; Sard.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Piderit; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Ripe Red Currants, any quantity.

Boil them with a little water in a tin vessel, constantly stirring, till they are burst; then strain through a sieve, and express strongly. Add four parts of sugar to ten of juice, and evaporate to the consistence of honey, constantly stirring. (Batav.; Belg.)

Amst. prescribes one part of sugar, and five parts of juice.—Ant.; Bruns.; Fuld.; Hass.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Piderit, and Swediaur—one of sugar, and four of juice.—Ross.—one of sugar, and six of juice.—Sax.—one of sugar, and sixteen of juice.

R. Recently expressed Juice of Red Currants, any quantity.

Strain, and boil it over a moderate fire to the consistence of honey. (Gall.; Sard.)

R. Ripe Red Currants, fifteen pounds.
White Sugar, twelve pounds.

Boil together over a slow fire, constantly stirring, till one fourth of the humidity is evaporated; strain while hot, and leave the mass to gelatinize in a cool place. (Wirtem.)

Van Mons directs two pounds of sugar to be added to each pound and a half of expressed juice, and the mixture evaporated to the consistence of jelly.

R. Syrup, boiled *à la grande plume*, two pounds.
Juice of Red Currants, } of each,
Water, } one pound.

Boil to the consistence of jelly, and strain. (Hisp.)

It is acidulous and refreshing, and is principally employed to render drinks grateful to patients.

SYRUP OF RED CURRANTS.

Syrupus Ribium seu *Ribesiorum* seu *Ribis rubri* seu *de Ribesiis*. (Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Coxe; Piderit; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Juice of Red Currants, depurated and filtered, two pounds.
White Sugar, three pounds and a half.

Dissolve at a moderate heat. (Gall.)

Bruns.; Dan.; Fuld.; Palat.; Wirtem.; and Herbip. prescribe ten ounces of juice, and sixteen of sugar.—Hann.; Olden.; Pol.; and Borus.—twenty ounces of juice, and three pounds of sugar.—Hass.; and Piderit—ten ounces of juice, and thirteen and a half of sugar.—Swediaur—sixteen ounces of juice, and twenty-eight of sugar.—Belg.—sixteen ounces of juice, and two pounds and a half of sugar.—Hisp.—two pounds two ounces of juice, and four pounds of sugar.—Bavar.—one part of juice, and two parts of sugar.—Van Mons—two parts of juice, and three and a half of sugar.—Lipp.—three of juice, and four of sugar.—Ferr.; and Coxe—an equal part of each.

R. Red Currants, one hundred pounds.

Bruise them, put them into a pan, and apply heat, constantly stirring, till the seeds burst; then put the mass upon a sieve, express, and add to the juice obtained

Juice of Sour Cherries, five pounds.

Leave the mixture in a cool cellar, and at the end of thirty-six hours, break down the coagulum with an osier broom; strain and dissolve twenty-eight ounces of sugar in each pound of the juice obtained.

ACIDULOUS POTION.

Potus acidus. (Augustin)

R. Syrup of Red Currants, } of each,
——— Raspberries, } one
——— Barberries, } ounce.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Mix.

3. *Ribes grossularia et Uva crispa*, Linn.—Gooseberry.

Synonimes:—Grosseillier à maquereau, Fr.; Stachelbeere, Germ.; Stikkelbær, Dan.; Grossellero, Span.; Kruisbezie, Dut.; Grispignolo, Ital.; Agrest, Pol.; Groselheira espin, Port.; Steckelbær, Swed.

Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt.

A shrub of the north of Europe. (*Fig.* Blackw. *Herb.* t. 277)

The fruit is employed; it consists of globular or ovoid berries, greenish or reddish, of the size of a filbert, of an acid and astringent taste before maturity, and vapid and saccharine after.

The same preparations of this fruit are required by the above pharmacopœias as of the preceding species.

RICINUS COMMUNIS, Linn.—RICINUS, PALMA CHRISTI.

Synonimes :—Ricin, Fr.; Wunderbaum, Germ.; Shocecwetssj, Bohem.; Purgeerkorn, Dan.; Ricino, Ital.; and Span.; Wonderboom, Dut.; Mamoma, Pol.; Erando, Sans.; Undertræd, Swed.; Vullak unnay, Tam.; Amidum, Tel.

Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Ainslie; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Paris; Spielmann; Zarda.

A plant of the south of Europe and of the north of Africa. (*Monœcia Monadelphia*, Linn.; *Euphorbeaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. VI. 298)

The seed (*Semen Ricini*) is employed. It is oval, prolonged, and flat on both sides. Under a thin, shining, brittle pellicle, veined with grey and white, the eye of which is yellowish and projecting, it contains a white and oleaginous kernel.

oil of ricinus; castor oil.

Oleum Ricini seu *Palmæ Christi.*

1. *That which is met with in commerce.* (Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Dan.; Hass.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Saunders)

2. *Prepared expressly.* (Lond.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Belg.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Lipp.; Lusit.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Swediaur; Van Mons)

Oleum Ricini. (Lond.)

R. Seeds of Ricinus, any quantity.

Bruise them after having freed them from the husks, and express the oil without heat.

R. Seeds of Ricinus freed from their envelope and of their embryo, any quantity.

Bruise them in a marble mortar with a wooden pestle; enclose the paste in a close cloth, and express slowly. Filter the oil by the heat of a warm-bath.

Figuier has recommended the seeds to be bruised with alcohol of commerce, the paste to be submitted to the press, and the oil which flows to be distilled, drawing off two thirds of the alcoholic vehicle; the residue to be then boiled till all the humidity is dissipated.

This process is bad.

Henri recommends the seeds to be torrified in an iron stove, to be bruised when cold, and the paste mixed with a certain quantity of water; the mixture to be then put over the fire, constantly stirring, till it boils: then the supernatant and swollen oily matter to be removed, heated apart that the water may be evaporated, and when the oil is isolated, to be strained through a close flannel, and finally set aside and decanted.

Castor oil is frequently acrid. This acridity is by some attributed to the pellicle and by others to the embryo of the seeds.—Lecanu and Bussy have ascertained that when subjected to distillation, the oil yields two acids, the *Ricinic* and the *Oleo-Ricinic*, which are formed, as well as a third, *Stearo-ricinic*, by the re-action of alkalis; that the two first are present in old oil, and it is these which render it acrid.

When new, castor oil is a mild purgative and is frequently prescribed as anthelmintic. —Dose, from two drams to three ounces. in broth; or a spoonful every hour till it produces the desired effect.

purgative emulsion. (Gall.; Augustin; Brera; Cadet de Gassicourt; Ellis; Pierquin; Sainte-Marie; Van Mons)

R. Castor Oil, one ounce.

Triturate it with yolk of egg and one bitter almond, and dissolve it in

Broth, three ounces.

To be taken immediately. (Brera)

R. Castor Oil,
Emulsion of Bitter Almonds,
Broth, } of each, two ounces.

Mix.—To be taken by spoonfuls.

R. Castor Oil, two ounces.
Oil of Almonds, one ounce and a half.
Emulsion of Gum Arabic, four ounces.

Mix.—To be taken gradually. (Brera)

R. Castor Oil, three ounces.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, two drams.
Mint Water, eight ounces.

Mix.—Dose, two spoonfuls every half hour. (Augustin)

R. Castor Oil, one ounce.
Gum Arabic, one dram.
Syrup of Marshmallows, half an ounce.
Elder-flower Water, one ounce and a half.
Nitric Æther, one dram.
Sydenham's Laudanum, one scruple.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful every hour. (Augustin)

R. Castor Oil, one ounce and a half.
Gum Arabic, two drams.
White Sugar, one dram.
Mint Water, four ounces.
Tincture of Opium, forty or fifty drops.

Mix. — Dose, a spoonful every hour. (Ellis)

R. Castor Oil, three ounces.
Yolk of Egg. one.
Syrup of Marshmallows, two ounces.
Water, ten ounces.

Mix. — Dose, two spoonfuls every half hour. (Augustin)

R. Castor Oil, three ounces.
White Sugar, half an ounce.
Yolk of Egg, one.
Rose Water, ten ounces.

Mix. — Dose, two spoonfuls every half hour. (Augustin)

R. Castor Oil, two ounces.
Yolk of Egg, one.
Syrup of Marshmallows, one ounce.

Triturate together, adding gradually

Pure Water, eight ounces.
Hordeated Cinnamon Water, two drams.

Mix. (Sainte-Marie)

Gall. prescribes one ounce of oil, one half of a yolk of egg, two ounces of water, and half an ounce each, of orange-flower water and of simple syrup.—Cadet de Gassicourt—one ounce of oil, two ounces of water, a sufficient quantity of yolk of egg, and half an ounce each, of compound syrup of cichory and of orange-flower water.—Van Mons—two parts of oil, one part of yolk of egg, one of syrup, one of orange-flower water, and four of pure water.

R. Castor Oil, one ounce.
Yolk of Egg, one.
Hyssop Water, eight ounces.
Subcarbonate of Magnesia, Manna, } of each, two drams.

Mix.

PURGATIVE POTION.

Haustus catharticus oleosus. (Augustin; Brera; Bories; Disp. Cha. Paris; Ratier; Swediaur)

R. Castor Oil, two ounces.
Syrup of Lemon, one ounce.

Mix. (Ratier)

Ratier also prescribes an equal part each, of the oil and of compound syrup of cichory.—Bories.—an equal part each, of the oil and of syrup of peach flowers.

R. Castor Oil, one or two ounces.
Simple Syrup, one ounce.
Gum Arabic, two drams.
Water, four ounces.

Mix. (Ratier)

R. Castor Oil, one or two ounces.
Tartaric Syrup, one ounce.
Water of Cichory, two ounces.

Mix. (Ratier)

Ratier also prescribes two ounces of oil, two of syrup of buckthorn, and one ounce of mint water; or, two ounces of oil, two of compound syrup of cichory, and two drams of mint water; or, six drams of oil, half an ounce of oxymel of squill, and one ounce of syrup of buckthorn.

R. Castor Oil, one ounce.
Proof Spirit, Sugar, } of each, half an ounce.

Mix. (Swediaur)

R. Castor Oil, two ounces.
Broth, three ounces.

Mix.—For one dose. (Brera)

R. Castor Oil, one ounce.
Decoction of Herbs, four ounces.

Mix. (Spielmann)

R. Castor Oil, three ounces.
Soap, half an ounce.
Syrup of Orange Peel, three ounces.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful every half hour. (Augustin)

R. Castor Oil, three ounces.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one dram.
Honey, one ounce.
Lime-flower Water, ten ounces.

Mix. — Dose, two spoonfuls every two hours. (Augustin)

ANTHELMINTIC POTION.

Potio anthelmintica oleoso-aromatica. (Brera)

R. Castor Oil, Peppermint Water, } of each, two ounces.

Mix.—To be taken at one dose.

VERMIFUGE LAVEMENT.

Clysma emolliens anthelminticum. (Brera)

R. Castor Oil, three ounces.
Decoction of Linseed, four ounces.

Mix.

ROBINIA PSEUDO-ACACIA, Linn.—FALSE ACACIA.

Synonimes:—Robinier, Faux Acacia, Fr.; Unæchte Acacienbaum, Germ.

Gall.

An original tree of America, but naturalized in Europe. (*Diadelphi Decandria*, Linn.; *Leguminosæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Nouv. Duh. II. t. 16)

Its bark is purgative and emetic.

ROCELLA, ORCELLA, ORCHILLA.—LITMUS.

Synonimes: — Argol, Archil. — Orseille, Orchel, Fr.

Dubl.; Bavar.; Gall.; Bergius; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray.

This is a solid colouring paste, of a very deep violet-red colour, and of a strong and disagreeble smell.

It is prepared from the *Roccella tinctoria*, Cand., a cryptogamous plant which grows on the rocks of the Canaries, of Cape Verd, and of the Archipelago. (*Fig.* Pluk. *Alm.* t. 255, f. 6)—The *Variolaria orcina*, Ach. also yields it, but this is of an inferior quality.

ROSA.—ROSE.

Five species of this genus of plants are mentioned in pharmacopœias:

1. *Rosa centifolia*, Linn.—Hundred-leaved Rose, Damask Rose.

Synonimes:—Rosier à cent feuilles, Fr.; Centifolienrose, Germ.; Ruze cerwena, Bohem.; Fyld rose, Ræd rose, Dan.; Rosa de Alexandria, Span.; Damask rosen, Dut.; Roze centyfoliie, Pol.; Rosa, Russ.; Roser, Swed.

Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

A shrub cultivated in every garden of Europe. (*Icosandria Polygynia*, Linn., *Rosaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 600)

The flowers (*Flores Rosarum incarnatarum* seu *pallidarum*) are employed. They consist of oval, entire petals, of a pale reddish colour. Their odour is very agreeable, but is almost entirely removed by desiccation; their taste is bitterish, acrid, and styptic.

2. *Rosa moschata*, Ait.—Musk Rose.

Gall.

An original shrub of the north of Africa.

The flowers, according to Willdenow, are used in preparing the otto of roses.

3. *Rosa alba*, Linn.—White Rose.

Bruns.; Gall.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann; Zarda.

A shrub generally spread over Europe. (*Fig.* Œd. *Fl. Dan.* t. 1215)

Its flowers (*Flores Rosæ albæ*) have an agreeable odour, and a bitterish and styptic taste.

4. *Rosa Gallica.*—Red Rose, Provence Rose.

Synonimes:—Rose rouge, Rose de Provence, Fr.; Essigrose, Germ.; Edike rose, Dan.; Rosa rubra, Rosa Castellana, Span.; Fransche rosen, Dut.; Roza Damascenskie, Pol.; Rosa vermalha, Port.; Rættikeroser, Swed.

Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Wurceb.; Bergius;

Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A shrub of the south of Europe. (*Fig.* Blackw. *Herb.* t. 82)

The flowers (*Flores Rosæ rubræ*) are employed. They are used before the petals are expanded, and the claws should be cut off.

5. *Rosa canina*, Linn.—Dog Rose.

Synonimes:—Rosier sauvage, Eglantier, Fr.; Hundsrose, Hahnbuttenstrauch, Hagebutten, Germ.; Ssypec, Plana ruze, Bohem.; Hybentorn, Dan.; Rosa silvestre, Span.; Hondsroos, Dut.; Rosa selvatica, Ital.; Roza pulna, Pol.; Rosa brava, Port.; Neupon, Swed.

Lond.; Edinb.; Amst.; Ant.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

A shrub which grows in every part of Europe. (*Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 529)

The flowers, fruit, and seeds are employed.

The flowers (*Flores Rosæ sylvestris* seu *rubræ vulgaris*) consist of reddish or nearly white petals, of a sweet and agreeable odour. They are slightly laxative.

The fruit, called *Hips* (*Fructus Cynosbati, Cynorrhodon*), consists of oval, smooth, scarlet berries; they are dried after the seeds and the hairs which adhere to them are removed. Its taste is rather styptic.

It is reputed diuretic and anti-spasmodic; but it is more certainly a powerful astringent and irritant, the abuse of which occasions cough, vomiting, and tenesmus.

The seeds (*Semina Cynosbati*) are long, angular, hard, and hairy. They are now no longer used.

All these plants are more or less astringent and tonic.

JUICE OF PALE ROSES.

Succus Rosarum pallidarum. (Hisp.; Gall.; Sard.)

R. Petals of Pale Roses, any quantity.

Bruise them in a marble or wooden mortar, and strain with strong expression. Filter the juice, and preserve it in bottles under a stratum of oil. (Hisp.; Gall.)

Sard. recommends the flowers to be put into a bag, plunged into boiling water, and hung up; first a greenish liquor drops from it, and afterwards a reddish, when it should be expressed.

CONSERVE OF RED ROSES.

Conserva seu *Confectio Rosæ* seu *Rosarum* (Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sard.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Cadet de Gassicourt; Coxe; Piderit; Swediaur; Van Mons)

Confectio Rosæ Gallicæ. (Lond.; Edinb.)

R. Petals of the Red Rose, one pound.
Refined Sugar, three pounds.

Beat the petals in a stone mortar; then add the sugar, and continue to beat till they are incorporated.

Conserva Rosæ. (Dubl.)

R. Petals of the Red Rose, one part.
Refined Sugar, three parts.

Beat together till incorporated.

Amer.; Amst.; Lipp.; and Coxe give the same formula.—Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Fuld.; Hann.; Hass.; Olden.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Van Mons; and Swediaur prescribe one part of petals and two parts of sugar.—Form. Hôp. Fr.; and Suec.—an equal part of each.

R. Fresh Petals of Roses, fifteen parts.
Sugar, thirty parts.

Triturate together, strain the pulp through a hair sieve, and add

Simple Syrup, boiled to the consistence of an electuary, one hundred and twenty parts.

Mix. (Gall.)

R. Fresh Petals of Roses, one pound.

Bruise in a glass mortar, adding gradually

Thick Simple Syrup, two pounds.

Evaporate slowly to the proper consistence. (Hisp.)

R. Red Roses, one pound.

Put them into a bag, and keep it for some time in boiling water; then hang up the bag till a red liquid begins to drip from it, then express strongly, pound the residue in a mortar, and boil it with

Thick Simple Syrup, three pounds,

gradually adding the expressed juice, till it acquires the consistence of a conserve. (Sard.)

℞ Dried Petals of Red Roses, ninety parts.
Rose Water, a sufficient quantity

to form a pulp. Having let it macerate for six hours, add

Sugar, one thousand parts,

dissolved in rose water, and boiled to the consistence which would be necessary for forming it into trochiscs, and mix intimately in a marble mortar, with a wooden pestle. (Gall.)

Form. Hôp. Fr. prescribes pure water, six hours' digestion at a moderate heat, and the mixture of the pulp with an equal quantity of sugar.—Lusit.—three ounces of powdered roses, eight ounces of rose water, six hours' infusion, and one pound and a half of sugar.—Cadet de Gassicourt—six ounces of powder, a sufficient quantity of rose water, and half a pound of sugar.—Ferr.—three ounces of powder, eight ounces of rose water, and two pounds of sugar.

℞ Powdered Rose Petals, three ounces.
Rose Water, eight ounces.

Macerate for several hours, and add

White Sugar, one pound and a half,

previously formed into syrup with a sufficient quantity of water, and mix. (Genev.)

Dose, from half a dram to one dram.

VITRIOLATED CONSERVE OF ROSES.

Conserva Rosarum vitriolata. (Bruns.; Sard.; Wirtem.)

℞ Conserve of Roses, one pound.
Sulphuric Acid, one dram.

Mix well. (Bruns.; Sard.)

Wirtem. prescribes two drams of acid.

DRY CONSERVE OF ROSES.

Tabellæ rosatæ seu *Manus Christi*, *Conserva Rosarum sicca*, *Saccharum rosatum*. (Bruns.; Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Spielmann)

℞ Dried Petals of Red Roses, one ounce.
Simple Syrup, boiled to the proper consistence, sixteen ounces.

Mix, and make trochiscs. (Wirtem.; Spielmann)

Bruns. directs the powdered petals to be first sprinkled with twelve drops of sulphuric acid.—Palat. prescribes six drams of petals, and four ounces of sugar boiled.

℞ Red Roses, one ounce.
Simple Syrup, boiled to the proper consistence, one pound and a half.
Lemon Juice, two drams.

Pulverize the roses, sprinkle them with the juice, mix in the boiling syrup, and form trochiscs. (Sard.)

℞ White Sugar, one pound.
Rose Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil to the proper consistence, and form trochiscs. (Palat.)

By adding towards the end, half an ounce of prepared pearls, the preparation formerly called *Saccharum perlatum* is obtained.

DIARRHODON TROCHISCS.

Tabellæ diarrhodon. (Sard.)

℞ Diarrhodon Powder, one ounce and a half.
White Sugar, one pound.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.

Make trochiscs.

PULP OF HIPS.

Pulpa Cynorrhodontos. (Gall.)

℞ Hips, red but not perfectly ripe, sixteen parts.

Cut off the crowns and pedicles, remove the seeds, and macerate the rest for three or four days, in

White Wine, two parts,

till the fruit becomes perfectly soft; then bruise it in a marble mortar with a wooden pestle, and pass the pulp through a close silk-sieve.

CONSERVE OF HIPS.

Conserva seu *Confectio* seu *Rob Cynosbatos* seu *Fructus Rosæ Caninæ*. (Lond.; Edinb.; Gall.; Fuld.; Genev.; Lusit.; Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Niemann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

Confectio Rosæ Caninæ.

℞ Pulp of Hips, one pound.
Refined Sugar, in powder, twenty ounces.

Beat together till well incorporated. (Lond.)

℞ Fresh Hips, freed from seeds and hairs, one part.
Refined Sugar, three parts.

Reduce the fruit to a pulp, then add the sugar, and beat till thoroughly incorporated. (Edinb.)

R. Pulp of Hips, } of each,
White Sugar, } three pounds.

Evaporate slowly to the proper consistence. (Genev.; Swediaur)

Fuld.; and Palat. prescribe two pounds of pulp and one pound of sugar.—Wirtem.—three of pulp and two of sugar.—Lusit.; and Van Mons—one of pulp and two of sugar.—Niemann; and Sard.—one of pulp and three of sugar.—Gall.—one of pulp and one and a half of syrup boiled to the consistence of an electuary.

It is slightly astringent, diuretic, antispasmodic, and stomachic.—Dose, from four to twelve drams.

ASTRINGENT ELECTUARY.

Electuarium adstringens Fulleri, Conserva Rosarum rubrarum adstringens. (Hisp.; Bories; Brera; Pierquin; Sainte-Marie)

R. Conserve of Red Roses, two ounces.
Diascordium, half an ounce.
Armenian Bole, two drams.
Dragon's Blood, one dram and a half.
Pomegranate Flowers, half a dram.
Oil of Nutmeg, } of each,
—— Cinnamon, } two drops.
Syrup of Red Roses, one ounce.

Mix. (Hisp.)

R. Conserve of Red Roses, four ounces.
Nitrate of Potass, one dram.
Syrup of Poppy, one ounce.
Orange-flower Water, two drams.

Mix. (Bories; Pierquin; Sainte-Marie)

R. Conserve of Red Roses, four ounces.
Syrup of Tolu, one ounce.

Mix. (Brera)

R. Conserve of Hips, four ounces.
Syrup of Pomegranate, two drams.
—— Poppy, one ounce.
Nitrate of Potass, two scruples.

Mix. (Sainte-Marie)

It is prescribed in spitting of blood.—Dose, a tea spoonful every two or three hours.

TRAUMATIC ELECTUARY.

R. Conserve of Red Roses, two ounces.
Locatelli's Balsam, one ounce.
Syrup of Tolu, half an ounce.

Mix.

ASTRINGENT MIXTURE.

Linctus communis. (Saunders; Sainte-Marie)

R. Olive Oil, two ounces and a half.
Conserve of Hips, half an ounce.
Syrup of Poppy, one ounce.

Mix. (Saunders)

R. Conserve of Red Roses, two ounces.
—— Rosemary, } of each,
—— Elecampane, } one ounce.
Syrup of Amber,

Mix intimately. (Sainte-Marie)

Dose, a tea spoonful, thrice a day.—It is prescribed in inveterate leucorrhœa.

ASTRINGENT POTION. (Bories; Pierquin; Sainte-Marie)

R. Flowers of Lesser Mullein, one handful.
Water, one pound and a half.

Boil down to one half, and add to the strained liquor

Conserve of Red Roses, one ounce.

Mix.—It is recommended by Fouquet, in dysentery.

INFUSION OF ROSES.

Infusum seu *Mucharum* seu *Brodium Rosarum.* (Hisp.; Ferr.; Hass.; Lipp.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Piderit)

R. Fresh Petals of Roses, two pounds.
Boiling Water, eight pounds.

Digest for eight hours, express, and pour the strained liquor upon a similar quantity of fresh petals; having repeated this operation a third time, preserve the liquor in a long-necked bottle, under a stratum of oil. (Sard.)

R. Fresh Petals of Roses, } of each,
Boiling Water, } eighteen pounds.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, and strain; preserve the liquor in a bottle under a stratum of olive oil. (Wirtem.)

Hisp. prescribes one pound of roses and two pounds of water; to be infused for eight hours.—Hass.; and Piderit—one pound of red roses and one pound and a half of water; to be infused for several days.—Lipp.—an equal part of each; to be digested for three days.—Ferr.—an equal part of each; to be digested for twelve hours.

This infusion is principally used in the preparation of the syrup and honey of roses.

ACIDULOUS INFUSION OF ROSES.

Infusum Rosæ acidulum seu *compositum.* (Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Amer.; Hisp.; Genev.; Suec.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Niemann; Ratier)

Infusum Rosæ compositum.

R. Dried Petals of Red Roses, half an ounce.

Boiling Water,
two pints and a half.
Dilute Sulphuric Acid,
three fluid drams.
Refined Sugar,
one ounce and a half.

Pour the water upon the petals in a covered glass vessel; then instil the acid, and macerate for half an hour; finally strain the liquor, and add the sugar to it. (Lond.)

Dubl. prescribes half an ounce of petals, three pints of water, three drams, by weight, of acid, and one ounce and a half of sugar.

Infusum Rosæ Gallicæ. (Edinb.)

R. Dried Petals of Red Roses,
one ounce.
Boiling Water,
two pounds and a half.
Dilute Sulphuric Acid,
half an ounce.
Refined Sugar, one ounce.

Macerate the petals in an earthen vessel, which has not been glazed with lead, for four hours; then instil the acid, strain, and finally add the sugar.

Amer.; Suec.; Coxe; and Niemann give the same formula as Lond.—Brugnatelli—one ounce of roses, five pounds of water, one dram of sulphuric acid, twenty-four hours' infusion, and two ounces of sugar.—Hisp.—half an ounce of roses, three pounds of water, a quarter of an hour's infusion, one scruple of acid, and two sugar.—Ratier—half an ounce of roses, one pound of water, one ounce and a half of sugar, and half a dram of acid.—Genev.—half an ounce of roses, two pounds and a half of water, one scruple of acid, and one ounce and a half of sugar.

It is slightly astringent, but is rarely prescribed alone. It is principally employed as a vehicle for various medicaments, and as gargles. It is sometimes given in passive hæmorrhages.

HÆMASTATIC TEA. (Pierquin)

Dried Petals of Roses, half an ounce.
Vinegar, three spoonfuls.
Sugar, one ounce.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Infuse for two hours, and strain.—To be taken by glassfuls in the course of the day. It is recommended in diarrhœa and hæmorrhages.

ASTRINGENT INFUSION. (Bories)

R. Red Roses,
The Five Myrobalani, bruised, } of each, half an ounce.
Water, one pound.

Digest in warm ashes. Add to the strained liquor

Syrup of Pomegranate, half an ounce.

Mix.—It is astringent, and is recommended in diarrhœa and hæmorrhages.—To be taken at three or four doses, in the course of the day.

SYRUP OF RED ROSES.

Syrupus Rosarum rubrarum seu *Rosæ Gallicæ* seu *e Rosis siccis, Rhodosaccharum.* (Edinb.; Amst.; Ant.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Genev.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Coxe; Van Mons)

Syrupus Rosæ Gallicæ. (Edinb.; Coxe)

R. Dried Petals of Red Roses,
one part.
Boiling Water, nine parts.
Refined Sugar, ten parts.

Macerate the petals in the water for twelve hours; then boil a little, and strain. Add the sugar to the liquor, and boil to a syrup.

R. Dried Petals of Red Roses,
eight ounces.
Boiling Water, five pounds and a half.

Digest for twelve hours; then boil down to one half, and express: set the liquor apart to depurate by repose, and evaporate, so that on the addition of

Sugar, sixteen ounces,

a syrup may be formed without ebullition. (Amst.)

R. Depurated Juice of Red Roses,
two pounds.
White Sugar, four pounds.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil to the consistence of syrup. (Hisp.)

R. Fresh Petals of Red Roses,
four pounds.
Boiling Water, eight pounds.

Infuse for twelve hours in a covered vessel; express slightly, set aside the juice for several hours, decant, and add to it

White Sugar, twice the quantity.

Make a syrup in a water-bath. (Gall.)

Wirtem. prescribes half a pound of dried roses, one pound and a half of boiling

water, twenty-four hours' maceration, and sixteen ounces of sugar to every nine ounces of the strained liquor.—(Ant.; and Belg.—one pound of petals, three pounds of water, twelve hours' digestion, and four pounds of sugar.

R. Fresh Petals of Red Roses, one part.
Cold Water, three parts.
Boiling Water, seven parts.

Infuse for six hours, strain through a sieve with slight expression, and add

White Sugar, four parts.

Clarify, and make a syrup. (Van Mons)

SYRUP OF PALE ROSES.

Syrupus Rosæ seu *de Rosis pallidis* seu *Rosarum pallidarum* seu *rosatus simplex* seu *Rosarum solutivarum* seu *rosatus solutivus.*—(Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Amst.; Ant.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Genev.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Coxe; Van Mons)

Syrupus Rosæ. (Lond.; Dubl.)

R. Dried Petals of the hundred-leaved Rose, seven ounces.
Refined Sugar, six pounds.
Boiling Water, four pints.

Macerate the petals in the water for twelve hours, and strain; then evaporate the liquor in a water-bath till reduced to two pints and a half, add the sugar, and form a syrup.

Syrupus Rosæ centifoliæ. (Edinb.)

R. Fresh Petals of the hundred-leaved Rose, one part.
Boiling Water, four parts.
Refined Sugar, three parts.

Macerate the petals in the water for twelve hours; then add the sugar to the strained infusion, and boil to a syrup.

Hisp. prescribes three parts of petals, six of boiling water, twelve hours' infusion, and two parts of sugar.—Ferr.—one of petals, eight of boiling water, twenty-four hours' infusion, and six parts of sugar.

R. Expressed Juice of Pale Roses, } of each,
White Sugar, } an equal part.

Boil slowly to the consistence of syrup. (Gall.)

Sard. prescribes simple syrup instead of sugar.

R. Fresh Petals of Red Roses, one part.
Hot Water, two parts and a half.

Having reduced the petals to a pulp, macerate them in the water for twelve hours; then strain with slight expression, and add to the liquor

White Sugar, an equal weight.

Clarify, and evaporate to a syrup. (Van Mons)

R. Fresh Petals of Pale Roses, twelve pounds.

Bruise them in a marble mortar; then infuse for twelve hours, in

Water, four pounds.

Add to the expressed liquor

White Sugar, four pounds.

Clarify, and boil slowly to a syrup. To each pound of this, add another cold syrup, prepared with

Water of Pale Roses, ten drams.
White Sugar, two ounces.

Mix. (Ant.)

R. Sugar, two pounds.
Spring Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil to the consistence of syrup; pour this, while boiling, upon

Fresh Petals of Pale Roses, two pounds.

Macerate for three days; then boil a little, and express strongly. (Genev.)

R. Fresh Petals of Pale Roses, one pound.
Boiling Water, four pounds.

Macerate for twelve hours; then evaporate in a water-bath, constantly stirring, till the liquor is reduced to one half. Add to the expressed liquor, depurated by repose,

White Sugar, two pounds.

Boil to the required consistence. (Amst.)

R. Petals of Pale Roses, four pounds.
Boiling Water, eight pounds.

Infuse for twenty-four hours, and express strongly. Digest in the liquor a fresh quantity of roses. Repeat this operation a third time, and finally add to every nine ounces of the infusion,

White Sugar, sixteen ounces,

and boil to a syrup. (Bruns.; Palat.; Wirtem.)

This syrup is called *Solutive Syrup of Roses*, to distinguish it from the *Simple Syrup of Roses*, prepared with the same triple infusion, but with only thirty-two ounces of sugar to one pound and a half of liquid.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF ROSES.

Syrupus Rosarum solutivus cum Senna seu *de Senna rosaceus.* (Amst.; Bavar.; Herbip.)

R. Fresh Petals of Pale Roses, one pound.
Boiling Water, six pounds.

Macerate for twelve hours; then boil down to four pounds, and express: macerate in the liquid for two hours

Senna, eight ounces.

Express. To the liquor, depurated by repose, add

White Sugar, two pounds.

Boil to the consistence of syrup, and add to it when cold,

Oil of Anise, } of each, five drops.
—— Fennel, }

Mix.

Herbip. directs two pounds of infusion of pale roses to be poured upon one ounce of senna, and, after several hours' digestion, twice the quantity of sugar to be added to the strained liquor, and boiled to a syrup.—Bavar.—one part of petals and two parts of senna to be infused for half an hour in eighty-eight of hot water, and two parts of sugar to be added to one part of the strained infusion.

HONEY OF ROSES.

Mel rosatum seu *rosaceum* seu *de Rosis* seu *Rosæ Gallicæ, Rhodomel.* (Lond.; Dubl.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sard.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Piderit; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

Mel Rosæ. (Lond.; Dubl.)

R. Dried Petals of Red Roses, four ounces.
Boiling Water, three pints.
Despumated Honey, five pounds.

Macerate the petals in the water for six hours; then mix the honey with the strained liquor, and boil to the consistence of syrup, removing the scum.

R. Dried Petals of Red Roses, ten ounces.
Boiling Water, six pounds.

Macerate for twelve hours; then boil over a slow fire, and express: add to the decanted liquor

Despumated Honey, four pounds.

Evaporate slowly to the consistence of syrup. (Batav.)

Ant.; and Form. Hôp. Fr. prescribe one part of dried petals, four parts of water, twelve hours' digestion, and six parts of honey.—Bruns.; and Wirtem.—six of fresh petals, six of water, twenty hours' digestion, and six parts of honey.—Palat.—nine of fresh petals, twelve of water boiled till reduced to five, and four of honey.—Hann.; Olden.; Pol.; and Swediaur—eight of dried petals, four of water, twelve hours' digestion, and eight parts of honey.—Fenn.; Lusit.; and Suec.—one half part of dried petals, three parts of water, twelve hours' digestion, and six parts of honey.—Borus.—four of dried petals, eight of water, twelve hours' digestion, and eight of honey.—Bavar.—one of dried petals, eight of water, three hours' digestion, and twice the weight of honey.—Austr.; and Ross.—three parts of dried petals, twelve of water, three hours' digestion, and twenty-four parts of honey.—Brugnatelli—one of dried petals, four of water, six hours' digestion, and five parts of honey.—Spielmann—six of petals, six of water, twenty-four hours' digestion, and eight parts of honey.—Sax.—one of dried petals, six of water, twelve hours' digestion, and twice the weight of honey.—Coxe—four ounces of roses, three pounds of water, six hours' digestion, and five pounds of honey.—Genev.—three ounces of petals, two pounds of water, several hours' digestion, and two pounds and a half of honey.—Amst.—eight ounces of dried petals, six pounds of water, twelve hours' maceration, and two pounds of despumated honey.

R. Petals of Red Roses, one part.
Water, eight parts.

Infuse at twice, straining each time without expression; shake the white of one or two eggs with the liquor, boil for an instant, strain through flannel, and add

White Sugar, one part.
Honey, five parts.

Evaporate to the consistence of syrup. (Van Mons)

R. Dried Petals of Red Roses, one part.
Decoction of the Calices of Red Roses, four parts.

Infuse for two hours. Add to the strained liquor

Honey, six parts.

Clarify with white of egg, and evaporate to the proper consistence. (Gall.)

Form. Hôp. Fr. gives the same process, but substitutes water for the decoction of the calices, which introduces into the compound a great proportion of tannin and of gallic acid. Henri also observes that the albumen of the white of egg ordered for the clarification, combines with much tannin, and thus destroys a part of the active principle of this syrup.

R. Depurated Juice, or Saturated Infusion of Red Roses, one half part.
Honey, one part.

Mix well. (Hass.)

Piderit directs nine ounces of saturated infusion of roses and one pound of despumated honey to be boiled to the consistence of syrup.—Hisp.—an equal part each, of depurated juice of roses and of honey.—Sard.—one of depurated juice, and two of despumated honey.—Lipp.—one of infusion, and four of honey.—Herbip.—one of infusion, and four of honey.—Ferr.—an equal part each, of infusion and of honey.

R. Rose Water, one ounce.
Despumated Honey, four ounces.
Mix. (Dan.; Ferr.; Fuld.)

The great differences which result from the infinite diversity of these processes are of but little importance, as the syrup is scarcely ever employed except externally. It is used as an astringent in gargles and injections.

SOLUTIVE HONEY OF ROSES.

Mel rosatum solutivum. (Sard.; Wirtem.)

R. Honey, two pounds.
Juice of Pale Roses, three pounds.

Boil together, skim, and evaporate slowly to the required consistence. (Wirtem.)

Sard. prescribes an equal part of each.

It is rarely administered internally, but sometimes enters into the composition of lavements.—Dose, from one ounce and a half to two ounces.

DETERGENT GARGLE.

Gargarisma commune. (Form. Hôp. Fr.; Genev.; Ratier; Sainte-Marie; Spielmann)

R. Acidulous Infusion of Roses, half a pound.
Honey of Roses, one ounce.
Mix. (Genev.)

R. Honey of Roses, fifteen parts.
Decoction of Barley, one hundred parts.
Mix. (Form. Hôp. Fr.)

Ratier prescribes one ounce of honey of roses, and one pound of decoction of barley.

R. Leaves of Agrimony, one handful.
——— Sage, one pinch.
Water, one pound and a half.

Boil for a quarter of an hour; then strain and add

Honey of Roses, two ounces.
Mix. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Barley, one ounce.
Water, thirty-two ounces.

Boil down to one half, and add

Leaves of Agrimony, } of each,
——— Bramble, } two pinches.

Strain, and dissolve in the liquor,

Nitre, one dram.
Honey of Roses, one ounce.
Mix. (Spielmann)

DETERGENT GARGLE.

Collutorium detergens seu *adstringens.* (Brera)

R. Honey of Roses, one ounce.
Decoction of Barley, one pound.
Tincture of Lac, twenty drops.
Mix.

R. Honey of Roses, one ounce.
Spirit of Scurvy-grass, } of each,
Hoffmann's Liquor, } thirty drops.
Decoction of Barley, two pounds.
Mix.

R. Honey of Roses, one ounce
Decoction of Barley, one pound.
Hoffmann's Liquor, thirty drops.
Mix.

TINCTURE OF ROSES. (Van Mons)

R. Fresh Petals of Red Roses, one part.
Proof Spirit, four parts.

Macerate without heat for two days; then express and filter.

VINEGAR OF ROSES.

Acetum Rosæ seu *Rosarum.* (Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Ferr.; Hann.; Olden.; Lusit.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Sard.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Van Mons)

R. Petals of Red Roses, one part.
Vinegar, sixteen parts.

Macerate for fifteen days in a covered vessel, occasionally shaking; then strain and filter.

Sard. prescribes one part of roses, four parts of vinegar, six days' maceration, and a repetition of the infusion once or twice with fresh flowers.—Dan.; Ferr.; Hann.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; and Van Mons prescribe one part of roses, eight parts of vinegar, and ten days' maceration without heat.—Herbip.—one of roses, nine of vinegar, and three weeks' maceration in the sun.—Suec.—one of roses, twelve of vinegar, and four days' maceration.—Bruns.; Palat.; and Wirtem.—one of roses, and six of vinegar.

R. Dried Petals of Red Roses, one pound.
Vinegar, eight pounds.

Macerate in the sun for several days, or in a water-bath for several hours; then express, and add.

Proof Spirit, two ounces.
Mix. (Hisp.)

Lusit. directs one pound of roses to be

infused in six pounds of vinegar, then to be boiled a little, and half a pound of alcohol added.

COMPOUND VINEGAR OF ROSES.

Acetum Rosarum compositum. (VAN MONS)

R. Dried Flowers of Red Roses, one part and a half.
Sumach, one part.
Quince Wine, four parts.
Vinegar, ten parts.

Macerate without heat for ten days; then express lightly and filter.

VAN MONS also prescribes one part of roses, one of sumach, and twelve of vinegar; to be infused in a moderate heat.

It is astringent and antiseptic, and is recommended externally in hæmorrhages and ecchymoses.

ROSE OIL.

Oleum Rosarum seu *rosatum.* (BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; SARD.; WIRTEM.)

R. Fresh Roses, one part.
Olive Oil, two parts.

Digest for two days in a water-bath, and express when cold. Repeat the operation a second time. (SARD.)

R. Roses, pounded, four parts.
Olive Oil, five parts.

Expose the mixture to the sun for eight days, then boil to the consumption of the humidity, and express. (BRUNS.; HISP.; WIRTEM.)

R. Roses, pounded, one part.
Olive Oil, four parts.

Expose to the sun for three days, and express. Repeat the operation twice again, prolonging the last digestion for three months.

It is extolled against chilblains.

OIL OF ROSES.

Oleum Rosarum æthereum, Ætheroleum Rosarum. (GALL.; SARD.)

R. Fresh Petals of Roses, five parts.
Water, seven parts.

Distil. (GALL.)

SARD. prescribes twenty-five parts of roses, seventy-five of water, and three of muriate of soda.

ROSE WATER.

Aqua Rosæ seu *Rosarum.* (LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; DAN.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; POL.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; PIDERIT; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Aqua Rosæ. (LOND.; DUBL.)

R. Petals of the hundred-leaved Rose, freed from their claws, eight pounds.
Water, a sufficient quantity,

to prevent empyreuma. Distil a gallon.

Aqua Rosæ Centifoliæ. (EDINB.)

R. Fresh Petals of the hundred-leaved Rose, six pounds.
Water, a sufficient quantity,

to prevent empyreuma. Distil ten pounds.

R. Fresh Rose Petals, three parts.
Water, a sufficient quantity,

to prevent empyreuma. Distil eight parts. (FERR.; HASS.; PIDERIT)

LUSIT. prescribes six parts of petals and a sufficient quantity of water; eight parts to be distilled.—FENN.; and SUEC.—three of petals and a sufficient quantity of water; six to be distilled—GENEV.—four of petals and a sufficient quantity of water; six to be distilled.—AMST.; BATAV.; and BELG.—one of petals and a sufficient quantity of water; ten to be distilled.—HANN.; OLDEN.; and POL.—one of flowers and a sufficient quantity of water; five to be distilled.—AMER.—eight of petals and a sufficient quantity of water; eight to be distilled.—ANT.—one of petals and five of water; four to be distilled.—BRUGNATELLI—three of flowers and fifteen of water, eight to be distilled.—SARD.; and HERBIP.—one of petals and four of water; two to be distilled.—GALL.—one of petals and four of water; one to be distilled.—ROSS.—ten of petals and forty of water; fifteen to be distilled.—BAVAR.—one of petals and nine of water; three to be distilled.—SAX.—one of petals and ten of water; four to be distilled.—PALAT.; and WIRTEM.—one of petals and three of water; one half to be distilled.

R. Fresh Rose Petals, three parts.
Water, twelve parts.

Enclose the petals in a linen bag suspended in the middle of a cucurbit in such a manner that it may not touch the water, and distil six parts without bringing this to ebullition. (FULD.; LIPP.)

R. Fresh Rose Petals, four parts.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Muriate of Soda, one part.

Distil twenty parts. (Swediaur)

Austr. prescribes one part of salted petals and eight parts of water; three parts to be distilled.—Dan.—one of salted flowers and six of water; three to be distilled.

R. Fresh Rose Petals, ten parts.
Proof Spirit, one half part.
Water, one hundred and sixty parts.

Distil forty parts. (Van Mons)

R. Fresh Rose Petals, one pound.
Water, a sufficient quantity,

to prevent empyreuma. Macerate for two days; then distil ten pounds, and add to the product

Proof Spirit, five ounces.

Mix. (Coxe)

Dose, one or two ounces.

SPIRIT OF ROSES.

Spiritus Rosarum. (Bruns.; Palat.; Sax.; Wirtem.)

R. Fresh Roses, two parts.
Alcohol, } of each, one part.
Water, }

Distil one part. (Sax.)

R. Petals of Roses, one pound.
White Wine, ten pounds.
Alcohol, one pound and a half.

Distil one half, and having poured the product upon fresh petals, distil again one half. (Bruns.; Wirtem.)

R. Petals of Pale Roses, twelve pounds,
White Sugar, two pounds.
Yeast, half a pound.
Warm Water, thirty pounds.

Leave the mixture to ferment till a vinous odour is exhaled; then distil, and let the product be rectified. (Palat.; Wirtem.)

It is cordial and nervine, but is used more externally than internally.

ACID TINCTURE OF ROSES.

Tinctura Florum Rosarum seu *Rosarum acidula.* (Bruns.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Van Mons)

R. Petals of Pale Roses, half an ounce.
Sulphuric Acid, one dram.
Rose Water, four ounces.

Digest for twenty-four hours; then express and filter.

Hann.; Olden.; Borus.; and Sax. prescribe one ounce and a half of petals, half an ounce of acid, and twelve ounces of boiling water; to be macerated for twelve hours.—Pol.—one dram of petals, one dram of acid, and one ounce of water; to be macerated for three hours.

It is temperant.—Dose, from half an ounce to one ounce.

ROSE JULEP.

Julapium rosatum seu *Rosarum* seu *regium*, *Syrupus regius* seu *alexandrinus.* (Bruns.; Hass.; Palat.; Wirtem.; Piderit; Spielmann)

R. Rose Water, twenty ounces.
Sugar, two pounds and a half.

Boil for a few moments, and strain. (Palat.; Wirtem.; and Spielmann)

Bruns. prescribes sixteen ounces of water, and two pounds and a half of sugar.—Hass.; and Piderit—nine ounces of water and sixteen of sugar.

ASTRINGENT COLLYRIUM. (Ratier)

R. Rose Water, } of each,
Infusion of Melilot, } four ounces.

Mix.

DETERGENT MIXTURE. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Rose Water, three ounces.
Cream,
White of Egg, } of each, one ounce.
Syrup of Violets,

Mix.—It is recommended by Boerhaave to be applied to aphthæ and swelled gums.

ROSE OINTMENT.

Unguentum rosatum seu *Rosarum* seu *pomadinum* seu *refrigerans* seu *Aquæ Rosæ.* (Amer.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Sard.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Piderit, Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Lard, any quantity.

Triturate with a wooden pestle, gradually adding,

Rose Water, a sufficient quantity;

or, till the lard becomes of a snowy whiteness. (Sax.; Suec.)

Fenn.; and Lusit. prescribe eight parts of lard and one part of rose water.

R. Lard, thirty-two ounces.

Add to it by drops,

Rose Water, four ounces.

When the mixture is very white, add some essential oil, such as that of lavender, to it. (Ross.)

Bruns.; Wirtem.; and Herbip. pre-

scribe one pound of lard washed with rose water, and twelve drops of oil of rhodium. —Spielmann—twelve ounces of lard washed with rose water, and sixteen drops of oil of rhodium.—Swediaur—one pound of lard washed with rose water, and one dram of oil of rhodium.

R. Lard, two pounds.
Mutton Suet, three ounces.

Melt together, and pour the mass into rose water; stir well, let the ointment cool, and dry it. One dram of oil of rhodium may be added to each pound. (Bruns.)

Amer.; and Coxe direct half an ounce of spermaceti and one dram of white wax to be melted in two ounces of oil of almonds, and two ounces of rose water to be stirred with the mixture till cold.

R. Lard, washed with rose water, eight ounces.
White Wax, two ounces.

Melt slowly together, and when cold, add gradually,

Rose Water, three ounces.
Oil of Lemon, one dram.

Mix well. (Hann.; Pol.; and Borus.)

Van Mons directs one part of white wax to be melted and added to four parts of lard, and one ounce and a half of rose water to be gradually incorporated in the mixture.—Fuld.—thirty-two ounces of lard to be triturated with four ounces of rose water, the mixture then melted, the water separated, and the lard triturated with thirty drops of oil of lemon.—Lipp.—one pound of lard to be triturated with two ounces of rose water and two ounces of orange-flower water, the mixture to be then melted, the water separated, and the lard incorporated with twenty-four drops of oil of bergamotte and fifteen of oil of lavender.

R. Lard, one pound.
Rose Water, } of each,
Orange-flower Water, } two ounces.
Oil of Lemon, twenty-four drops.
—— Lavender, fifteen drops.
—— Cloves, twelve drops.

Mix. (Hass.; Olden.; Piderit)

Swediaur prescribes one pound of lard, half an ounce of orange-flower water, three ounces of rose water, twelve drops of oil of lemon, and twelve of oil of cloves.

R. Lard, ten ounces.
White Wax, two ounces.

Melt together, and add,

Rose Water, three ounces.
Orange-flower Water, one ounce.

Set aside for twenty-four hours; then pour off the water, and triturate the lard with

Oil of Lavender, } of each, half a dram.
—— Lemon, }

Mix. (Niemann)

R. Lard, washed with rose water, twelve ounces.
Rose Water, three ounces.
Orange-flower Water, } of each,
Spirit of Roses, } half an ounce.
Oil of Lavender, half a dram.
—— Rhodium, } of each,
—— Lemon, } sixteen drops.

Mix. (Spielmann)

R. Rose Oil, one pound.
White Wax, three ounces.

Melt together, wash the mixture in water, and agitate it well that it become white. (Wirtem.)

Sard. prescribes one pound and a half of rose oil and six ounces of wax.

R. Lard, three pounds.
Storax, } of each, one ounce.
Benzoin, }
Iris, }
Lemons, } of each, two.
Oranges, }
Rennet Apples, four.

Boil to the consumption of the humidity, and add,

Oil of Cinnamon, } of each,
—— Cloves, } twenty-five drops.

Beat the whole together with spirit of roses. (Palat.)

R. Cloves, two drams.
Cinnamon, } of each, three drams.
Benzoin, }
Storax, }
Mace, two scruples.
Lavender, } of each, one dram.
Rhodium Wood, }
Aloe Wood, }
Sassafras Wood, half a dram.
Florentine Iris, one ounce.
Rose Water, half a pound.
Lard, one pound.
Pulp of Rennet Apples, six ounces.
Goat's Suet, four ounces.

Boil slowly, and then digest for three days; then boil again till all the water is evaporated: agitate the strained liquid with rose water till it becomes white, and add,

Oil of Rhodium, twenty drops.

Mix. (Niemann)

This formula is by Cartheuser. It is to this preparation that the term pomatum or pommadine ointment (*pommade ou onguent pommadin*) is applied.

R. Lard, washed with rose water, } of each,
Pale Roses, bruised, } an equal part.

Leave together for two days, then melt the lard, and macerate it with an equal quantity

of roses for two other days; then liquify again in a water-bath, and set it aside. (Gall.)

Brugnatelli directs two pounds of lard and three ounces of suet to be melted together, two ounces of red roses and half an ounce of alkanet to be added, the mass to be strained, and stirring till it becomes cold. — Sard.—two pounds each, of red roses and of pale roses to be digested in six pounds of lard for three days in a water-bath, the liquid to be expressed, six ounces of wax added, melted, and the mixture set apart, decanted, and finally cooled.

R. Lard, twelve pounds.
Petals of Red Roses, six pounds.

Macerate for three days, then boil to the consumption of the humidity, and express. (Hisp.)

Palat.; and Wirtem. direct one pound of lard to be boiled with four ounces of roses to the consumption of the humidity; the liquid to be then expressed, and three grains of essence of roses added.

R. Lard, nine pounds.
Mutton Fat, one pound.
Fresh Rose Petals, nine pounds.

Digest the petals for one day in the fats melted together, and express. (Ferr.)

SPECIES OF HYACINTH. (Bruns.; Palat.; Wirtem.)

R. Prepared Hyacinth, Armenian Bole, Lemnian Bole, Prepared Red Coral, of each, one dram and a half.
——— Pearls, ——— Emeralds, of each, one dram.
——— Hartshorn, ——— Ivory Shavings, ——— Bone of Ox-heart, Root of Fraxinella, ——— Tormentil, White Sanders, Yellow Sanders, Red Sanders, Petals of Red Roses, Kermes Grains, Seeds of Sorrel, ——— Lemon, ——— Purslain, Saffron, Myrrh, of each, four scruples.

These are called *completæ*, when the addition is made of

Ambergris, Musk, of each, four scruples.

Make a powder.

It is slightly astringent. — Dose, from half a scruple to one scruple.

POWDER AGAINST ABORTION.

Pulvis contra abortum. (Palat.; Wirtem.)

R. Kermes Grains, half an ounce.
Red Sanders, Petals of Red Roses, Prepared Red Coral, Ivory Shavings, of each, three drams.
Mastic, Nutmegs, of each, one dram.
White Sugar, an equal weight of the whole.

Mix. (Wirtem.)

Palat. prescribes one dram of kermes, half a dram of red sanders, one scruple of cloves, two scruples of nutmeg, half a dram of tormentil, one scruple each, of pearls, of red coral, and of white coral, and three drams of sugar.—Dose, one dram.

In common with all stimulants, this powder would be more likely to occasion than to prevent abortion.

RED CEPHALIC POWDER. (Van Mons)

R. Red Roses, six ounces.
Tartaric Acid, half an ounce.
Florentine Iris, six ounces.

Pulverize, and moisten the mixed powders with rose water.

ODORIFEROUS POWDER.

Pulvis nasalis odoratus. (Palat.)

R. Petals of Red Roses, six drams.
Flowers of Star-thistle, ——— Marigold, ——— Wallflower, of each, one dram.
Florentine Iris, two drams.
Marjoram, Wild Thyme, Thyme, of each, one scruple.

Add to the powder,

Oil of Rhodium Wood, four drops.
——— Cloves, six drops.

Mix.

DIARRHODON POWDER.

Pulvis seu *Species Diarrhodon.* (Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.)

R. Petals of Red Roses, two ounces.
White Sanders, Red Sanders, of each, half an ounce.
Liquorice, Seeds of Anise, of each, two drams.
——— Sweet Basil, Cinnamon, Spikenard, Rhubarb, Saffron, Ivory Shavings, Prepared Hartshorn, Mastic, Prepared Mother of Pearl, of each, one dram.

Make a powder. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

R. Red Roses, two ounces.
Yellow Sanders, one ounce.
Lesser Cardamoms, } of each,
Cinnamon, } one dram.
Saffron, } one dram.
Mastic, } one dram.
Spikenard, } one dram.
Fennel, } one dram.

Make a powder. (SARD.)

It is stomachic.—Dose, from half a dram to two scruples.

SPECIES FOR AN EPITHEM.

Species pro Epithemate Cordis et Pulsuum. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Herb of Rosemary, } of each, half an ounce.
——— Marjoram, } of each, half an ounce.
——— Balm, } of each, half an ounce.
Flowers of Yellow Wallflower, } of each, half an ounce.
——— Clove-pink, } of each, half an ounce.
——— Lavender, } of each, six drams.
——— Roses, } of each, six drams.
Mace, } of each, six drams.
Nutmegs, } of each, six drams.
Aloe Wood, } of each, six drams.
Rhodium Wood, } of each, six drams.
Cinnamon, } of each, six drams.
Lemon Peel, } of each, three drams.
Orange Peel, } of each, three drams.

Cut, bruise, and mix. (WIRTEM.)

SPIELMANN directs the mixture to be powdered.

R. Flowers of Bugloss, } of each, half a handful.
——— Borage, } of each, half a handful.
——— Balm, } of each, half a handful.
White Sanders, } of each, two drams.
Red Sanders, } of each, two drams.
Yellow Sanders, } of each, two drams.
Petals of Red Roses, } of each, two drams.
Lemon Peel, } of each, one dram and a half.
Seeds of Sorrel, } of each, one dram and a half.
Aloe Wood, } of each, one dram and a half.
Cloves, } of each, one dram and a half.
Doronica, } of each, four scruples.
Red Behen, } of each, four scruples.
White Behen, } of each, four scruples.
Amber, } of each, four scruples.

Make a powder. (PALAT.)

SPECIES AGAINST GANGRENE.

Species pro Decocto ad Gangrænam. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.; VAN MONS)

R. Leaves of Horehound, } of each, one part.
——— Pennyroyal, } of each, one part.
——— Rue, } of each, one part.
——— Rosemary, } of each, one part.
——— Sage, } of each, one part.
——— Scordium, } of each, one part.
Flowers of Chamomile, } of each, two parts.
——— Red Roses, } of each, two parts.
——— Elder, } of each, two parts.
——— Marshmallows, six parts.
Seeds of Fenugreek, eight parts.
——— Flax, twenty-four parts.

Cut, bruise, and mix. (VAN MONS)

R. Herb of Milfoil, } of each, six drams.
——— Wormwood, } of each, six drams.
——— Scordium, } of each, half an ounce.
——— Sage, } of each, half an ounce.
——— Hyssop, } of each, half an ounce.
——— Rue, } of each, half an ounce.
Flowers of Elder, } of each, half an ounce.
——— St. John's-wort, } of each, half an ounce.
——— Roses, one ounce.
Myrrh, six drams.
Aloes, } of each, half an ounce.
Assafœtida, } of each, half an ounce.
Litharge, six ounces.

Cut, bruise, and mix. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

These species are boiled in five pounds of water and two of vinegar, and the decoction applied by means of flannel.—From four to six ounces of camphorated spirit may be added.—At the present day emollients, instead of stimulants, are preferred to be employed against gangrene.

ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS, LINN.—ROSEMARY.

SYNONIMES:—Romarin, FR.; Rosmarin, GERM.; DAN.; and SWED.; Hasalban achsir, ARAB.; Rosmaryn, BOHEM.; DUT.; and POL.; Yong tsao, CHIN.; Tay-duong-choi, COCHIN.; Romero, SPAN.; Ramerino, Rosmarino, ITAL.; Alecrim, PORT.

LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; VOL. II. FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; AINSLIE; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

A plant of the south of Europe. (*Diandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Labiatæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. VI. 300)

The flowering herb (*Herba et Flores An-*

thos seu *Rosmarini* seu *Rorismarini hortensis*) is employed. It consists of slender, long, ash-coloured branches, bearing sessile, opposite, rather hard, narrow, linear leaves, green above, whitish beneath, rolled at the edges, and furnished with pale blue flowers disposed in small tufted racemes, axillary, opposite. It has a very penetrating, agreeable odour, and an aromatic, camphorous, and subacrid taste.

Internally it is stimulant, externally resolvent.—Dose, from ten grains to two scruples of the powder.

CONSERVE OF ROSEMARY.

Conserva Anthos. (Amst.; Batav.; Belg.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Flowers of Rosemary, bruised, one part.
White Sugar, three parts.

Mix. (Amst.)

Batav.; Belg.; and Wirtem. prescribe one part of flowers and two parts of white sugar.—Sard.—one of flowers and three of sugar.—Cadet de Gassicourt—one of flowers in powder, four of sugar, and a sufficient quantity of water.

ARÓMATIC POWDER. (Ratier)

R. Rosemary, Sage, Thyme, of each, four ounces.
Muriate of Ammonia, Camphor, of each, twenty grains.

Pulverize, and mix.—Dupuytren applies it, instead of cinchona, in gangrene and hospital gangrene.

AROMATIC SPECIES. (Fuld.)

R. Root of Florentine Iris,
——— Zedoary,
Herb of Balm,
——— Rosemary,
——— Wild Thyme,
Flowers of Lavender, of each, six drams.
Cloves,
Nutmeg,
Cinnamon, of each, two drams.

Mix.—They are resolvent, nervine, and corroborant. To be applied in bags.

DIANTHOS SPECIES. (Wirtem.)

R. Root of Liquorice, six drams.
——— Ginger,
——— Zedoary,
——— Galanga, of each, four scruples.
Aloe Wood,
Cinnamon,
Cloves,
Lesser Cardamoms,
Mace,
Nutmegs,
Spikenard, of each, four scruples.
Flowers of Rosemary, one ounce.
——— Rosés, Violets, of each, six drams.
Seeds of Anise, Fennel, of each, four scruples.

Make a powder.—Dose, from half a dram to one dram.—They are cephalic, stomachic, and carminative.

EXTRACT OF ROSEMARY.

Extractum Rorismarini. (Herbip.)

R. Flowering Tops of Rosemary, Alcohol, of each, one pound.
Water, eight pounds.

Digest for three days at a moderate temperature; then express, and set aside and decant the liquor: distil off the alcohol, and evaporate the remainder to the proper consistence.

INFUSION OF ROSEMARY. (Form. Hôp. Fr.)

R. Flowering Tops of Rosemary, Liquorice, of each, two drams and a half.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain two pounds of strained liquor.

Dose, one or two ounces.

HONEY OF ROSEMARY.

Mel Rorismarini seu *anthosatum.* (Fuld.; Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Spielmann)

R. Fresh Flowers of Rosemary, eight ounces.
Spring Water, four ounces.
Warm Despumated Honey, two pounds.

Digest for ten or twelve days in a warm place; then boil in a water-bath, and express. (Palat.; Wirtem.)

Sard. directs four pounds of honey and two pounds of flowers to be digested and then boiled in a water-bath.—Spielmann—eight ounces of dried herb to be digested for several days with twenty-four ounces of despumated honey.—Fuld.—one part of infusion of rosemary to be mixed with four parts of despumated honey.

It is excitant, cephalic, anti-colical, carminative, and uterine.—It may be added to lavements.

AROMATIC BATH. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Rosemary, Thyme, Sage, Origanum, Mint, of each, half a pound.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Add to the decoction,

Tincture of Soap, four ounces.
Muriate of Ammonia, two ounces.

Dissolve, and mix.

VINEGAR OF ROSEMARY.

Acetum Rorismarini. (GALL.)

R. Flowers of Rosemary, one part.
Vinegar, sixteen parts.

Macerate for fifteen days in a covered vessel, occasionally agitating; then strain and filter.

AROMATIC VINEGAR.

Acetum seu *Acidum aceticum aromaticum* seu *odoratum.* (EDINB.; DAN.; FERR.; HANN.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; BORUS.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; COXE; FEE; HUFELAND; SPIELMANN)

Acidum aceticum aromaticum. (EDINB.; COXE)

R. Dried Tops of Rosemary, Leaves of Sage, Flowers of Lavender, of each, one ounce.
Cloves, half a dram.
Dilute Acetic Acid, two pounds.

Macerate for seven days, and filter the expressed liquor.

LUSIT.; SUEC.; FEE; and SWEDIAUR prescribe four ounces each, of rosemary and of sage, two ounces of lavender, two drams of cloves, and eight pounds of vinegar.

R. Herb of Wormwood, Rosemary, Sage, Peppermint, of each, two ounces.
Cinnamon, half an ounce.
Cloves, Nutmegs, of each, two drams.
Vinegar, eight pounds.

Digest in a sand-bath, express and filter. (DAN.; OLDEN.)

R. Root of Zedoary, Cloves, of each, half an ounce.
Herb of Wormwood, Rosemary, Sage, Peppermint, of each, two ounces.
Vinegar, eight pounds.

Macerate. Add to the expressed liquor
Spirit of Rosemary, four ounces.

Mix. (HANN.; POL.; BORUS.; HUFELAND)

R. Root of Round Cyperus, Lesser Galanga, Zedoary, of each, half an ounce.
Herb of Rosemary, Sage, Flowers of Lavender, Lily of the Valley, Red Roses, of each, three drams.
Rhodium Wood, Cinnamon, Cloves, Fresh Lemon Peel, of each, two drams.
Vinegar, two pounds.

Digest for three days, and filter. (WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Root of Zedoary, Galanga, of each, half an ounce.
Herb of Rosemary, Rue, Marum, of each, two drams.
Flowers of Lavender,
Fresh Lemon Peel, Cloves, Cubebs, Lesser Cardamoms, of each, half an ounce.
Vinegar, forty ounces.
Lily of the Valley, Clove-pink, of each, two ounces.

Macerate, and strain. (SPIELMANN)

R. Tops of Rosemary, Wormwood, Sage, Rue, of each, one ounce and a half.
Sweet Flag, Cinnamon, Cloves, of each, two drams.
Vinegar, six pounds.

Infuse for eight days. Add to the expressed and strained liquor,
Camphor, one ounce.

Two drams of garlic may be added. (FERR.)

This last formula furnishes a preparation which much resembles the *Thieves' Vinegar*.

ESSENCE OF ROSEMARY.

Essentia Rorismarini. (BRUNS.)

R. Flowering Tops of Rosemary, one ounce and a half.
Spirit of Rosemary six ounces.

Digest, express, and filter.

It is excitant.

AROMATIC FOMENTATION.

Fomentum aromaticum. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Herb of Rosemary, half an ounce.
Red Wine, } of each, three ounces.
Water, }

Infuse, and express.

INFUSED OIL OF ROSEMARY.

Oleum Rorismarini. (HISP.)

R. Flowers, one part.
Olive Oil, three parts.

Digest for three or four days; then boil to the consumption of the humidity, and express.

ESSENTIAL OIL OF ROSEMARY.

Oleum Anthos æthereum, Ætheroleum Anthos seu *Rorismarini.* (LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SARD.; SAX.; SUEC.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; SWEDIAUR)

Oleum Rosmarini. (LOND.; DUBL.)

Ol. Volatile Rorismarini Officinalis. (EDINB.)

R. Tops of Rosemary, any quantity.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to prevent empyreuma. Distil.

AMER.; AMST.; BATAV.; BELG.; FERR.; GENEV.; ROSS.; SUEC.; BRUGNATELLI; and COXE prescribe the same.

ANT. prescribes three parts of flowers, and ten of water.—GALL.—five of flowers, and seven of water.—FULD.; and LIPP.—one of flowers, and three of water.—SWEDIAUR—one of flowers, and four of water.—DAN.—one of flowers, and six of water.—HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; and SAX.—one of flowers, and eight of water.—BAVAR.—one of flowers, and nine of water.—AUSTR.—one of flowers, and twelve of water.

R. Flowering Herb of Rosemary, twenty-five parts.
Water, seventy-five parts.
Muriate of Soda, three parts.

Macerate for three days, and distil. (BRUNS.; PALAT.; SARD.)

R. Herb of Rosemary, any quantity.
Distilled Water of Rosemary, a sufficient quantity.

Distil. (HERBIP.)

Dose, from two to five drops.

NERVINE BALSAM.

Balsamum apoplecticum seu *aromaticum* seu *cephalicum Saxonicum* seu *nervinum* seu *Scherzeri* seu *stomachicum, Linimentum aromaticum stimulans, Unguentum aromaticum* seu *nervinum.* (BRUNS.; DAN.; GALL.; FENN.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; PALAT.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

1. *With Balsam of Peru.*

R. Expressed Oil of Nutmeg, one ounce.
Oil of Rosemary, } of each, one dram.
—— Cloves, }
—— Amber, half a dram.
Balsam of Peru, one dram.

Triturate together. (LIPP.)

PIDERIT prescribes one ounce of oil of nutmeg, one dram each, of oil of cloves and of oil of lavender, one scruple of oil of amber, and one dram and a half of balsam.—SAX.—one ounce of oil of nutmeg, one dram each, of oil of cloves and of oil of rosemary, one scruple of oil of amber, and one dram and a half of balsam.—HASS.—one ounce of oil of nutmeg, one dram each, of oil of cloves and of oil of peppermint, one scruple of oil of amber, and one dram and a half of balsam.—VAN MONS—three ounces of oil of nutmeg, half an ounce each, of oil of cloves, of oil of lavender, and of oil of amber, and two drams of balsam.—SWEDIAUR—three drams of oil of nutmeg, one scruple each, of oil of cloves and of oil of amber, and one dram and a half of balsam; or, one ounce of oil of nutmeg, one dram each, of oil of cloves and of oil of lavender, one scruple of oil of amber, and one dram and a half of balsam.—DAN.—one ounce of oil of nutmeg, half a dram each, of oil of cloves, of oil of lavender, and of oil of rosemary, half a scruple of oil of amber, and one dram of balsam.

R. Oil of Nutmeg, three parts.
Oil of Cloves, } of each one part.
—— Benzoin, }
Balsam of Peru, }

Mix. (NIEMANN)

R. Oil of Nutmeg, one ounce.
—— Wormwood, } of each, half a dram.
—— Orange, }
—— Cloves, }
—— Mace, }
—— Mint, }
Balsam of Peru, one dram.

Mix. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

HANN. gives the same formula, but omits the oil of orange.

R. Oil of Nutmeg, one ounce.
—— Rosemary, } of each, half a dram.
—— Lavender, }
—— Cloves, }
—— Amber, } of each,
Musk, triturated with Alcohol, } half a scruple.
Balsam of Peru, one dram.

Mix. (Bruns.)

R. Oil of Nutmeg, three ounces and a half
—— Jessamine, } of each,
—— Cinnamon, } one dram and
—— Rhodium, } a half.
—— Lavender, }
—— Marjoram, } of each, one dram.
—— Cloves, }
—— Rue, } of each,
—— Amber, } one scruple.
Musk, } of each,
Ambergris, } sixteen grains.
Civet, half a scruple.
Balsam of Peru, two scruples.
Burnt Ivory, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (Wirtem.; Spielmann)

Palat. prescribes one ounce of oil of nutmeg, one scruple each, of oil of rosemary, of oil of cloves, and of oil of cinnamon, half a scruple each, of oil of lavender, of oil of rhodium, of oil of marjoram, of oil of rue, and of oil of amber, one dram and a half of balsam, and a sufficient quantity of soot of amber.

R. Oil of Palm, }
—— Nutmeg, } of each,
Stag's Marrow, } four ounces.
Beef Marrow, }
Human Fat, }
Viper's Fat, } of each,
Badger's Fat, } one ounce.

Melt slowly, and add.

Oil of Lavender, }
—— Mint, }
—— Rosemary, } of each, one dram.
—— Sage, }
—— Thyme, }
—— Cloves, }
Camphor, two drams.
Balsam of Peru, one ounce.

Mix. (Spielmann)

R. Beef Marrow, } of each,
Oil of Nutmeg, } four ounces.

Melt together. Pour the mass into a wide mouthed bottle, and add

Oil of Rosemary, two drams.
—— Cloves, } of each, one dram.
Camphor, }
Balsam of Peru, dissolved in half an ounce of alcohol (36 degrees), two drams.

Melt together in a water-bath. (Gall.; Cadet de Gassicourt)

2. *Without Balsam of Peru.*

R. Oil of Nutmeg, one ounce.
Yellow Wax, two drams.

Melt slowly, and add

Oil of Cloves, } of each,
—— Lavender, } two drams.
—— Amber, half a scruple.

Mix. (Fenn.; Suec.)

R. Mutton Suet, two pounds.
Oil of Chamomile, } of each,
—— Marjoram, } fourteen ounces.

Melt together, withdraw it from the fire, and add

Oil of Rosemary, two ounces.

Mix. (Herbip.)

R. Oil of Nutmeg, one ounce.
—— Amber, } of each,
—— Cloves, } half a dram.
—— Lavender, } of each, one dram.
—— Juniper, }

Mix without heat. (Fuld.)

R. Oil of Nutmeg,
one hundred and twenty parts.
—— Lavender, } of each, four parts.
—— Amber, }
—— Rosemary, six parts.
—— Marjoram, } of each,
—— Peppermint, } three parts.
—— Mace, two parts.

Triturate together. (Niemann)

Cadet de Gassicourt prescribes thirty-three drams of oil of nutmeg, one dram and a half each, of oil of lavender and of oil of amber, one dram each of oil of origanum, of oil of sage, of oil of marjoram, and of oil of rosemary, and two scruples each, of oil of rue, of oil of mace, and of oil of mint. —Spielmann—one ounce and a half of oil of nutmeg, two drams each, of oil of marjoram, of oil of lavender, of oil of rosemary, of oil of amber, and of oil of wild thyme, and one scruple each, of oil of rue, of oil of penny-royal, of oil of balm, of oil of mint, and of oil of cardamoms.—Bruns.—two ounces and a half of oil of nutmeg, half an ounce of oil of mint, one dram each, of oil of orange, of oil of cloves, and of oil of mace, half a dram each, of oil of rosemary, of oil of lavender, of oil of wormwood, of oil of cumin, and of oil of dill, a small quantity of rose oil, and half an ounce of white wax.—Wirtem.—one scruple each, of oil of lavender and of oil of amber, fifteen grains each, of oil of penny-royal, of oil of marjoram, of oil of sage, of oil of rosemary and of oil of savory, half a scruple each, of oil of rue and of oil of mace, twelve grains each, of oil of mint and of oil of origanum, and half an ounce of oil of nutmeg.

R. Oil of Nutmeg, one ounce.

Oil of Amber,	half a dram.
—— Roses, —— Cinnamon,	of each, one scruple.
—— Lavender, —— Marjoram,	of each, fifteen grains.
—— Rue, —— Benzoin,	of each, half a scruple.
—— Cloves, —— Lemon,	of each, four grains.
Ambergris,	one dram and a half.
Civet,	four scruples.
Musk,	one dram.

Mix. (Swediaur)

All these preparations are intrinsically the same; they scarcely differ from Hoffmann's Balsamum Vitæ except by the absence of alcohol. They are employed externally in frictions to the abdomen, in flatulent colic, obstinate diarrhœa, and the gripes of infants; to the temples, in cephalalgia; to the hands held before the eyes in weakness of sight and lippitude; and to the limbs of weak children. A few drops are also taken with sugar, in dyspepsia.

HOFFMANN'S BALSAMUM VITÆ.

Balsamum Vitæ Hoffmanni seu *ad modum Hoffmann, Mixtura oleosa-balsamica* seu *Succinea, Liquor balsamico-aromaticus, Tinctura Succini aromatica.* (Bruns.; Dan.; Olden.; Borus.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Augustin; Bories; Cadet de Gassicourt; Niemann; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Oil of Rosemary,	half an ounce.
—— Amber,	two drams.
Alcohol,	one pound,

Mix. (Bories)

R. Dried Flowers of Lavender, —— Leaves of Marjoram, —— Rue,	of each, one ounce.
Fresh Lemon Peel,	half an ounce.
Lesser Cardamoms, Cloves, Mace,	of each, three drams.
Proof Spirit,	thirty-two ounces.
Water,	sixty-four ounces.

Distil eighteen ounces of liquid, and dissolve in this product

Balsam of Peru,	one dram and a half.
Oil of Amber,	half a dram.

Preserve. (Van Mons)

R. Oil of Lavender, —— Marjoram, —— Cloves, —— Mace, —— Cinnamon, —— Lemon, —— Rue,	of each, one scruple.
Balsam of Peru,	ten drops.
Concentrated Alcohol,	half a dram.
	ten ounces.

Digest without heat and filter through cotton. (Olden.; Borus.; Niemann)

Sax. prescribes one part each, of the oils of lavender, of marjoram, of cloves, of mace, of cinnamon, and of lemon, one half part each, of the oils of rue and of amber, one part and a half of balsam of Peru, and two hundred and forty parts of concentrated alcohol; to be infused for four days without heat.—Dan.—one scruple each, of the oils of lavender, of cloves, of mace, and of cinnamon, ten drops of oil of amber, half a dram of balsam of Peru, ten ounces of concentrated alcohol, and a little alkanet to colour the tincture.—Bories—ten drops each, of the oils of cinnamon, of lavender, of cloves, of lemon, of rosemary, and of amber, twenty drops of balsam of Peru, and two ounces of rectified spirit.

R. Balsam of Peru, Oil of Lavender, —— Marjoram, —— Cloves, —— Lemon, —— Mace, —— Cinnamon, —— Rue, —— Amber, Ambergris,	of each, one scruple.

Mix together, and dissolve in

Concentrated Alcohol,	ten ounces.

Preserve. (Bruns.; Wirtem.)

Augustin prescribes fifteen grains of balsam of Peru, ten drops each, of the oils of lavender, of marjoram, of cloves, of wild thyme, of rue, and of amber, and five ounces of alcohol.—Spielmann—one scruple each, of the oils of lavender, of marjoram, of cloves, of cubebs, of cardamoms, of cinnamon, and of lemon, two scruples of oil of mace, half a scruple each, of the oils of rue and of amber, of the balsam of Peru, and of ambergris, and twenty ounces of alcohol.—Cadet de Gassicourt—one scruple each, of the oils of lavender, of marjoram, of cloves, of mace, of cinnamon, and of lemon, half a scruple each, of the oils of rue and of amber, and of ambergris, and five ounces of alcohol.—Hufeland; and Niemann—half a dram each, of the oils of lavender, of rosemary, of bergamotte, of juniper, and of turpentine, and ten ounces of alcohol.—Swediaur—ten drops each of the oils of lavender, of marjoram, of cloves, of mace, of cinnamon, of lemon, of rue, and of amber, half a dram of balsam of Peru, and ten ounces of alcohol; ten grains of musk and fifteen of ambergris may be added.—Lipp.—one scruple each, of the oils of rosemary, of marjoram, of cloves, of cinnamon, of rue, and of lemon, half a scruple of oil of amber, half a dram of balsam of Peru, ten grains of ambergris, fifteen grains of musk, and ten ounces of alcohol; to be digested without heat for four days.

R. Oil of Amber, one part.
Balsam of Peru, three parts.
Lavender Water, } of each, one hundred
Eau de Cologne, } and twenty parts.

Dissolve, digest for several days, and filter. (Van Mons)

R. Oil of Cloves, } of each, one scruple.
—— Cinnamon, }
—— Lavender, }
—— Nutmegs, }
Tincture of Amber, four ounces.

Mix. (Suec.)

It is excitant, nervine, cephalic, and stomachic.—Dose, from ten to twenty drops.—It is also used as an embrocation.

We have placed this preparation in the article of rosemary, although the oil of rosemary does not enter into all the formulæ, that it might not be separated from the preceding ones, to which it has a great resemblance.

OPHTHALMIC BALSAM. (Augustin)

R. Hoffmann's Balsam, one ounce.
Solution of Ammonia, one dram.
Oil of Chamomile, twenty drops.
Concentrated Alcohol, half an ounce.

Mix.—It is recommended by Lœbel de Lœbenstein, in lotions to the forehead, eyelids, and cheeks, in weakness of the sight.

COMPOUND OINTMENT OF ROSEMARY.

Unguentum Rorismarini compositum. (Cast. Borus.)

R. Yellow Wax, one ounce.
Lard, three ounces.

Melt, and add to the mixture when half cold,

Oil of Rosemary, } of each, half an ounce.
Subcarbonate of Ammonia, }

Mix. (Cast. Borus.)

AROMATIC OINTMENT.

Unguentum aromaticum. (Augustin)

R. Compound Ointment of Rosemary, two ounces.
Oil of Lavender, } of each, one scruple.
—— Cajeput, }
—— Mint, }
—— Chamomile, }

Mix.—It is useful in asthenic, nervous, and paralytic affections.

DISTILLED WATER OF ROSEMARY.

Aqua Anthos. (Amst.; Austr.; Batav.; Belg.; Van Mons)

R. Flowering Herb of Rosemary, one part.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Infuse for twenty-four hours, and distil ten parts. (Amst.; Batav.; Belg.)

Wirtem. prescribes one part of herb and six parts of water.—Austr.—one of herb and twelve of water; four to be distilled.

SPIRIT OF ROSEMARY.

Spiritus Anthos seu *Rorismarini.* (Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sard.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Spielmann; Swediaur)

Spiritus Rosmarini. (Lond.)

R. Fresh Tops of Rosemary, two pounds.
Proof Spirit, one gallon.
Water, a sufficient quantity,

to prevent empyreuma. Macerate for twenty-four hours; then distil a gallon with a gentle heat.

Spiritus Rorismarini officinalis. (Edinb.)

R. Fresh Tops of Rosemary, two pounds.
Alcohol (sp. gr. 835), eight pounds.

Distil seven pounds in a water-bath.

Spiritus Rorismarini. (Dubl.)

R. Fresh Tops of Rosemary, one pound and a half.
Proof Spirit, one gallon.

Distil five pints with a moderate heat.

Amer.; and Coxe give the same formula, as Lond.—Hann.; Olden.; Palat.; Borus.; and Sax. prescribe one part of flowers, four parts of alcohol, and a sufficient quantity of water.—Brugnatelli—one pound two ounces of flowers and eight pounds of proof spirit, three fourths to be distilled.—Suec.—one part of flowers, four parts of alcohol, and two of water; two to be distilled.—Fenn.—one of flowers, two of alcohol, and two of water; two to be distilled.—Hisp.—one of flowers and two of proof spirit; one to be distilled.

R. Flowers of Rosemary, twelve parts.
Alcohol, six parts.
Water, two parts.

Distil slowly six parts, and pour the product upon,

Fresh Flowers of Rosemary, twelve parts.
Water, two parts.

Distil six parts. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Flowering Herb of Rosemary, twelve parts.
Alcohol (22 degrees), thirty-six parts.
Distilled Water of Rosemary, twelve parts.

At the end of four days distil thirty parts. (GALL.)

ROSS. prescribes half a pound of rosemary, one pound of rosemary water, and four pounds of alcohol; three pounds to be distilled.

R. Flowering Herb of Rosemary, one part.
Alcohol (20 degrees), four parts.

Digest, and distil a spirit marking 28 degrees. (AMST.; ANT.)

FULD.; GENEV.; and LIPP. prescribe one part of flowers, and six parts of alcohol; four parts to be distilled.—SPIELMANN—one of flowers and three of alcohol.—BRUNS.; PALAT.; and WIRTEM.—one of flowers and four of alcohol.—LUSIT.—two and a half of flowers, and ten of alcohol; five to be distilled.—FERR.—one and a half of flowers and eight of alcohol; six to be distilled.

R. Dried Flowers of Rosemary, one part.
Alcohol, four parts.

Digest for twenty-four hours, and distil in a water-bath nearly to dryness; pour the product upon fresh flowers, and re-distil. (SARD.)

DAN. directs two thirds of a mixture of one pound of flowers and of six pounds of proof spirit to be distilled, and the product to be re-distilled with half a pound of fresh flowers.—HERBIP.—one pound and a half of flowers to be distilled with ten pounds of alcohol, and the product to be re-distilled with three ounces of flowers.

HUNGARY WATER; COMPOUND SPIRIT OF ROSEMARY.

Aqua Hungarica seu *Reginæ Hungariæ* seu *Anthos composita*, *Alcohol Anthos compositus*; *Eau de la reine de Hongrie*, *Eau de Hongrie*, *Esprit aromatique*. (BRUNS.; DAN.; FERR.; HANN.; WIRTEM.; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Flowers of Rosemary, one pound.
——— Lavender, four ounces.
Proof Spirit, six pounds.

Digest for twelve days, and distil three pounds. (DAN.)

R. Flowers of Rosemary, three parts.
——— Lavender, one part.
Proof Spirit, six parts.
Water, twelve parts

Distil three fourths. (SWEDIAUR)

VAN MONS prescribes one part of lavender, three parts of rosemary, twelve of proof spirit, and forty of water; eighteen to be distilled.

R. Flowering Herb of Rosemary, } of each, one part.
——— Wild Thyme, }
Proof Spirit, twenty-four parts.
Water, forty-eight parts.

Distil twenty parts. (VAN MONS)

R. Flowering Herb of Rosemary, four pounds.
——— Sage, six ounces.
Ginger, two ounces.
Proof Spirit, twelve pounds.
Water, two pounds.

Distil eleven pounds. (BRUNS.; HANN.; WIRTEM.)

VAN MONS prescribes one part of ginger, three parts of sage, twenty-four of rosemary, ninety of proof spirit, and one hundred and eighty of water; sixty-six to be distilled.

R. Herb of Rosemary, two pounds.
——— Sage, three ounces.
——— Thyme, six ounces.
Alcohol (34 degrees), sixteen pounds.

Macerate for two days, distil in a water-bath, and rectify the product by re-distillation. (FERR.)

CARMINATIVE SPIRIT.

Spiritus carminativus; *Alcohol Helenii compositum*. (HISP.)

R. Root of Elecampane, } of each,
——— Carline Thistle, } one ounce.
Tops of Rosemary, } of each,
——— Marjoram, } four ounces.
Bay Berries }
Fennel, }
Caraway, } of each, one ounce.
Anise, }
Pimenta, } of each,
Cinnamon, } half an ounce.
Fresh Orange Peel, three drams.
Proof Spirit, three pounds.

Digest for two days in a covered vessel, and distil in a water-bath.

APOPLECTIC LIQUOR.

Aqua apoplectica. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Flowering Herb of Sage, eight ounces.

Flowering Herb of Marjoram, ——— Wild Thyme, } of each, one ounce.
Flowers of Lily of the Valley, three ounces.
——— Lavender, ——— Rosemary, } of each, two ounces.
Cinnamon, one ounce and a half.
Cubebs, half an ounce.
Cloves, three drams.
Mace, two drams.
White Wine, twelve pounds.

Macerate for three days, and distil one half. (Wirtem.)

R. Root of Sweet Flag, ——— Florentine Iris, ——— Round Birthwort, } of each, one ounce and a half.
Herb of Marjoram, ——— Ground Pine, ——— Rosemary, } of each, one handful.
Flowers of Primrose,
Seeds of Mountain Lasserwort, ———Fennel, } of each, one dram and a half.
Cubebs, Nutmegs, Cloves, } of each, three drams.
Cinnamon, Aloe Wood, } of each, two drams.
Long Pepper, Sagapenum, Opoponax, Myrrh, Sandarac, } of each, one dram and a half.
Cowslip Water, eighteen ounces.
Lime-flower Water, Sage Water, } of each, eighteen ounces.

Infuse for eight days, and distil. (Spielmann)

R. Fresh Flowers of Lily of the Valley, ——— Lavender, ——— Cowslip, ——— Lime, ——— Betony, ——— Clove-pink, } of each, one ounce.
Herb of Rosemary, ——— Marjoram, ——— Sweet Basil, ——— Sage, ——— Wild Thyme, ——— Marum, } of each, one ounce and a half.
Cinnamon, two ounces.
Cloves, six drams.
Nutmeg, one ounce.
Lesser Cardamoms, Cubebs, Zedoary, Yellow Sanders, } of each, half an ounce.
Alcohol, Wine, } of each, five pounds.

Macerate the herbs and flowers in the alcohol, and aromatics in the wine; then mix the liquors and distil slowly: preserve the first product, which is clear and limpid, for internal use, and the succeeding, which is white and oily, for external use. (Palat.; Wirtem.)

Dose, from two drams to one ounce, in flatulent colic. Externally, it is used in embrocations and suffumigations.

RUBIA TINCTORIA, Linn.—MADDER.

Synonimes: — Garance, Fr.; Krapp, Krappwurzel, Færberrœthe, Germ.; Marena, Bohem.; Krap, Dan.; and Dut.; Granza rubia, Span.; Robbia, Ital.; Marzana, Pol.; Ruida, Port.; Krapp, Swed.

Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Belg.; Bavar.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

A plant cultivated in Europe. (*Tetrandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Rubiaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. IV. 177)

The root (*Radix Rubiæ tinctoriæ* seu *sativæ* seu *majoris*) is employed. It is long, branching, articulated, cylindrical, of the diameter of a goose-quill, and of a red colour. Its colour is more intense externally than internally; its odour is feeble, and its taste is bitterish and slightly styptic.

It contains much tannin, gallic acid, starch, oxalic acid, and a peculiar colouring principle which Collin and Robiquet call *Alizarine; Izarinum.* Dœbereiner had previously asscertained the existence of another principle, which he designated *Erythrodanin.*

In the East Indies the *Rubia Manjista*, Roxb. (Fuh, Arab.; Well madatta, Cyng.; Menjithe, Hind.; Puntvayr, Mal.; Runas, Pers.; Manjischtha, Sans.; Manjtittie, Tam.; Mandestie, Tel), an indigenous plant of Nepaul and Thibet, is substituted for this species.

It is astringent, and is remarkable for the property of reddening the bones of the ani-

mals who feed on it. It is recommended in rachitis.—Dose, from half a dram to one dram of the powder.

RESOLVENT SPECIES.

Species resolventes. (HUFELAND)

R. Root of Madder,
——— Dog-grass,
——— Dandelion,
——— Soapwort,
Herb of Fumitory,
Tops of Milfoil, } of each, an equal part.

Mix.

AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF MADDER.

Extractum Rubiæ tinctoriæ aquosum. (FERR.)

R. Root of Madder, one pound.
Water, three pounds.

Boil, express, clarify the liquor with white of egg, and evaporate it to the proper consistence.

ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT OF MADDER.

Extractum Rubiæ tinctoriæ alcoholicum. (BRUNS.; HANN.)

R. Root of Madder, two parts.
Alcohol, three parts.
Water, nine parts.

Digest in a covered vessel, and express; distil off the alcohol slowly, and evaporate the rest to the proper consistence. (HANN.)

BRUNS. directs the wood to be exhausted by alcohol, the mixed tinctures to be evaporated, the spirit distilled off, and the remainder evaporated to the proper consistence.

ANTI-RACHITIC POWDER. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Madder, two drams.
Prepared Oyster Shells, four drams.

Make eighteen parcels.—Dose, two or three daily, for a young child.

COMPOUND POWDER OF MADDER. (HERBIP.)

R. Madder, half an ounce.
Myrrh, } of each,
Sub-borate of Soda, } one dram.

Mix.

DECOCTION OF MADDER.

Decoctum Rubiæ tinctoriæ. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Root of Madder, one ounce.
Mace, one dram.

Boil down to two thirds. Add when strained

Aromatic Tincture, two drams.
Syrup of Citric Acid, two ounces.

Mix.—It is astringent, and is recommended in jaundice, chlorosis, amenorrhœa, and chronic catarrhal affections.—Dose, three ounces, three or four times a day.

ANTI-SCROFULOUS POTION. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Root of Madder, half an ounce.
Hips, one pinch.
Walnut Leaves, three.
Water, one pound and a half.

Boil down to one pound, and add to the strained liquor when cold

Tincture of Tartarized Iron, one dram.

Mix.—Dose, two glassfuls, morning and evening.

TONIC AND ANTI-HERPETIC POTION. (PIERQUIN)

R. Root of Madder, one ounce.
Flowers of Arnica, } of each,
Stems of Bitter-sweet, } half an ounce.
Water, six glassfuls.

Boil, and add

Leaves of Scurvy-grass, half an ounce.

Infuse, and strain.

ALTERATIVE BROTH. (BORIES; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Neck of Mutton, four ounces.
Root of Soap-wort, half a dram.
——— Madder, two drams.
Leaves of Cichory, one handful.
Water, two pounds.

Boil down to two thirds.—To be taken at four doses, in the morning, fasting; in engorgements of the abdominal viscera. A scruple of acetate of potass is added to the first dose.

ANTI-ICTERIC POTION. (NIEMANN)

R. Root of Madder, } of each,
——— Turmeric, } one ounce.
——— Great Celandine, } of each,
Tops of Lesser Centaury, } one handful.
Spring Water, } of each,
Rhenish Wine, } two pounds.

Boil together, and add to the strained liquor

Compound Syrup of Smallage, two ounces.

Mix.—It is extolled in jaundice, by SYDENHAM.

Dose, half a pound, morning and evening.

ANTI-RACHITIC DRINK. (NIEMANN; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Dried Root of Madder, half an ounce.
Tartrate of Potass, two drams.
Spring Water, sixty-four ounces.

Boil for an hour over a slow fire; then strain, and add

Despumated Honey, two ounces.

Mix.—It is extolled in rachitis. LEVRET gave eight ounces of it to children, daily. When the fresh root is employed twice the quantity should be used.

ALKALINE DECOCTION OF MADDER.

Decoctum Rubiæ compositum. (HERBIP.)

R. Root of Madder, } of each,
——— Rhubarb, } three drams.
Subcarbonate of Potass, two drams.
Spring Water, three pounds and a half.

Boil for one hour; then add to the strained liquor

Syrup of Ginger, two ounces and a half.

Mix.

TONIC APOZEM. (BORIES)

R. Root of Madder, } of each
——— Rest-harrow, } half an ounce.
Leaves of Horehound, } of each, half a handful.
——— Motherwort,
——— Mugwort,
——— Rosemary,
Seeds of Parsley, one pinch.
Saffron, } of each, one scruple.
Cinnamon,
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain eight ounces of strained liquor. Add to this

Syrup of Horehound, one ounce.
Tartarized Iron, half a dram.

Mix.—It is extolled in dysmenorrhœa, chlorosis, leucorrhœa, and hæmorrhages occasioned by the suppression of some habitual discharge.

ASTRINGENT WINE.

Vinum adstringens. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Root of Madder, one ounce.
——— Tormentil, } of each,
Unripe Oranges, } half an ounce.
Cascarilla, six drams.
Extract of Logwood, three drams.
Wine, two pounds.

Digest, and strain.—Dose, from half an ounce to one ounce, every three hours.

RUBUS.

Six species of this genus of plants are used in medicine:

1. *Rubus Chamæmorus*, LINN.—Mountain Bramble.

SYNONIMES:—Ronce de montagne, FR.; Multbeere, GERM.; Multebær, Myrebær, Laamanak, Latoch, DAN.; Aalbes blaadige bramboos, DUT.; Moruszka, POL.

DAN.; POL.; ROSS.; BERGIUS; MURRAY and GMELIN.

A plant of the north of Europe. (*Icosandria Polygynia*, LINN.; *Rosaceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* LINN. Fl. Lap. t. 5. t. 1)

The fruit (*Fructus* seu *Baccæ Chamæmori*) is employed. It is formed of berries, inodorous, of an acidulous taste before maturity, and watery and not very agreeable afterwards.

2. *Rubus fruticosus*, LINN.—Common Bramble.

SYNONIMES:—Ronce noire, FR.; Strauchartige Himbeere, Gemeiner Brombeerstrauch, GERM.; Brambær, DAN.; Zarca, SPAN.; Bramen, Brummeln, DUT.; Rovo, ITAL.; Jezyny, POL.; Sylva, PORT.; Brombær, SWED.

ANT.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI; SPIELMANN.

A common shrub of Europe. (*Fig.* Lmk. *Enc. meth.* t. 441)

The fruit (*Baccæ Rubi nigri* seu *fruticosi* seu *Mori rubri*) is employed. It consists of inodorous berries of an agreeable taste.

3. *Rubus arcticus.*—Dwarf Bramble.

SYNONIMES:—Ronce septentrionale, FR.; Nordische Himbeere, GERM.; Akerbær, SWED.

BRUNS.; ROSS.; SUEC.; BERGIUS; MURRAY and GMELIN.

A shrub of the north of Europe. (*Fig.* LINN. *Fl. Lap.* t. 5. f. 2)

The fruit (*Baccæ Norlandicæ*) is employed. It consists of berries of an agreeable odour, and of a pleasant and vinous taste.

4. *Rubus trivialis*, MICH.—Dewberry.

SYNONIME :—Ronce commune, FR.

AMER. ; COXE.

A shrub of North America.—Its bark is astringent.

5. *Rubus villosus*, WILLD.—Blackberry.

SYNONIME :—Ronce velue, FR.

AMER. ; COXE.

A shrub of North America.—Its bark is astringent.

6. *Rubus Idæus*, LINN.—Raspberry.

SYNONIMES : — Framboisier, FR. ; Himbeere, GERM. ; Maliny, Ostruzini, BOHEM. ; Hindbær, Bryngebær, Himbær, DAN. ; Frambueso, Sanguesca, SPAN. ; Framboizen, DUT. ; Rovo ideo, ITAL. ; Maliny, POL. ; Amoreira frambeeza, PORT. ; Hallon, SWED.

AMST. ; ANT. ; AUSTR. ; BATAV. ; BAVAR. ; BRUNS. ; DAN. ; HISP. ; GALL. ; FENN. ; FERR. ; FULD. ; GENEV. ; HANN. ; HASS. ; LIP. ; OLDEN. ; POL. ; BORUS. ; ROSS. ; SAX. ; SUEC. ; WIRTEM. ; WURCEB. ; BERGIUS ; BRUGNATELLI ; GUIBOURT ; MURRAY and GMELIN ; PIDERIT ; SPIELMANN ; ZARDA.

A common shrub of Europe. (*Fig.* Flore Medic. III. 170)

The fruit *Raspberries* (*Fructus* seu *Baccæ Rubi idæi*), is employed. It consists of berries, nearly round, red, grey, or white, composed of an assemblage of seeds enveloped each in a soft pulp, and supported upon a rather long conical receptacle.

DECOCTION OF BLACKBERRY.

Decoctio Rubi villosi. (AMER. ; NIEMANN)

R. Bark of the Root of Rubus Villosus, one ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain eight ounces of strained decoction.

It is astringent, and is used in North America.—Dose, half a glassful several times a day.

SYRUP OF DWARF BRAMBLE.

Syrupus Rubi arctici. (SUEC.)

R. Juice, recently expressed and depurated, of the Berries of Rubus arcticus, one pound.
White Sugar, two pounds.

Make a syrup at a moderate heat.

JUICE OF RASPBERRIES.

Succus Rubi idæi. (BRUNS. ; HISP. ; FULD. ; HASS. ; PALAT. ; SARD. ; SAX. ; WIRTEM. ; PIDERIT)

R. Ripe Raspberries, any quantity.

Bruise them with the hands, set the mass in a cellar till a clear liquor appears at the surface, and strain with expression ; set apart the juice for several days, that it may become clarified, and preserve the clear part in long-necked bottles under a stratum of oil. (BRUNS. ; HISP. ; PALAT. ; SAX. ; WIRTEM.)

HASS. ; and PIDERIT direct, before the juice be put into bottles, that one fourth of sugar be added, and the mixture boiled for an instant.

ROB OF RASPBERRIES.

Rob Rubi idæi. (BRUNS ; HISP. ; FULD. ; WIRTEM. ; HERBIP. ; PIDERIT ; SWEDIAUR)

R. Ripe Raspberries, any quantity.

Having bruised them, set aside the mass for three days ; then express the juice, and boil it over a slow fire, to the consistence of honey, adding one fourth of sugar. (BRUNS. ; FULD. ; WIRTEM. ; HERBIP. ; PIDERIT ; SWEDIAUR)

R. Sugar, boiled *à la grande plume*, two pounds.
Juice of Raspberries, } of each,
Water, } one pound.

Boil to the consistence of jelly, and strain. (HISP.)

It is acidulous, and refreshing.

HONEY OF RASPBERRIES. (VAN MONS)

R. Recently expressed Juice of Raspberries, one part.
Honey, three parts.

Mix without heat, and decant after sufficient repose.

SYRUP OF RASPBERRIES.

Syrupus Rubi idæi seu *de Frambœsiis.* (AMST. ; AUSTR. ; BATAV. ; BAVAR. ; BELG. ; DAN. ; GALL. ; FENN. ; FULD. ; GENEV. ; HANN. ; HASS. ; LIPP. ; OLDEN. ; LUSIT. ; PALAT. ; POL. ; BORUS. ; SUEC. ; WIRTEM. ; HERBIP. ; COXE ; PIDERIT ; SWEDIAUR ; VAN MONS)

R. Raspberries, not perfectly ripe, } of each,
Sugar, } an equal part.

Mix with slight agitation, set over the fire, and boil a little. Strain the syrup through a close silk sieve. (GALL.)

R. Juice of Raspberries, recently expressed, two parts.
White Sugar, three parts and a half.

Dissolve in a warm water-bath. (Van Mons)

R. Depurated Juice of Raspberries, twenty ounces.
White Sugar, three pounds.

Dissolve at a slow heat. (Hann.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.)

Amst.; Batav.; and Belg. prescribe sixteen ounces of juice, and two pounds and a half of sugar.—Dan.; Palat.; Wirtem.; and Herbip.—twenty ounces of juice, and thirty-two of sugar.—Hass.; and Piderit—ten ounces of juice, and thirteen and a half of sugar.—Austr.; Fenn.; and Suec.—one part of juice, and two parts of sugar.—Swediaur—sixteen ounces of juice, and twenty-eight of sugar.—Genev.—one pound and a half of juice, and two pounds and a half of sugar.—Coxe—one pint of juice, and two pounds of sugar.—Lipp.—eighteen ounces of juice, and two pounds of sugar.—Fuld.—an equal part of each.

RASPBERRY VINEGAR.

Acetum Rubi idæi. (Gall.; Hann.; Olden.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Wirtem.; Sard.)

R. Fresh Raspberries, six pounds.
Vinegar, four pounds.

Macerate for four days, strain without expression, and filter. (Gall.)

Hann.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; and Sard. prescribe one part of raspberries, and two parts of vinegar; to be macerated for one month.—Palat.; and Wirtem.—one part of raspberries, and six parts of vinegar; to be macerated in the sun for several days.

R. Juice of Ripe Raspberries, two pounds.
Vinegar, half a pound.

Macerate for two days; then express strongly, and add to the liquor,

White Sugar, one pound and a half.

Digest over a slow fire, and decant when cold. (Dan.)

It is refreshing and cooling, and is added, in variable quantity, to drinks.

WATER OF RASPBERRIES.

Aqua Rubi idæi. (Bavar.; Bruns.; Dan.; Fuld.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Palat.; Pol.; Ross.; Sax.; Piderit; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Raspberries, bruised, one part.
Water, two parts.

Distil one part. (Bruns.)

Palat. prescribes one part of raspberries, and four parts of water; one part to be distilled.—Dan—one of raspberries, and six of water; four to be distilled.—Van Mons—one of raspberries, and twenty-four of water; six to be distilled.—Ross.—four of raspberries, and ten of water; six to be distilled.—Swediaur—ten of raspberries, and a sufficient quantity of water; twenty to be distilled.—Lipp.—three of raspberries, and sixteen of water; eight to be distilled.

R. Expressed Raspberries, one part.
Water, three parts.

Distil two parts. (Hann.)

Bavar. prescribes one part of expressed fruit, and six parts of water; three parts to be distilled.—Olden.—two of expressed fruit, and a sufficient quantity of water; twenty to be distilled.—Hass.; and Piderit—three of expressed fruit, and sixteen of water; eight to be distilled.

R. Expressed Raspberries, one part.
Water, six parts.

Ferment for several days, and distil two parts. (Sax.)

R. Raspberries, any quantity.

Bruise, and beat them with an equal quantity of warm water; leave the mass to ferment, add twenty-four parts of cold water, and distil six parts. (Van Mons)

R. Expressed Raspberries, ten pounds.
Water, thirty pounds.
Subcarbonate of Potass, two ounces.

Distil twenty pounds. (Pol.)

Fuld. prescribes eight pounds of raspberries twenty-four of water, and one pound of subcarbonate of potass; sixteen pounds to be distilled.

RUMEX.

Six species of this genus are mentioned in pharmacopœias:

1. *Rumex acetosa*, Linn.—Common Sorrel.

Synonimes:—Oseille des jardins, Surelle, Fr.; Sauerampfer, Germ.; Ssiowjk, Bohem.; Suramper, Dan.; Azedera, Span.; Veldzuuring, Dut.; Acetosa, Ital.; Szszaw, Pol.; Azedas, Port.; Ængsyra, Swed.

Lond.; Edinb.; Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Belg.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hass.; Lusit.; Borus.; Ross.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Paris; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

A plant cultivated in every part of Europe. (*Hexandria Trigynia*, Linn.; *Polygoneæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 70)

The root, leaves, and seeds are employed.

The root (*Radix Acetosæ officinalis* seu *nostratis* seu *Oxalidis* seu *Acetosæ pratensis*) is fibrous and yellowish; several long slender fibres go off from a small head: under a reddish-yellow bark it presents a white substance. Its taste is slightly bitter and astringent.

The leaves are oblong, sagittate, obtuse, entire, smooth, inodorous, but of an acid taste from the presence of super-oxalate of potass and of lime.

The seeds are triangular, and of an acerb and bitterish taste.

2. *Rumex scutata*, Linn.—Small Sorrel.

Synonimes:—Oseille ronde, Petite Oseille, Fr.

Gall.; Hass.; Bergius; Spielmann.

A plant of Europe. (*Fig.* Jacq. *Ic. rar.* I. t. 67)

The herb (*Herba Acetosæ rotundifoliæ*) is employed. It consists of cordiform or oval, obtuse or pointed leaves having long footstalks, and furnished on each side of their base with divergent auricles (*oreillettes*). It has an acid and agreeable taste.

CONSERVE OF SORREL. (Ferr.; Genev.; Ross.; Sard.)

R. Fresh Leaves of Sorrel, one part.
White Sugar, two parts.

Beat together till incorporated. (Ross.)

Sard. prescribes an equal part of each.—Ferr.; and Genev.—one part of sorrel, and three parts of sugar.

JUICE OF SORREL.

Succus Acetosæ. (Hass.; Sard.; Herbip.)

R. Fresh Leaves of Sorrel, any quantity.

Bruise them in a wooden mortar with a wooden pestle, express the juice, set it aside, and preserve the limpid part in bottles.

Herbip. directs one dram of alcohol to be added to each pound of juice.

SYRUP OF SORREL.

Syrupus Acetosæ. (Sard.; Wirtem.)

R. Depurated Juice of Sorrel, ten ounces.
White Sugar, sixteen ounces.

Boil together to the consistence of syrup. (Wirtem.)

Sard. directs a sufficient quantity of the juice to be added to simple syrup, and then evaporated in a water-bath.

WATER OF SORREL. (Sard.)

R. Leaves of Sorrel, bruised, one part.
Water, two parts.

Distil two thirds.

SUPPURATIVE CATAPLASM. (Gall.; Sainte-Marie)

R. Leaves of Sorrel, bruised, one handful.
Lard, one ounce.
Linseed, bruised, four ounces.

Boil together, in beer, to the proper consistence. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Resolvent Meals, four ounces.
Emollient Decoction, a sufficient quantity.

Boil to the proper consistence, and add

Pulp of Lily, } of each,
Boiled Sorrel Leaves, } two ounces.
Resin Ointment, one ounce.

Mix. (Gall.)

3. *Rumex aquatica*, Linn.—Water Dock.

Synonimes:—Patience d'eau, Rhubarbe sauvage, Fr.; Wasserampfer, Wassermangold, Wassergrindwurzel, Rostampferwurzel, Butterweckenkraut, Germ.; Vandskreppe, Dan.; Waterpatich, Dut.; Labaça major, Port.; Vatnsyra, Swed.

Dubl.; Amer.; Amst.; Batav.; Belg.; Bruns.; Gall.; Fuld.; Lipp.; Ross.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Coxe; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A common plant of Europe, found in marshy districts. (*Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 588)

The root (*Radix Lapathi aquatici* seu *Herbæ Brittanicæ* seu *Hydrolapathi* seu *Rhapontici*) is employed. It is large, branching, annulated, of a blackish-brown colour without, and saffron coloured within. It is inodorous, but has an austere and bitterish taste.

It is tonic and diaphoretic, and is much employed in diseases of the skin.

4. *Rumex crispa*, Linn.—Curled Dock.

Synonimes:—Patience frisée, Fr.; Krauser Ampfer, Germ.; Kruset skreppe,

Dan.; Gekruide patich, Dut.; Svinsyra, Swed.

Gall.; Coxe.

A plant of Europe. (*Fig.* Curt. *Fl. Lond.* t. 204)

The herb (*Herba Lapathi crispi*) is employed. It consists of a cylindrical, slightly branching stem, furnished with lanceolated leaves, very much waved, or rather curled on the margin. It has a very slightly styptic taste.

5. *Rumex sanguinea*, Linn.—Bloody Dock, Red Dock.

Synonimes:—Patience rouge, Fr.; Blutampfer, Blutkraut, Germ.; Bluedkruid, Dut.

Gall.

A plant of North America and of the northern parts of Europe. (*Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 127)

The root and herb are employed.

The root (*Radix Lapathi sanguinei*) has an acerb and astringent taste.

The herb consists of a branching purple coloured stem, and of cordiform, lanceolated, finely-serrated purple leaves.

EXTRACT OF DOCK.

Extractum Patientiæ. (Gall.; Van Mons)

R. Root of Dock, sliced, any quantity.

Cover it with water, and leave it to macerate for twelve hours; then double the quantity of water, and continue the maceration for the same length of time. Strain and clarify the two liquors, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract. (Van Mons)

R. Root of Dock, one pound.
Cold Water, four pounds.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, occasionally stirring, and strain; macerate the residue with fresh water in the same manner, and strain again. Mix the liquors, and evaporate in a water-bath to the consistence of an extract. (Gall.)

Dose, from one to three scruples.

DECOCTION OF DOCK.

Decoctum Lapathi. (Form. Hôp. Fr.; Niemann; Ratier; Spielmann)

R. Root of Dock, one ounce.
Water, two pounds.

Boil down to one half. (Niemann; Ratier)

R. Root of Dock, six drams.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain two pounds of strained decoction. Add towards the end

Root of Liquorice, two drams.

Infuse for a few minutes, and strain. (Form. Hôp. Fr.; Niemann)

R. Root of Dock, two ounces.
——— Elecampane, } of each,
Juniper, } half an ounce.
Water, six pounds.

Boil to the consumption of half a pound, and add towards the end

Herb of Fumitory, one handful.

Strain. (Spielmann)

It is slightly excitant, and is prescribed as an alterative in cutaneous disorders.—Dose, several glassfuls in the course of the day.

6. *Rumex alpina*, Linn. — Bastard or Monk's Rhubarb.

Synonimes: — Rhubarbe des moines, Fausse rhubarbe, Fr.; Mœnchsrhabarber, Alpenampfer, Germ.; Skreppe, Dan.; Romaza, Span.; Spitzbladdige pattich, Dut.; Romice, Ital.; Szczaw kobyli, Pol.; Babaca menor, Port.; Hæstsyræ, Swed.

Belg.; Bruns.; Gall.; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A plant of the Alps. (*Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 261)

The root (*Radix Hippolapathi* seu *Rhabarbari monachorum*) is employed. It is thick, ligneous, fibrous, red without, and yellow within. It has a disagreeable odour, and a bitter, acerb, and nauseous taste.

RUSCUS.

Two species of this genus of plants are used in medicine:

1. *Ruscus aculeatus*, Linn. — Butchers-broom, Knee Holly.

Synonimes:—Fragon piquant, Petit houx, Houx frelon, Fr.; Slachlicher Mæusedorn, Mæusedornbüsch, Myrtendorn, Germ.; Lesnj myrtus, Gedlice wlaska, Bohem.

Ant.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.;

Form. Hôp. Fr.; Genev.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.; Zarda.

A plant of the forests of Europe. (*Diœcia Monadelphia*, Linn.; *Asparagineæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 448)

The root (*Radix Rusci* seu *Brusci* seu *Myrtacanthæ*) is employed. It is long, ligneous, white, and consists of numerous fibres of the thickness of quills. Its taste is at first sweetish, and then becomes bitter.

It is diuretic.—It forms one of the five major aperitive roots.

2. *Ruscus Hypoglossum*, Linn.

Synonimes:—Laurier Alexandrin, Fr.; Alexandrinischer Loorbeer, Germ.; Cyjpkowa bylina, Bohem.; Alexandrinse laurier, Dut.; Loreiro de Alexandria, Port.

Bruns.; Gall.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann; Zarda.

A plant of the south of Europe. (*Fig.* Zorn. *Ic. pl.* t. 481)

The leaves (*Herba Uvulariæ* seu *Hypoglossi* seu *Bislinguæ* seu *Bonifaciæ* seu *Lauri Alexandrini augustifoliæ*) are employed. They are oval and lanceolate, and bear towards the middle of their upper surface, a ligula in the angle of which the flowers rise.

They are destitute of odour but have a very astringent taste.

It is slightly astringent, but is not much used.

DIURETIC PTISAN. (Pierquin)

R. Root of Butchers-broom, six ounces
Water, one pound
Boil and strain.

R. Root of Butchers-broom, } of each,
——— Strawberry, } five drams.
——— Asparagus, }
Water, two pounds and a half.
Boil down to two pounds, then strain, and add

Syrup of Hyssop, } of each,
Compound Syrup of Smallage, } one ounce.
Mix.

RUTA GRAVEOLENS, Linn.—RUE.

Synonimes:—Rue des jardins, Fr.; Raute, Gartenraute, Germ.; Sendib, Arab.; Ruta, Bohem.; Ital.; Pol.; and Russ.; Aruda, Cyng.; Ruda, Dan.; Saturi, Hind.; Ruite, Dut.; Matskase-so, Jap.; Inghu, Jav.; Suddab, Mah.; Sadsa, Mal.; Arruda, Port.; Brahmi, Somalata, Sans.; Winruta, Swed.; Aruda, Tam.; Saddapu aku, Tel.

Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Ainslie; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

A small shrub of the south of Europe. (*Decandria, Monogynia*, Linn.; *Rutaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn. *Ic. pl.* t. 163)

The herb and seeds are employed.

The herb (*Herba Rutæ* seu *Rutæ hortensis*) consists of a cylindrical and branching stem, and of alternate, petiolated leaves of a glaucous green colour, almost doubly winged, and composed of thickish, oval, obtuse leaflets, narrowed at the base. It has a strong, peculiar, and disagreeable odour, and a hot, acrid, and very bitter taste.

The seeds are small, blackish, reniform, wrinkled, somewhat angular, and of an aromatic taste.

It is excitant, stomachic, nervine, diaphoretic, carminative, anti-putrescent, anodyne, and anthelmintic.—Dose, from ten grains to two scruples, of the powder.

CONSERVE OF RUE.

Conserva Rutæ. (Sard.)

R. Leaves of Rue, } of each, one part.
White Sugar, }
Beat together.

CONFECTION OF RUE.

Confectio Rutæ. (Lond.; Dubl.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Van Mons)

R. Dried Leaves of Rue, } of each, one ounce and a half.
Seeds of Caraway, }

Bay Berries, one ounce and a half.
Sagapenum, half an ounce.
Black Pepper, two drams.
Despumated Honey, sixteen ounces.

Pulverize and mix.

It is stimulant and emmenagogue.

RUBEFACIENT AND FEBRIFUGE PASTE. (BORIES)

R. Fresh Tops of Rue, two ounces.
Powdered Mustard, two drams.

Beat together.—This paste is applied upon the wrist several hours before the paroxysm.

AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF RUE.

Extractum Rutæ aquosum. (DUBL.; EDINB.; BRUNS.; GENEV.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

Extractum Rutæ graveolentis. (EDINB.)

Ext. Foliorum Rutæ. (DUBL.)

R. Leaves of Rue, one pound.
Pure Water, eight pounds.

Boil down to one half, and express. Evaporate the liquor slowly to the consistence of pilular mass.

GENEV. gives the same formula.

R. Herb of Rue, one pound.
Spring Water, six pounds.

Digest in a warm place for four days, then boil a little, and express. Evaporate the liquor to the proper consistence. (BRUNS.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

Dose, from ten grains to half a dram.

ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT OF RUE.

Extractum Rutæ alcoholicum. (HERBIP.)

R. Herb of Rue, Alcohol, } of each, one pound.
Water, eight pounds.

Digest for three days in a moderate heat, and express; then set aside, and decant the liquor: distil off the alcohol, and evaporate the residue to the proper consistence.

ANTI-LYSSIC POWDER.

Pulvis anti-lyssus seu *ad morsum canis rabidi.* (PALAT.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Leaves of Rue,
——— Vervain,
——— Sage,
——— Plantain,
——— Polypody,
——— Wormwood,
——— Mint,
——— Bastard Balm, } of each, an equal part.

Leaves of Betony,
Tops of St. John's-Wort,
——— Lesser Centaury, } of each, an equal part.

Mix.—It is extolled by PAULMIER.—Dose, from half a dram to two drams.

EMMENAGOGUE POTION. (PIERQUIN)

R. Juice of Rue, one ounce.
Oxymel of Squill, half an ounce.

Mix.—To be taken by spoonfuls, in hysterical affections.

DETERGENT INJECTION.

Injectio auricularis detersiva. (SPIELMANN)

R. Herb of Rue, one handful.
Spring Water, six ounces.

Infuse for twelve hours, and strain. Add

Essence of Myrrh, half a dram.
Honey of Roses, six drams.

Mix.

VINEGAR OF RUE.

Acetum Rutæ seu *rutaceum.* (AMST.; AUSTR.; BRUNS.; HASS.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; BORUS.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; PIDERIT; VAN MONS)

R. Fresh Leaves of Rue, one part.
Vinegar, ten parts.

Macerate without heat for several days, express lightly, and filter. (VAN MONS)

SARD. prescribes one part of rue, four parts of vinegar, and six days' digestion in a moderate heat.—BRUNS.; HASS.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; and PIDERIT.—one of rue, six of vinegar, and a few days' digestion.—AMST.; and BORUS.—one of rue, nine of vinegar, and three weeks' infusion in the sun.—AUSTR.—one of rue, twelve of vinegar, and three days' maceration.

R. Fresh Leaves of Rue, one pound.
Vinegar, six pounds.

Macerate for six days, boil a little, and strain. Add to the liquor,

Alcohol, half a pound.

Mix. (LUSIT.)

AUSTR. prescribes three ounces of rue, two pounds of distilled vinegar, several days' digestion in a moderate heat, and the addition of one eighth of alcohol.

Here, as in every vinegar, simple or compound, the alcohol is intended to prevent decomposition.—WIRTEM. thinks the addition of one-twentieth is sufficient.

CAMPHORATED VINEGAR OF RUE.

Acetum Rutæ camphoratum. (VAN MONS)

R. Flowering Tops of Rue, two ounces.
Vinegar, sixteen ounces.

Infuse in a moderate heat for twenty-four

hours; then strain, and dissolve in the liquor.

Camphor, two drams.

Filter.—It is employed as a prophylactic.

INFUSED OIL OF RUE.

Oleum Rutæ infusum. (Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Herbip.)

R. Fresh Herb of Rue, } of each,
Olive Oil, } an equal part.

Digest for three days, and express. (Bruns.; Wirtem.)

R. Fresh Herb of Rue, one part and a half.
Olive Oil, three parts.

Digest for three days in a water-bath and express when cold. Repeat the maceration with fresh herb. (Sard.)

Gall. directs two parts of oil to be macerated with one part of herb for twenty-four hours in warm ashes, the operation to be repeated a second time, the mixture to be then slightly boiled, and expressed.

R. Fresh Herb of Rue, one part.
Olive Oil, two parts.

Digest for three days at a moderate heat; then boil to the consumption of the humidity, and express. (Herbip.)

Hisp. prescribes one part of herb and three parts of oil.

It is excitant, anti-colical, anthelmintic, and nervine. It is employed in lavements and frictions.

OINTMENT OF RUE.

Unguentum seu *Butyrum Rutæ.* (Hisp.)

R. Fresh Leaves of Rue, } of each
——— Wormwood, } two
——— Mint, } ounces.
Lard, sixteen ounces.

Boil to the consumption of the humidity, and strain with expression.

ESSENTIAL OIL OF RUE.

Oleum Rutæ æthereum, Ætheroleum Rutæ. (Dubl.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sard.; Sax.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Piderit; Swediaur)

Oleum Rutæ. (Dubl.)

R. Fresh Herb of Rue, any quantity.
Water, a sufficient quantity,

to prevent empyreuma. Distil.

Amst.; Batav.; Belg.; Ferr.; Ross.; Brugnatelli; and Coxe require the same.

Bavar.; Fuld.; and Lipp. prescribe one part of herb and three parts of water.—Swediaur—one of herb and four of water.—Gall.—five of herb and seven of water.—Ant.—three of herb and ten of water.—Hann.; Pol.; Borus.; and Sax.; one of herb and eight of water.—Austr.—one of herb and twelve of water.

R. Fresh Herb of Rue, twenty-five parts.
Water, seventy-five parts.
Muriate of Soda, three parts.

Distil at the end of three days. (Bruns.; Hass.; Palat.; Sard.; Piderit)

R. Fresh Herb of Rue, any quantity.
Distilled Water of Rue, a sufficient quantity.

Distil. (Herbip.)

BALSAM OF RUE.

Balsamum Rutæ. (Wirtem.; Spielmann)

R. Oil of Nutmeg, two drams and a half.
Essential Oil of Rue, one dram.

Mix

DISTILLED WATER OF RUE.

Aqua Rutæ. (Amst.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Hann.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Sard.; Sax.; Brugnatelli; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Fresh Herb of Rue, one part.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

At the expiration of twelve hours, distil ten parts. (Amst.; Batav.; Belg.; Hann.; Pol.; Borus.; Swediaur)

Palat. prescribes one part of herb and four parts of water; two parts to be distilled.—Herbip.; and Brugnatelli—one of herb and six of water; four to be distilled.—Bavar.—one of herb and sixteen of water; eight to be distilled.—Sax.—one of herb and fifteen of water; ten to be distilled.—Austr.—one of herb and twelve of water; four to be distilled.

R. Fresh Herb of Rue, one part.
Water, four parts.

Distil one half, and re-distil the product with fresh herb. (Sard.)

R. Fresh Herb of Rue, ten parts.
Proof Spirit, one half part.
Water, one hundred and sixty parts.

Distil forty parts. (Van Mons)

ANTI-HYSTERIC JULEP. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Distilled Water of Rue, } of each,
——— Bryony, } two
——— Orange Flowers, } ounces.
Syrup of French Lavender, } of each,
——— Valerian, } one
——— Peony, } ounce.

Mix.—To be taken at three or four doses.

SACCHARUM.—SUGAR.

SYNONIMES:—*Sacchar; Σάκχαρ, Σάκχαρον.*—Sucre, FR.; Zucker, GERM.; Sukhir, ARAB.; Cukr, BOHEM.; Sukker, DAN.; Schukker, DUT.; and PERS.; Azucar, SPAN.; Cheni, HIND.; Suiker, DUT.; Zucchero, ITAL.; Saker, MAH.; Gula, MAL.; Cukiea, POL.; Assucarr, PORT.; Sarkara, SANS.; Socker,; SWED.; Sakkarr, TEL.; Panchadara, TAM.

LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; AINSLIE; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PARIS; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

A solid, white substance, easily crystallizable, inodorous, and of a very agreeable taste.

Sugar is extracted from the juice of the stem of the *Arundo Saccharifera*, LINN., a plant originally of eastern Asia. (*Triandria Digynia*, LINN.; *Gramineæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Rumph. *Amb.* V. 74)

SIMPLE SYRUP.

Syrupus simplex seu *communis* seu *Sacchari, Saccharum clarificatum.* (LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; BORUS.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; COXE; PIDERIT; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Syrupus Simplex.

R. Refined Sugar, two pounds and a half.
Water, one pint.

Dissolve the sugar in the water by the heat of a water-bath; set the syrup aside for twenty-four hours, then take off the scum, and pour off the clear part from the fæces if there are any. (LOND.; DUBL.)

R. Refined Sugar, fifteen parts.
Water, eight parts.

Dissolve the sugar in the water by the aid of a gentle heat, and then boil a little so as to form a syrup. (EDINB.)

LOND. directs syrups to be kept in a place, the temperature of which does not exceed 55 degrees.

HASS.; HERBIP.; and PIDERIT prescribe four parts of sugar and three of water.—AMER.; AMST.; and COXE—fifteen of sugar and eight of water.—ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; FENN.; FERR.; FULD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; and SWEDIAUR—two of sugar and one of water.—LIPP.—three pounds of sugar and twenty-seven ounces of water.—GENEV.—a sufficient quantity of each to form a thick liquid.

R. White Sugar, three parts.
Water, one part.

Dissolve at a gentle heat, and pour gradually into the syrup, the white of an egg mixed with one part of water; boil till nothing more than a little white scum appears on the surface of the liquor, and then strain it through flannel. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; GALL.)

The syrup may also be made without boiling, dissolving two parts of sugar in one part of water, by the heat of a stove. (GALL.)—FORM. HÔP. FR. requires the cold syrup to mark 35 degrees.

BLONDEAU has proposed the following process to obtain the syrup colourless.

R. Sugar, sixty pounds.
Washed Animal Carbon, sixty ounces.
Water, twenty-four pounds.

Dissolve over a clear fire, and add, at twice or thrice, three pounds of water mixed with the whites of six eggs: remove it from the fire, set aside, skim, and strain through flannel. (HENRI)

DUROZIER makes it according to the following process.

R. Sugar, forty pounds.
Cold Water, twenty-two pounds.

Agitate the solution with washed animal carbon; stir the mixture occasionally for twenty-four hours, and filter.

The following is by GRAMMAIRE:

R. Sugar, twenty pounds.
Water, ten pounds.
Whites of Eggs, three.

Put them together into an autoclave, and leave it on the fire for a quarter of an hour.

SYRUP OF CORAL.

Syrupus seu *Tinctura Corallii.* (GENEV.)

R. Red Coral, Yellow Wax, } of each, two pounds.

Having melted the wax throw the coral into it, and boil till the colour of this shall have completely passed into the wax. Then decant, place the mixture over the fire again, and add

White Sugar, two pounds.

When the sugar is melted, remove it from the fire, and add

Boiling Water, one pound and a half,

very gradually and constantly stirring to prevent the liquid from flowing over. Boil again to liquify the wax, and set it apart in a cool place to consolidate; finally remove the crust, and preserve the syrup which it covers.

MANUS CHRISTI TROCHISCS.

Rotulæ Manus Christi, Saccharum perlatum. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. White Sugar, any quantity.
Rose Water, a sufficient quantity.

Make trochiscs. (SPIELMANN)

R. White Sugar, one pound.
Rose Water, a sufficient quantity

to dissolve the sugar. Boil *à la plume*, and add

Mother of Pearl, in powder, half an ounce.

Make trochiscs. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.)

SALEP, SALAB.—SALEP.

SYNONIMES: — Salep, FR.; Salibimisri, DUK.; and HIND.; Salamisrie, TAM.

AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR; BRUNS.; DAN.; GALL.; FENN.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; AINSLIE; BERGIUS; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN.

An amylaceous substance in small pieces varying in size from the volume of a coffee grain to that of an almond; it is straw-coloured, semi-transparent, of an almost horny consistence, of a slightly hircine and spermatic odour, and of a sweet and mucilaginous taste.

Salep is prepared, in Persia, from the tubercles of unascertained orchideæ.

It is analeptic.

SALEP POWDER. (NIEMANN)

R. Salep, one ounce and a half.
Sago, one ounce.
Gum Tragacanth, one dram.

Mix.—A tea spoonful of this powder is given, morning and evening, mixed with water or milk, as a nutrient and demulcent.

CONSERVE OF ORCHIS.

Conditum Satyrii. (PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.)

R. Fresh Root of Orchis, one pound.
Water, eight pounds.

Macerate for several days, and then boil till the root becomes soft. Clarify in the decoction

White Sugar, one pound and a half.

Infuse the root in the syrup for three days, then boil, and preserve it in it or dry it in a stove. (SARD.)

PALAT.; and WIRTEM. direct the root to be softened in water by boiling, then having let it drip, sugar boiled *à la plume* to be poured over it.

SALEP JELLY.

Gelatina seu *Mucilago Radicis Saleb.* (ANT.; HANN.; LUSIT.; CAST. BORUS.; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Salep, in powder, one dram.
Water, eight ounces.

Boil. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Salep Powder, two drams.
Boiling Water, six ounces.

Triturate together. (ANT.)

CAST. BORUS. prescribes two drams of salep and twelve ounces of boiling water.

R. Salep, in powder, one dram.
Water, eight ounces.

Boil, and add

White Sugar, a sufficient quantity

to sweeten it agreeably.

VAN MONS prescribes one dram of salep, four ounces and a half of water, and one ounce and a half of simple syrup.—HANN. —two drams of salep, eight ounces of

water, and one ounce and a half of syrup of orange peel.

R. Salep, in powder, two drams.
Cold Water, a sufficient quantity

to make nine ounces of decoction. Add to it

Syrup of Poppy, one ounce and a half.
Water of Cherry Laurel, six drams.

Mix. (SWEDIAUR)

DECOCTION OF SALEP.

Decoctum de Radice Salep, Infusum Orchidis. (LIPP.; HERBIP.; AUGUSTIN; SAUNDERS)

R. Salep, in powder, one dram.
Pure Water, sixteen ounces.

Boil till only one pound of strained liquor remain. (HERBIP.)

AUGUSTIN prescribes two drams of salep and twelve ounces of water.

R. Powdered Orchis, one dram.

Impregnate it with water till it has become quadrupled in volume; then add

Boiling Water, one pound and a half.

Boil for half an hour. (LIPP.)

R. Salep, in powder, two drams.
Spring Water, a sufficient quantity

to produce two pounds of strained decoction. Add

Syrup of Poppy, } of each,
——— Diacodium, } one ounce.

Mix. (SAUNDERS)

DEMULCENT POTION.

Mixtura demulcens. (HAMB.; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Salep, in powder, two scruples.
Hot Water, ten ounces.

Add to the solution,

White Sugar, half an ounce.

Dissolve. (HAMB.)

R. Salep, one dram.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil for a quarter of an hour, and to four ounces of the strained liquor, add,

SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, fifteen drops.
Syrup of Diacodium, four drams.

Mix. (SAINTE-MARIE)

PECTORAL POTION. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Salep, in powder, } of each, two drams.
Sugar of Milk, }
Syrup of Diacodium, one ounce.

Syrup of Marshmallows, two ounces.

Mix.—To be taken by spoonfuls.

WHITE CHOCOLATE. (PIERQUIN)

R. Cocoa, four ounces.
Salep, six ounces.
Water, eight ounces.

Boil over a slow fire for half an hour, and add,

White Sugar, four ounces.
Flour, a sufficient quantity.

Make cakes of half an ounce each.

APHRODISIAC ELECTUARY.

Electuarium diasytyrion. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.; BORIES; SPIELMANN)

R. Cinnamon, two drams.
Vanilla, eight drams.
Root of Orchis, six drams.
Horehound, two scruples.
Preserved Eryngo Root, two ounces.
Conserve of Elecampane, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (BORIES)

R. Fresh Root of Orchis, four ounces.
Sugar, boiled *à la plume*, twelve ounces.

Beat together, strain through a silk sieve, and incorporate with

Preserved Ginger, }
Pine Nuts, } of each, one ounce.
Pistachio Nuts, }

Then add,

Powdered Cloves, }
——— Cinnamon, } of each, half an
——— Scincus Marinus, } ounce.

Syrup of Ginger, a sufficient quantity.

Make an electuary. (WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Fresh Root of Eryngo, }
——— Parsnip, } of each, half an ounce.
——— Orchis, }
Preserved Walnuts, }
Pine Nuts, }
Pistachio Nuts, }
Seeds of Anise, }
———Rocket, }
———Ash, } of each, five drams.
———Nettle, }
Cloves, }
Cinnamon, }
Ginger, }
Scincus Marinus, two drams and a half.
Musk, seven grains.
Despumated Honey, three pounds.

Make an electuary. (PALAT.)

Dose, from four to six drams.

SALIX.—WILLOW.

Five species of this genus of plants are mentioned in pharmacopœias :

1. *Salix alba*, Linn.—Willow.

Synonimes :—Saule blanc, Saule commun, Fr. ; Weide, Germ. ; Wrba, Bohem. ; Pül, Dan. ; Sauce, Span. ; Wilg, Dut. ; Salice, Ital. ; Kora wierzbowa, Pol. ; Salguerro, Port. ; Pil, Swed.

Dubl. ; Amer. ; Amst. ; Ant. ; Austr. ; Batav. ; Bavar. ; Belg. ; Bruns. ; Dan. ; Gall. ; Ferr. ; Fuld. ; Ross. ; Sax. ; Wirtem. ; Herbip. ; Wurceb. ; Brugnatelli ; Coxe ; Murray and Gmelin ; Zarda.

A shrub or tree common in all Europe. (*Diœcia Diandria*, Linn. ; *Salicineæ*, Juss. ; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 402)

The bark (*Cortex Salicis albæ*) of the branches three or four years old is employed. It is thin, flexible, and reddish. It has a peculiar odour, a very astringent, bitter, and balsamic taste.

2. *Salix fragilis*, Linn.

Synonimes :—Saule fragile, Fr. ; Bruchweide, Germ.

Dubl. ; Bavar. ; Bruns. ; Dan. ; Ferr. ; Hann. ; Lipp. ; Olden. ; Ross. ; Sax. ; Coxe.

The shrub is met with in almost every part of Europe. (*Fig.* Linn. *Fl. Lipp.* t. 8. f. 6)

The bark (*Cortex Salicis fragilis*) of one or two years old is employed. It has a slightly balsamic odour and a very bitter and astringent taste.

3. *Salix capræa*, Linn.

Synonimes :—Saule marceau, Fr. ; Soolweide, Sohlweide, Germ.

Lond. ; Edinb. ; Hisp. ; Gall. ; Ferr. ; Coxe.

A common shrub of Europe. (*Fig.* Pall. *Flor. Ross.* t. 81. fig. 2)

The bark (*Cortex Salicis Caprææ*) is astringent.

4. *Salix vitellina*, Linn.

Synonimes : — Saule osier jaune, Fr. ; Dotterweide, Germ.

Dan. ; Ross.

A shrub of the temperate climates of Europe. (*Fig.* Hoffm. *Fasc.* 1. 57. t. 11, 12. f. 1—3. t. 24, f. 1)

The bark (*Cortex Salicis vitellinæ*) is astringent.

5. *Salix pentandra*, Linn.

Synonimes : — Saule pentandre, Fr. Baumwollenweide, Germ.

Austr. ; Batav. ; Belg. ; Dan. ; Hann. Olden. ; Pol. ; Cast. Borus. ; Ross. Sax. ; Suec. ; Bergius ; Spielmann.

A rather common tree of Europe. (*Fig* Œd. *Fl. Dan.* t. 943)

The bark (*Cortex Salicis pentandræ* s *Laureæ*) of the branches of one or tw years old is employed. It is thin, flexible and of a brown colour without ; it has balsamic odour, and an agreeable, balsamic bitterish, and styptic taste.

These barks contain a peculiar alkaloi called *Salicine* by Fontana who discovere it. They have been proposed, under the ti tle of an astringent tonic, as a substitut for cinchona in intermittent fevers.—Dose from four drams to one ounce, of the powder

antiseptic cataplasm. (Fuld.)

R.	Bark of Salix Alba, in powder, Herb of Rue,	of each, two ounces
	Spirit of Camphor,	three ounces
	Vinegar,	a sufficient quantity

Mix.

ointment of willow.

Unguentum Salicis. (Hufeland)

R.	Juice of Willow Leaves,	two ounces
	Lard,	a sufficient quantity

Mix with a gentle heat.

It is applied to sordid, scorbutic, and gangrenous ulcers.

aqueous extract of willow.

Extractum Salicis aquosum. (Amst. ; Ant. ; Austr. ; Batav. ; Bavar. ; Fuld. ; Hann. ; Olden. ; Pol. ; Borus ; Sax. ; Brugnatelli)

R.	Willow Bark,	one pound.
	Cold Water,	ten pounds.

Macerate for two days, stirring from time to time, and strain ; set aside, and decant the liquor, and evaporate it to the consistence of an extract. (Pol.)

R. Willow Bark, one part.
Water, twelve parts.

Digest for twelve hours in a moderate heat, then boil for one hour, and strain. Evaporate the liquor to the consistence of an extract. (Bavar.)

R. Willow Bark, one part.
Boiling Water, eight parts.

Boil slightly for a quarter of an hour, and strain with expression; boil the residue with

Water, four parts,

and express again. Mix the decoctions, decant after sufficient repose, and evaporate to the proper consistence. (Ant.; Hann.; Olden.; Borus.)

Sax.; and Austr. direct the bark to be exhausted by several successive ebullitions, and the mixed decoctions to be evaporated in a water-bath, after decantation.—Brugnatelli—the bark to be boiled for two hours with six parts of water; the boiling to be repeated with more water, and the mixed liquors evaporated.—Batav.—the bark to be digested for twenty-four hours, and then boiled for two, with ten parts of water, and the boiling to be repeated with eight parts of water for the same length of time.—Amst.—the bark to be subjected to two several boilings, one with twenty and the other with fifteen parts of water, each time to be reduced to one half.

Dose, from ten to twenty grains.

ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT OF WILLOW. (Fuld.)

R. Willow Bark, one pound.
Proof Spirit, six pounds.

Digest for several days, and express; boil the residue with

Water, three pounds,

and express again. Reduce the strained liquors separately to the consistence of honey; then mix them, and evaporate.

BREMER'S INFUSO-DECOCTION OF WILLOW. (Niemann)

R. Willow Bark, four ounces.
Spirit from grain, eight ounces.
Water, sixteen ounces.

Digest in a covered vessel, and strain. Boil the residue with

Water, thirty ounces,

till reduced to fifteen ounces. Mix the two strained liquors together.

It is febrifuge.—To be consumed between two paroxysms.

DECOCTION OF WILLOW BARK.

Decoctum Corticis Salicis laureæ. (Cast. Borus.; Niemann)

R. Willow Bark, cut small, one ounce.
Spring Water, sixteen ounces.

Boil till reduced to eight ounces. (Niemann)

Cast. Borus. prescribes one ounce and a half of bark and fifteen ounces of water; to be boiled down to nine.

It is tonic, and febrifuge.—To be taken by glassfuls.

ANTISEPTIC INJECTION. (Fuld.; Hamb.)

R. Willow Bark, two ounces.
Water, one pound.

Boil down to two thirds. Add to the strained decoction,

Camphor, dissolved in a sufficient quantity of alcohol, half a dram.
Despumated Honey, one ounce.

Mix.

SALSOLA.—SALTWORT.

Three species of this genus are employed:

1. *Salsola Soda*, Linn.—Common Saltwort.

Synonimes:—Soude commune, Fr.; Salzkraut, Germ.; Sul Alikantska lauhowa, Bohem.; Saltyder, Dan.; Soda, Span.; Loogkruid, Dut.; Soda, Ital.; Solda, Port.; Soudacært, Swed. Hisp.; Gall.; Murray and Gmelin; Zarda.

A plant of the coasts of the Mediterranean. (*Pentandria Digynia*, Linn.; *Chenopodeæ* Juss.; *Fig.* Jacq. *Hort. Vind.* I. p. 28. t. 68)

The herb (*Herba Vitri*) is employed. It consists of branching, reddish stems, furnished with sessile, long, narrow, unarmed leaves. It is inodorous, but has a disagreeable alkaline taste.

2. *Salsola Fragus*, Linn.

Synonime:—Soude épineuse, Fr. Gall.; Murray and Gmelin.

A plant of the south of Europe.

3. *Salsola Kali*, Linn.

Synonime :—Soude Kali, Fr.

Gall.; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin.

A plant of the south of Europe.

This species and the preceding one may be substituted for the first.

SALVIA.—SAGE.

Four species of this genus of plants are indicated in pharmacopœias :

1. *Salvia officinalis*, Linn.—Common Sage.

Synonimes :—Sauge commune, Fr. ; Salbey, Germ. ; Ssalweg, Bohem. ; Salvie, Dan. ; Salvia, Ital. ; and Span. ; Salie, Dut. ; Szalwia, Pol. ; Salva, Port. ; Salwia, Swed.

Edinb. ; Dubl. ; Amer. ; Amst. ; Ant. ; Austr. ; Batav. ; Bavar. ; Belg. ; Bruns. ; Dan. ; Mil. Copen. ; Hisp. ; Gall. ; Fenn. ; Ferr. ; Form. Hôp. Fr. ; Fuld. ; Hamb. ; Hann. ; Hass. ; Lipp. ; Olden. ; Lusit. ; Pol. ; Cast. Borus. ; Borus. ; Ross. ; Sax. ; Suec. ; Wirtem. ; Herbip. ; Wurceb. ; Bergius ; Brugnatelli ; Coxe ; Guibourt ; Murray and Gmelin ; Piderit ; Spielmann ; Zarda.

A plant of the south of Europe. (*Diandria Monogynia*, Linn. ; *Labiatæ* Juss. ; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 165)

The herb (*Herba Salviæ minoris*) consists of a square simple stem, and of opposite, lanceolate, oval, entire, crenelated, rugose leaves of a greenish-grey colour. It has an agreeable, camphorous, and strongly aromatic odour, and a styptic, aromatic, and bitterish taste.

The flowers are of a violet-blue colour, forming a terminal spike. The plant is gathered before their expansion.

It is excitant, nervine, tonic, sub-astringent, resolvent, and detersive.

2. *Salvia Horminum*, Linn.—Purple-topped Sage, Ormin.

Synonimes :—Sauge Hormin, Fr. ; Edles scharlachkraut, Germ. ; Horminio, Span. ; Edele slarey, Dut. ; Orminio, Ital. ; Ormino, Port.

Bruns. ; Hisp. ; Genev. ; Herbip. ; Bergius ; Spielmann.

A plant of Europe. (*Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 244)

The herb and seeds are employed.

The herb (*Herba Hormini* seu *Gallitrichi*) consists of obtuse, crenelated leaves, of a disagreeable odour and bitterish taste.

The seeds are glabrous, mucilaginous, and bitterish.

It is excitant and tonic.

3. *Salvia pratensis*, Linn.

Synonimes :—Sauge des près, Fr. ; Wiesensalbey, Germ.

Gall.

A plant common in Europe. (*Fig.* Blackw. *Herb.* t. 258)

The leaves (*Folia Hormini*) are petiolated, prolonged, heart-shaped, crenelated, rugose, glabrous, of an agreeable odour, and of a bitter and astringent taste.

4. *Salvia Sclarea*, Linn.—Common Clarey.

Synonimes :—Sauge Sclarée, Fr. ; Zahmes Scharlachkraut, Germ. ; Graakuse, Dan. ; Maro cortuso, Span. ; Tamne sclarey, Dut. ; Schiarea, Ital. ; Esclarea, Port.

Hisp. ; Gall. ; Ferr. ; Wirtem. ; Guibourt ; Murray and Gmelin.

A plant of the south of Europe. (*Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 484)

The herb (*Herba Sclaræ* seu *Gallitrichi*) consists of a thick, square, very branching, stem, with opposite branches ; its leaves are long, cordiform, rugose, pointed, serrated, and opposite. It has a strong, and disagreeable odour, and a bitter, and aromatic taste.

CONSERVE OF SAGE.

Conserva Florum Salviæ. (Sard. ; Wirtem.)

R. Flowers of Sage, one part.
White Sugar, two parts.

Beat together. (Wirtem.)

Sard. prescribes one part of flowers and three parts of sugar boiled *à la plume.*

AROMATIC SPECIES.

Species seu *Herbæ aromaticæ.* (AUSTR.; BAVAR.; GALL.; NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Herb of Sage,
——— Balm,
——— Thyme,
——— Peppermint,
——— Hyssop,
Flowers of Lavender, } of each, an equal part.

Cut, and mix.

R. Leaves of Sage,
——— Balm,
Flowering Tops of Wormwood, } of each,
——— Peppermint,
——— Wild Thyme, } an equal part.
Chamomile Flowers,

Cut and mix. (BAVAR.)

R. Leaves of Sage,
——— Thyme,
——— Wild Thyme,
——— Hyssop,
——— Water-mint,
——— Wormwood,
——— Origanum, } of each, an equal part.

Cut and mix. (GALL.)

R. Herb of Hyssop,
——— Horehound,
——— Origanum,
——— Rue,
——— Sage,
——— Savory,
——— Scordium,
——— Wild Thyme, } of each, an equal part.

Cut, and mix. (AUSTR.)

R. Cubebs,
Nutmegs, } of each, one part.
Cinnamon,
Ginger,
Cloves, } of each, two parts.
Orange Peel, four parts.
Mentha Crispa,
Rosemary,
Sage, } of each, eight parts.

Cut, and mix. (VAN MONS)

EXTRACT OF SAGE.

Extractum Salviæ. (AUSTR.)

R. Leaves of Sage, any quantity.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Exhaust the leaves by several successive boilings; then mix the decoctions, and after decantation, evaporate to the consistence of an extract.

INFUSION OF SAGE.

Infusum Salviæ. (MIL. COPEN.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; CAST. BORUS.; SUEC.; WURCEB.; SAUNDERS)

R. Herb of Sage, one dram.
Boiling Water, twelve ounces.

Infuse for a quarter of an hour in a covered vessel, and strain with expression. (MIL. COPEN.)

CAST. BORUS.; and WURCEB. prescribe one ounce and a half of sage and eighteen ounces of water.—SUEC.—one ounce of sage and one pound of water. — HAMB.—one ounce of sage and a sufficient quantity of water to obtain eight ounces of strained liquor.

R. Herb of Sage,
Liquorice, } of each, one ounce.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain two pounds of strained infusion.

R. Leaves of Sage, two ounces.
Petals of Red Roses, one ounce.
Boiling Water, three ounces and a half.

Infuse without heat, and strain. (SAUNDERS)

It is excitant and aromatic; to be taken by glassfuls.

ACIDULATED INFUSION OF SAGE. (NIEMANN)

R. Herb of Sage, half an ounce.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain, after half an hour's infusion, six ounces of liquor. Add to this,

Diluted Sulphuric Acid, one dram.

Mix.—Dose, half a glassful every two hours.

STIMULANT GARGLE. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; SAUNDERS)

R. Infusion of Sage, two pounds.
Walnut Electuary, two ounces.
Alum, one dram.

Mix. (SAUNDERS)

R. Infusion of Sage, six ounces.
Tincture of Cinchona,
Syrup of Mulberries, } of each, half an ounce.
Spirit of Scurvy-grass, one dram.

Mix. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

VINOUS INFUSION OF SAGE.

Infusum Salviæ vinosum. (NIEMANN)

R. Herb of Sage, one ounce.
Boiling Water, one pound.

Digest for one hour; strain, and add to the cold liquor,

Red Wine, half a pound.

Mix.—Dose, half a glassful every two hours.

AROMATIC DECOCTION.

Decoctum incitans aromaticum. (BRERA)

R. Leaves of Sage, half an ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity,

to obtain two pounds of strained decoction. Add to it

Haller's Acid Elixir, one dram.

Mix. — To be taken gradually in the course of the day.

AROMATIC WINE. (Form. Hôp. Fr.; Gall.)

R. Aromatic Species, four ounces.
Red Wine, twelve ounces.

Macerate for six days in a covered vessel; then express, and filter. (Gall.)

R. Red Wine, ten parts.
Aromatic Tincture, one part.

Mix. (Form. Hôp. Fr.)

It is employed externally in lotions or fomentations.

WINE OF SAGE.

Vinum Salviæ. (Herbip.)

R. Fresh Leaves of Sage, one ounce and a half.
Red Wine, one pound and a half.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, and strain.

EXCITANT FOMENTATION. (Ratier)

R. Wine of Sage, one pound.
Spirit of Camphor, eight ounces.

Mix.

RED LIQUOR; SPIRITUOUS VULNERARY LIQUOR.

Aqua vulneraria spirituosa. (Gall.; Van Mons)

R. Fresh Leaves of Sage
——— Rosemary,
——— Savory,
——— Origanum,
——— Marjoram,
——— Thyme
——— Wild-Thyme,
——— Hyssop,
——— Balm,
——— Calamint,
——— Sweet Basil,
——— Water-mint,
——— Fennel,
——— Angelica,
——— Wormwood,
——— Rue,
Flowering Tops of Lavender,
——— St. John's wort,
} of each, one ounce.
Alcohol (10 degrees), two pounds.

Macerate for eight days; then express and filter. (Gall.)

R. Fresh Leaves of Wormwood,
——— Angelica,
——— Sweet Basil,
——— Southern-wood,
——— Fennel,
——— Hyssop,
——— Marjoram,
——— Balm,
——— Water-mint,
——— Origanum,
——— Rue,
——— Rosemary,
——— Sage,
——— Wild Thyme,
——— Thyme,
Flowers of Lavender,
} of each, one part.
Proof Spirit, thirty-two parts.

Digest without heat for eight days; then express and filter. (Van Mons)

VINEGAR OF SAGE.

Acetum Salviæ. (Gall.; Van Mons)

R. Fresh Leaves of Sage, one part.
Vinegar, sixteen parts.

Macerate for fifteen days in a covered vessel, agitating from time to time; then strain and filter. (Gall.)

Van Mons prescribes one part of sage and eight parts of vinegar, to be macerated for eight days.

OIL OF SAGE.

Oleum Salviæ æthereum, Ætheroleum Salviæ. (Austr.; Bruns.; Gall.; Hann.; Palat.; Sard.; Brugnatelli)

R. Flowering Herb of Sage, any quantity,
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Distil. (Brugnatelli)

Hann. prescribes one part of herb and eight parts of water.—Austr.—one of herb and twelve of water.—Gall.—five of herb and seven of water.

R. Flowering Herb of Sage, twenty-five parts.
Water, seventy-five parts.
Muriate of Soda, three parts.

Distil at the expiration of three days. (Bruns.; Palat.; Sard.)

DISTILLED WATER OF SAGE

Aqua Salviæ. (Amst.; Austr.; Bavar.; Gall.; Hann.; Lipp.; Olden.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Sard.; Sax.; Herbip.; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Flowering Herb of Sage, one part.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

At the expiration of twenty-four hours, distil ten parts. (Amst.; Hann.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Swediaur)

GALL.; and PALAT. prescribe one part of herb and four parts of water; two parts to be distilled.—LIPP.; and HERBIP.—one of herb and six of water.—AUSTR.—one of herb and twelve of water; four to be distilled.—SAX.—one of herb and fifteen of water; ten to be distilled.—BAVAR.—one of herb and sixteen of water; four to be distilled.—SARD.—one of herb and four of water; two to be distilled, and the product to be re-distilled with fresh herb.

R. Flowering Herb of Sage, ten parts.
Water, one hundred and twenty parts.
Proof Spirit, one part.
Distil thirty parts. (VAN MONS)

COMPOUND WATER OF SAGE. (GALL.)

R. Vulnerary Species, two parts.
Water, twenty parts.
Distil eight parts.

SPIRIT OF SAGE.

Aqua Salviæ spirituosa. (GALL.; FERR.)

R. Flowering Herb of Sage, one pound.
White Wine, four pounds.
Macerate for twenty-four hours, and distil one half. (GALL.)

R. Flowering Herb of Sage, one pound and a half.
Alcohol, eight pounds.
Distil six pounds. (FERR.)

VULNERARY SPIRIT; EAU D'ARQUEBUSADE.

Aqua vulneraria seu *traumatica* seu *sclopetaria* seu *vulneraria spirituosa* seu *vinosa* seu *sclopetaria aromatica* seu *Catapultarum, Alcohol Salviævulnerarius.* (AUSTR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIDERIT; NIEMANN; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Herb of Hyssop,
——— Mentha Crispa,
——— Sage,
——— Rosemary, } of each, two ounces.
Flowers of Rosemary
——— Lavender, } of each, one ounce.
Proof Spirit, ten pounds.
Distil till the liquor ceases to pass over limpid. (LIPP.; WIRTEM.)

R. Herb of Wormwood,
——— Dill,
——— Sage,
——— Tansey,
——— Wild Thyme,
——— Peppermint,
Flowers of Lavender, } of each, one ounce and a half.
Spring Water, twelve pounds.
Alcohol, eight pounds.
Infuse for several days, and distil eight pounds. (PIDERIT)

R. Herb of Wormwood,
——— Rue,
——— Sage, } of each, eighteen drams.
——— Fennel,
——— Peppermint, } of each, one ounce and a half.
Flowers of Lavender,
Spring Water, twelve pounds.
Alcohol, eight pounds.
Infuse for two days, and distil eight pounds. (HASS.)

R. Fresh Herb of Agrimony,
——— Ladies Mantle,
——— Daisy,
——— Chrysanthemum,
——— Betony,
——— Bugloss,
——— Fennel,
——— St John's-wort,
——— Plantain,
——— Sanicle,
——— Scrofularia
——— Vervain, } of each, two handfuls.
——— Birthwort,
——— Mugwort,
——— Golden Rod,
——— Sage, } of each, four handfuls
Wine, forty pounds.
Digest till the mass begins to ferment, and distil slowly one half. (WIRTEM.)

R. Root of Comfrey,
Herb of Comfrey,
——— Mugwort,
——— Bugle, } of each, four handfuls.
——— Betony,
——— Ox-eye,
——— Lesser Comfrey,
——— Scrofularia,
——— Plantain,
——— Agrimony,
——— Vervain,
——— Wormwood,
——— Fennel, } of each, two handfuls.
——— St. John's-wort,
——— Birthwort,
——— Small Houseleek,
——— Veronica,
——— Lesser Centaury,
——— Milfoil,
——— Tobacco,
——— Mint,
——— Hyssop, } of each, one handful.
White Wine,
one hundred and forty-four ounces.
Infuse for three days, and distil. (SPIELMANN)

Root of Comfrey,
Herb of Comfrey,
——— Bugle,
——— Sanicle,
——— Betony,
——— Scrofularia,
——— Plantain,
——— Agrimony,
——— St. John's-wort,
——— Periwinkle,
——— Ground Ivy,
——— Mugwort,
——— Veronica,
——— Vervain,
——— Lesser Houseleek,
——— Milfoil, } of each, four ounces.

——— Sage,
——— Angelica,
——— Tansey,
——— Wormwood,
——— Great Celandine,
——— Fennel,
——— Clematis,
——— Mint,
——— Hyssop,
——— Tobacco, } of each, eight ounces.

——— Rue,
——— Chamomile,
——— Scordium,
——— Marjoram,
——— Rosemary, } of each, four ounces.

Flowering Tops of Lavender,
———————Origanum,
———————Calamint, } of each, six ounces.
White Wine, fifty pounds.

Distil one half. (WIRTEM.)

PALAT. gives the same formula, adding eight ounces each, of Roman wormwood and of savory, and four ounces each, of sweet basil and of golden rod.

R. Leaves of Sage, eight ounces.
——— Rosemary,
——— Wild Thyme,
——— Thyme, } of each, one ounce.
Lesser Cardamoms,
Great Cardamoms, } of each, six drams.
Mace,
Nutmegs,
Cloves,
Zedoary,
Galanga,
Sweet Flag, } of each, half an ounce.
White Wine, eight pounds.
Alcohol, four pounds.

After sufficient digestion distil three-fourths. (WIRTEM.)

R. Flowers of Lavender,
Fresh Herb of Hyssop,
———————Balm,
———————Mentha Crispa,
———————Origanum,
———————Rosemary,
———————Rue,
———————Sage,
———————Wild Thyme, } of each, one ounce.
Alcohol (0.850), ten ounces.
Water, twelve pounds.

After twenty-four hours, distil ten pounds. (AUSTR.)

R. Fresh Herb of Sage,
———————Wormwood,
———————Peppermint,
———————Rue,
———————Rosemary, } of each, four ounces.
Flowers of Lavender,
Alcohol, six pounds.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

At the end of twenty-four hours, distil eighteen pounds. (HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; NIEMANN)

R. Fresh Leaves of Sage,
——————— Angelica,
——————— Wormwood,
——————— Savory,
——————— Fennel,
——————— Mint,
——————— Hyssop,
——————— Balm,
——————— Sweet Basil,
——————— Rue,
——————— Thyme,
——————— Marjoram,
——————— Rosemary,
——————— Origanum,
——————— Calamint,
——————— Wild Thyme, } of each, four ounces.
Flowers of Lavender,
Alcohol,
one hundred and twenty-eight ounces.

Distil. (SPIELMANN)

R. Flowering Herb of Wormwood,
——————— Sweet Basil,
——————— Cat-mint,
——————— Hyssop,
——————— Marjoram,
——————— Origanum,
——————— Rosemary,
——————— Rue,
——————— Sage,
——————— Thyme, } of each, two parts.
Flowers of Lavender,
Proof Spirit, ninety-six parts.
Water,
four hundred and fifty-six parts.

Distil one hundred and ninety-four parts. (VAN MONS)

BELG. prescribes one part each, of sage, of wormwood, of cat-mint, of hyssop, of balm, of sweet basil, of thyme, of rue, of marjoram, of rosemary, of origanum, and of lavender, forty-eight parts of proof spirit, and two hundred and seventy-six of water; ninety-two parts to be distilled.

R. Tops of Sage,
——— Tansey,
——— Fennel,
——— Thyme,
——— Lavender,
——— Wormwood, } of each, two ounces.

Tops of Water-mint,
——— Hyssop,
——— Chamomile,
——— Origanum,
——— Marjoram,
——— Calamint,
Stem and Root of Angelica, } of each, two ounces.
Alcohol (22 degrees), twenty-four pounds.

After sufficient maceration, distil twenty pounds in a water-bath. (Gall.; Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Flowers of Lavender,
Fresh Herb of Wormwood,
——— Sage,
——— Marjoram,
——— Rosemary,
——— Hyssop,
——— Rue,
——— Balm,
——— Thyme,
——— Sweet Basil,
——— Origanum,
——— St. John's-wort, } of each, one ounce.
Alcohol (0.935), four pounds.
Water, one pound.

At the expiration of twenty-four hours, distil three pounds. (Brugnatelli)

R. Leaves of Betony,
——— Ground Ivy,
——— Mugwort,
——— Milfoil, } of each, fifteen ounces.
——— Sage,
——— Angelica,
——— Tansey,
——— Wormwood, } of each, ten ounces.
——— Southernwood,
——— Fennel,
——— Mint,
——— Hyssop,
——— Tobacco, } of each, eight ounces.
——— Rue,
——— Chamomile,
——— Scordium,
——— Marjoram,
——— Rosemary, } of each, four ounces.
Flowering Tops of Lavender,
——— Origanum,
——— Calamint, } of each, six ounces.
Wine, sixty-seven pounds.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, and distil one half. (Bruns.)

R. Leaves of Betony,
——— Agrimony,
——— Mugwort, } of each, one pound.
——— Sage,
——— St. John's-wort,
——— Tansey,
——— Wormwood,
——— Mint, } of each, eight ounces.
Leaves of Scordium,
——— Marjoram,
——— Rosemary,
——— Lavender, } of each, four ounces.
White Wine, thirty pounds.

Distil one half in a water-bath. (Hisp.)

R. Herb of Sage,
——— Wormwood,
——— Peppermint,
——— Rue,
——— Rosemary,
Flowers of Lavender, } of each, one part.
Water, fifty parts.
Alcohol, twenty-two parts.

At the expiration of two days, distil thirty-six parts. (Sax.)

This liquor, which scarcely differs from the *Eau de Cologne* and the spirit of balm, is employed externally as resolvent, and sometimes internally in flatulent colic.

AROMATIC SPIRIT.

Elixir Vitæ mulierum, *Aqua* seu *Balsamum Embryonum*, *Aqua aromatica*. (Amst.; Bruns.; Palat.; Borus.; Wirtem.; Niemann; Spielmann)

R. Crumb of New Bread, two pounds.
Flowers of Clove-pink,
——— Lime Tree, } of each, one pound.
Nutmegs, three ounces and a half.
Flowers of Lavender,
Herb of Sage,
Seeds of Caraway,
——— Fennel, } of each, three ounces.
Cloves,
Cinnamon,
Ginger,
Cubebs,
Grains of Paradise,
Zedoary,
Herb of Mentha Crispa,
Root of Peony,
Seeds of Peony,
Miseltoe, } of each, two ounces.
Mace, half an ounce.
Lesser Galanga, three drams.
Saffron, two drams.
Madeira, ten pounds.
Water of Borage,
——— Bugloss, } of each, four pounds.
——— Lily of the Valley, two pounds eight ounces.
——— Strawberries,
——— Roses, } of each, sixteen ounces.

Digest for three days, distil one half of the liquid, over a slow fire. (Wirtem.)

R. Galanga,
Zedoary, } of each, half an ounce.
Herb of Mint,
——— Balm, } of each, one ounce.

Flowers of French Lavender, } of each,
——— Clove-pink, } five
——— Lime Tree, } drams.
Seeds of Siler, } of each,
——— Fennel, } half an ounce.
Nutmegs, one ounce.
Cinnamon, six drams.
Fresh Orange Peel, } of each,
—— Lemon Peel, } one ounce and a half.
White Wine, two pounds.

Digest for twenty-four hours, and distil one half. (Palat.; Wirtem.)

Bruns. gives the same formula, but substitutes for the wine a mixture of five pounds of proof spirit and ten of water, and directs six pounds of the liquor to be distilled.

R. Root of Peony, } of each, two ounces.
——— Zedoary, }
——— Ginger, }
——— Galanga, six drams.
Herb of Sage, } of each,
——— Balm, } three ounces.
——— Fennel, }
——— Mint, }
Flowers of Clove-pink, } of each,
——— Lime Tree, } six ounces.
——— Lavender, } of each,
Nutmegs, } three ounces.
Cloves, } of each,
Cinnamon, } two ounces.
Cubebs, }
Grains of Paradise, }
Mace, }
Alcohol, forty-four ounces.
Spring Water, two hundred and forty ounces.

Infuse for several days, and distil one hundred and ninety-two ounces. (Spielmann)

R. Nutmegs, } of each, half an ounce.
Mace, }
Cloves, }
Cinnamon, }
Cubebs, }
Ginger, }
Zedoary, }
Lesser Galanga, two drams.
Flowers of Lavender, } of each,
Dried Herb of Mint, } half an
——— Sage, } ounce.
Seeds of Coriander, } of each,
——— Fennel, } two drams.
Proof Spirit, one pound and a half.
Water, seven pounds and a half.

Macerate for three days, and distil three pounds and a half. (Amst.)

R. Herb of Sage, eight ounces.
——— Rosemary, } of each
——— Peppermint, } four ounces.
Flowers of Lavender, }
Seeds of Fennel, } of each, two ounces.
Cinnamon, }
Alcohol, four pounds.
Water, twenty pounds.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, and distil twelve pounds. (Borus.; Niemann

It is excitant, corroborant, cordial, and carminative.—Dose, from half an ounce to one ounce.—It is also applied externally. A crust of hot bread saturated with it used formerly to be applied, and it is said with success, to the abdomen in cases of threatened abortion. It is now better known how these stimulant applications should be appreciated.

SAMBUCUS.—ELDER.

Two species of this genus are employed in medicine:

1. *Sambucus Ebulus*, Linn.—Dwarf Elder.

Synonimes:—Hieble, Yèble, Fr.; Zwerghollander, Attich, Attichhirschschwanz, Germ.; Chebdj, Bohem.; Mmerhyld, Dan.; Yezgo, Span.; Lange vlier, Dut.; Ebbio, Ital.; Chebd, Pol.; Engos, Port.; Sommarhyll, Swed.

Austr.; Bavar.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Genev.; Lusit.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Murray and Gmelin; Piderit; Saunders; Spielmann; Zarda.

A shrub of Europe. (*Pentandria Trigynia*, Linn.; *Caprifoliaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 40)

The bark of the root, the leaves, fruit and seeds are employed.

The inner bark of the root (*Radix Ebuli* seu *Sambuci humilis* seu *agrestis* seu *Chamaeactis*) is white, and of a bitter and nauseous taste. The root itself is long, and of the thickness of the finger. It is esteemed emetic and hydragogue.—Two ounces of it are prescribed, infused in water: one ounce of the expressed juice may also be given.

The leaves are oval, lanceolate, acute, dentate, smooth and shining above, and of a deep green colour. They have a strong disagreeable odour. They were formerly applied externally, in cases of œdema and erysipelas.

The fruit (*Baccæ* seu *Grana Actes*) consists of black, tri-spermal berries, of a sweet, bitter, and nauseous taste. They are reputed resolvent, sudorific, and diuretic.

The seeds, macerated in water and submitted to a press, furnish oil.

JUICE OF DWARF ELDER BERRIES.

Succus Ebuli. (GALL.; SARD.)

℞ Ripe Berries of Dwarf Elder, any quantity.

Bruise them with the hands, leave the mass to ferment for three or four days, and express. Preserve the juice in bottles, under a stratum of oil.

ROB OR PULP OF DWARF ELDER.

Roob seu *Pulpa Ebuli.* (AUSTR.; BAVAR.; BRUNS.; FULD.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; VAN MONS)

℞ Fresh and Ripe Berries of Dwarf Elder, one part.
Water, a sufficient quantity

To prevent them from burning. Having boiled them till they burst, express the juice, and evaporate it to the consistence of pulp, adding one sixteenth of sugar. (BAVAR.)

AUSTR. prescribes one part of sugar, and nine parts of juice.—VAN MONS—one of sugar, and ten of juice.—BRUNS.; FULD.; PALAT.; and WIRTEM.—one of sugar, and six of juice.

℞ Juice of Dwarf Elder Berries, any quantity.

Strain it, and evaporate it in a water-bath to the consistence of an electuary. (SARD.)

It is diuretic and laxative.—Dose, two ounces.—It is seldom prescribed alone, but generally as an excipient.

DISTILLED WATER OF DWARF ELDER.

Aqua Ebuli. (WIRTEM.)

℞ Bruised Berries of Dwarf Elder, any quantity.

Put them in a barrel, and leave them to ferment; when they have acquired a vinous flavour, distil over a slow fire: rectify the product, if necessary.

Sambucus nigra, LINN.—Elder.

SYNONIMES:—Sureau noir, Sureau, FR.; Fliederhollanderbaum, GERM.; Ukti, Khaman, ARAB.; Bez, BOHEM.; Hyld, DAN.; Sauco, SPAN.; Vlier, DUT.; Sambuco, ITAL.; Bzowy, POL.; Sabuguiero, PORT.; Busina, RUSS.; Flæder, SWED. LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; AINSLIE; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN.

A shrub of Europe. (*Fig.* Flore Medic. VI. 336)

The bark, leaves, flowers, and fruit are employed.

The middle or inner bark of the branches (*Cortex* seu *Alburnum Sambuci*), from which the thin ash-coloured pellicle is usually separated, is of a green colour. It has a strong and nauseous odour, a taste at first sweetish, and afterwards acrid and bitterish.

The leaves are unequally wing-cleft, of a deep green colour, glabrous, with leaflets oval, lanceolated, serrated, and acuminated. Their odour is disagreeable, and their taste acrid. The flowers are white, small, of a strong and disagreeable odour, and of a mucilaginous and bitterish taste.

The fruit consists of succulent, oval, black, umbilicated, tri-spermal berries, containing a reddish, acidulous, inodorous juice. They are called *Grana Actes* when dried. The American pharmacopœia replaces them by those of the *Sambucus Canadensis*, WILLD.

POWDER AGAINST ERYSIPELAS.

Pulvis ad Erysipelam. (CAST. BORUS.)

℞ Elder Flowers, } of each,
Wheat Bran, } an equal part.

Mix together.

SUDORIFIC SPECIES. (GALL.)

℞ Flowers of Elder, }
——— Borage, } of each,
——— Red Poppy, } an equal part.
Sassafras Wood, }

Mix.

JUICE OF ELDER BERRIES.

Succus Sambuci. (GALL.; SARD.)

℞ Ripe Elder Berries, any quantity

Bruise them with the hands, and leave the mass to ferment for three or four days; then express the juice, and preserve it in bottles, under a stratum of oil.

Dose, from half an ounce to two ounces.

ELDER POWDER.

Tragea Granorum Actes. (WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Juice of Elder Berries, any quantity.
Rye Meal, a sufficient quantity.

Reduce to a paste, and form it into small cakes; expose these before a fire till they become perfectly dry, and reduce them to powder: impregnate this with fresh juice, and dry again. Having repeated this operation three successive times, add to one ounce of the powdered mass,

Powdered Nutmeg, one dram.

Mix well.—It is recommended in dysentery.—Dose, one or two drams.

SYRUP OF ELDER.

Syrupus Sambuci. (AUSTR.)

R. Recently expressed Juice of Elder Berries, one pound.
White Sugar, two pounds.

Boil for a few moments.

ROB OF ELDER.

Roob Sambuci, Succus Sambuci inspissatus. (EDINB.; AMER.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; DAN.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Succus spissatus Sambuci nigræ. (EDINB.)

R. Ripe Elder Berries, five parts.
Refined Sugar, one part.

Boil slowly together to the consistence of thick honey.

R. Ripe Elder Berries, any quantity.

Bruise them with the hands, express the juice, and strain it through flannel. Add half a pound of sugar to two pounds of this juice, and evaporate over a quick fire to the consistence of honey. (VAN MONS)

PALAT. prescribes one part of sugar, and two parts of juice.—AMER.; and COXE—one of sugar, and five of juice.—FULD.—one of sugar, and four of juice.—BRUNS.; HASS.; ROSS.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; and SWEDIAUR—one of sugar, and six of juice.—AUSTR.—one of sugar, and nine of juice.—OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; and SAX.—one of sugar, and sixteen of juice.

R. Ripe Elder Berries, any quantity.

Heat them in a covered tin vessel, constantly stirring, for half an hour, or till they shall have burst; then strain the liquor through a sieve, and express the residue strongly. Mix the two liquors, add four pounds of sugar to fifteen of the juice, and evaporate to the consistence of honey, skimming well. (BELG.)

BATAV. prescribes four pounds of sugar, and ten of juice.—ANT.—one of sugar, and five of juice.—DAN.—one of sugar, and four of juice.—BAVAR.—one of sugar, and sixteen of juice.—FERR.—two of sugar, and four of juice.

R. Expressed Juice of Elder Berries, any quantity.

Set it aside to depurate by repose; then evaporate it to the proper consistence over a slow fire. (GALL.; GENEV.; LIPP.; SARD.; BRUGNATELLI)

It is diaphoretic.—Dose, from one ounce and a half to two ounces.

EXTRACT OF ELDER FLOWERS.

Extractum Florum Sambuci. (SARD.)

R. Fresh Elder Flowers, eight pounds.

Macerate them for three days in an alembic; then distil in a water-bath about two ounces of liquor: pour upon the residue thrice its weight of water, and after six hours' digestion, boil down to one third. Express the flowers, clarify and strain the liquor, and evaporate to the consistence of an electuary, adding the distilled water to this when it is no more than warm.

ANTI-ASTHMATIC MIXTURE. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Rob of Elder, Pulp of Prunes, Syrup of Red Poppy, of each, two ounces.
Nitrate of Potass, one dram.

Mix.—Dose, a tea spoonful, three or four times a day.

HONEY OF ELDER FLOWERS.

Mel Sambuci. (WIRTEM.)

R. Fresh Elder Flowers, one pound.
Despumated Honey, two pounds.
Elder-flower Water, six ounces.

Macerate for several days, then boil over a slow fire; express, and evaporate to the required consistence.

It used formerly to be added to emollient and resolvent gargles.

HONEY OF ELDER BERRIES.

Mel Fructuum Sambuci. (HISP.)

R. Juice of Ripe Elder Berries, Honey, of each, two pounds.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil to the consistence of thick syrup, and strain.—Dose, from half an ounce to one ounce.

VINEGAR OF ELDER.

Acetum Sambuci seu *sambucinum.* (Amst.; Bruns.; Gall.; Lusit.; Palat.; Sard.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Piderit; Swediaur)

R. Elder Flowers, one part.
Vinegar, twelve parts.

Macerate for four days, clarify with milk, and filter. (Suec.)

Gall. prescribes one part of flowers, sixteen parts of vinegar, and fifteen days' maceration.—Bruns.; Palat.; Wirtem.; and Swediaur—one of flowers, and six of vinegar.—Sard.; and Piderit—one of flowers, four of vinegar, and six days' maceration.—Herbip.—one of flowers, nine of vinegar, and three weeks' maceration.—Amst.—one of flowers, eight of vinegar, and four days' maceration.

R. Dried Elder Flowers, one pound.
Vinegar, six pounds.

Macerate for six days; then boil. Add to the strained liquor

Alcohol, half a pound.

Mix. (Lusit.)

It is sudorific and detergent.—It is administered with hot water, sweetened, to produce diaphoresis. It is also employed in the form of gargle, in ulcerated sore throat, mixed with water and honey.

OXYMEL OF ELDER.

Oxymel Sambuci. (Herbip.)

R. Vinegar of Elder, one part.
Honey, two parts.

Boil slowly to the consistence of syrup.

DECOCTION OF ELDER BARK.

Decoctum Corticis Sambuci. (Niemann)

R. Elder Bark, three handfuls.
Spring Water, Milk, } of each, one pound.

Boil down to one pound of strained liquor.

It is recommended by Boerhaave, in dropsies.—Dose, one half in the morning and the other in the evening.

INFUSION OF ELDER FLOWERS.

Infusum Florum Sambuci nigræ. (Ant.; Mil. Copen.; Gall.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Hamb.; Disp. Cha. Paris; Ratier)

R. Elder Flowers, one dram.
Boiling Water, one pound.

Digest for a quarter of an hour, and express. (Mil. Copen.; Disp. Cha. Paris; Ratier)

Hamb.; and Form. Hôp. Fr. prescribe one ounce of flowers and a sufficient quantity of boiling water to obtain eight ounces of strained liquor.—Ant.—one ounce of flowers and one pound of water; to be digested for an hour, gradually increasing the heat to the boiling point.

R. Elder Flowers, two drams.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Infuse for a quarter of an hour; then strain, and add to the liquor,

Syrup of Maidenhair, one ounce.

Mix. (Gall.)

It is prescribed as diaphoretic in rheumatic and acute exanthematous affections.—It is administered hot and largely, sweetened with honey, oxymel, or tartaric syrup.

COMPOUND SULPHUREOUS WATER. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Infusion of Elder Flowers, Barages Water, } of each, one pound

Mix.—To be taken in twenty-four hours; in chronic catarrhs, tabes mesenterica, scrofula, and tetters.

DETERGENT GARGLE. (Fuld.; Saunders)

R. Elder Flowers, one ounce.
Boiling Water, one pound.

Infuse, strain, and add

Nitrate of Potass, half an ounce.
Tincture of Burnet Saxifrage, three drams.
Oxymel, two ounces.

Mix. (Fuld.)

R. Flowers of Elder, ——— Lesser Mullein, } of each, one handful.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity,

to obtain half a pound of strained infusion. Add to it

Nitrate of Potass, half a dram.
Sulphate of Potass, one dram.
Rob of Elder, Syrup of Mulberries, } of each, one ounce.

Mix. (Saunders)

RESOLVENT FOMENTATION. (Ratier; Spielmann)

R. Infusion of Elder Flowers, one pound.
Spirit of Camphor, eight ounces.

Mix. (Ratier)

R. Elder Flowers, one handful.
Water, sixteen ounces.

Infuse for twelve hours. Add to the strained liquor,

Spirit of Camphor,	one ounce.
Acetate of Lead,	one dram.

Mix. (SPIELMANN)

R. Flowers of Melilot, ——— Elder,	of each, two drams.
Leaves of Mint, ——— Sage,	of each, one dram.
Boiling Water,	two pounds.

Add to the strained liquor,

Proof Spirit,	three ounces.

Mix. (RATIER)

ELDER OIL.

Oleum Sambuci. (HISP.; SARD.)

R. Elder Flowers,	one part and a half.
Olive Oil,	three parts.

Digest for two days in a water-bath; then set apart to cool, and express. Repeat the operation with fresh flowers. (SARD.)

HISP. prescribes one part of flowers and three parts of oil.

ELDER OINTMENT.

Unguentum Sambuci seu *Sambucinum.* (LOND.; DUBL.; HISP.; COXE; SPIELMANN)

Unguentum Sambuci.

R. Elder Flowers, Prepared Lard, } of each, two pounds.

Boil the flowers in the lard, till they become crisp, and strain. (LOND.; COXE)

R. Fresh Elder Flowers, three pounds.
Prepared Lard, four pounds.
Mutton Suet, two pounds.

Boil the flowers with the lard; then express, and add the suet. (DUBL.)

R. Mutton Suet,	three parts.
Olive Oil,	one part.

Melt together, and digest in the mixture,

Elder Flowers,	four parts.

Strain after some time. (SPIELMANN)

ELLIS directs four parts of flowers to be boiled with three of suet and one of olive oil.

R. Elder Bark,	two pounds and a half.
—— Flowers,	half a pound.
Lard,	nine pounds.

Macerate for eight days, and boil to the consumption of the humidity. (HISP.)

ELDER-FLOWER WATER.

Aqua Florum Sambuci. (AMST.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SARD.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; PIDERIT)

R. Elder Flowers,	three parts.
Water,	a sufficient quantity.

Distil six parts. (SUEC.)

AUSTR. prescribes six parts of flowers and a sufficient quantity of water; eight parts to be distilled.—GALL.; and SARD.—one of flowers and four of water, two to be distilled.—BAVAR.—one of flowers and sixteen of water; four to be distilled.—PALAT.—one of flowers and three of water; one and a half to be distilled.—AMST.; BATAV.; BELG.; DAN.; HANN.; OLDEN.; and POL.—one of flowers and a sufficient quantity of water; ten to be distilled.—HASS.; ROSS.; SAX.; and PIDERIT—one of flowers and eight of water; four to be distilled.—HERBIP; and BRUGNATELLI—one of flowers and six of water.—BORUS.—one of flowers and fifteen of water; ten to be distilled.—FERR.—three of flowers and six of water; six to be distilled.

R. Elder Flowers,	three parts.
Water,	twelve parts.

Enclose the flowers in a bag suspended in the middle of a cucurbit and not touching the water. Distil six parts. (FULD.; LIPP.)

R. Fresh Elder Flowers,	sixteen parts.
Water,	forty parts.

Macerate for two days, and when fermentation appears to have commenced, distil twenty parts. Add to the product,

Alcohol,	one part.

Mix. (HISP.)

ELDER-BERRY WATER. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.)

R. Bruised Elder Berries, any quantity.

Leave them to ferment in a barrel till they acquire a vinous odour; then distil slowly, and rectify the product if necessary.

ELDER JULEP.

Julapium Sambucinum. (WIRTEM.)

R. Elder Water,	twenty ounces.
White Sugar,	two pounds and a half.

Boil for an instant, and strain.

SPIRIT OF ELDER.

Spiritus Sambuci. (BRUNS.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

R. Elder Flowers,	one part.
Proof Spirit,	four parts.

Macerate for three days, and distil one half.

SANDARACA.—SANDARAC, GUM JUNIPER.

SYNONIMES :—*Gummi* seu *Resina Juniperi, Vernix sicca; σανδαρακη.*—Sandaraque, Gomme de genévrier, FR.; Sandarach, Wachholderharz, GERM.; Resina de enebro, Grasilla, Sandaraca, SPAN.; Geneverharst, DUT.

AMST.; BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; HAMB.; HANN.; OLDEN.; BORUS.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

A hard resin in small tears or transparent fragments, of a pale yellow or lemon colour, becoming reddish with time. Its fracture is bright and smooth; its odour and taste resemble those of common resin.

BROUSONNET says that it flows from the *Thuya articulata*, DESF. (*Monœcia Monadelphia*, LINN.; *Coniferæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Vahl. *Symb.* 2. p. 96. t. 18), a tree of Barbary.

It was for a long time attributed to the *Juniperus communis*, LINN.; to the *J. Lycia*, LINN.; or, to the *J. oxycedrus*; the first of these sometimes presents between the wood and bark a very different resin of a greenish colour, called *German Sandarac, Sandaraca Germanica.*

It is excitant.

SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS, LINN.—BLOODROOT.

SYNONIMES: Paccoon, Indian paint, Turmeric.—Sanguinaire du Canada, FR.

AMER.; COXE.

A plant of North America. (*Polyandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Papaveraceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Big. *Med. bot.* t. 7)

The root and seeds are employed.

The root is thick and furnished in every part with a great many fibres. It yields a juice as red as blood. Its taste is acrid and bitterish. It is emetic.—Dose, from eight to twenty grains of the powder.—SMITH says that its virtues are analogous to those of the *Digitalis purpurea*, and that it also diminishes the frequency of the pulse.

The seeds, according to BARTON, have the same mode of action as those of *Datura stramonium.*

INFUSION OF BLOODROOT.

Infusum Sanguinariæ Canadensis. (NIEMANN)

R. Root of Bloodroot,	one dram.
Boiling Water,	four ounces.

Infuse, and strain.

It is recommended as emetic by TULLY.—Dose, from two drams to half an ounce, till the effect is produced.

TINCTURE OF BLOODROOT

Tinctura Sanguinariæ Canadensis. (AMER.; COXE; NIEMANN)

R. Root of Bloodroot,	two ounces.
Dilute Alcohol,	one pint.

Digest for ten days, and filter.

It is recommended in incipient phthisis, hydrothorax, at the commencement of croup, &c.—Dose, from ten to twenty drops or more, gradually augmented.

SANGUISORBA OFFICINALIS, LINN.—GREAT BURNET.

SYNONIMES :—Sanguisorbe, Pimprenelle des près, FR.; Blutkraut, Blutwurzel, Wiesenknopf, GERM.; Pimpinelle, DAN.; Pimpinella, SPAN.; Blœdkruid, DUT.; Pimpinella maggiore, ITAL.; Sanguisorba, PORT.; Blodœrt, SWED.

BRUNS.; GALL.; WIRTEM.; MURRAY and GMELIN.

A plant of Europe. (*Tetrandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Rosaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl. t.* 184)

The root (*Radix Sanguisorbæ* seu *Pimpinellæ Naïicæ*) is employed. It is branching, of a reddish-brown-yellow externally, and of a yellowish-white internally, inodorous, and of a styptic taste.

It was formerly esteemed vulnerary.

SANICULA EUROPŒA, Linn.—SANICLE.

Synonimes :—Sanicle, Fr.; Sanickel, Germ.; Sanikel, Dan.; Dut.; and Swed.; Sanicula, Port.; and Span.; Sanicola, Ital.; Zankiel, Pol.

Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A plant of Europe. (*Pentandria Digynia*, Linn.; *Umbelliferæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 109)

The herb (*Herba Sanículæ* seu *Diapensiæ*) is employed. It consists of simple radical leaves, round, five-lobed, serrated, shining, and having long foot-stalks, of slender stems, and of sessile, trifid caulinary leaves. It is destitute of odour, but has a bitter, sub-astringent, and saline taste.

It enters into several pectoral preparations.

SANTALINA CHAMÆCYPARISSIAS, Linn.—SWEET-SCENTED LAVENDER COTTON.

Synonimes :—Santoline à feuilles de cyprès, Aurone femelle, Garde-robe, Fr.; Gartency pressen, Cypressenkraut, Germ.; Santolina, Ital.; Port.; and Span.; Cypreskruid, Dut.

Gall.; Ferr.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A plant of the mountains of the south of Europe. (*Syngenesia Polygamia Æqualis*, Linn.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 245)

The herb (*Herba Santolinæ* seu *Abrotani fœminei* seu *Abrotani montani*) is employed. It is an evergreen and is composed of dentated, obtusely-edged, grey leaves disposed in four rows. It has a penetrating and agreeable odour, and an aromatic and bitter taste.

It is excitant, nervine, and anthelmintic.

SAPONARIA OFFICINALIS, Linn.—SOAPWORT.

Synonimes :—Saponaire, Fr.; Seifenkraut, Speichelseifenkraut, Waschkraut, Speichelwurz, Germ.; Mydlj koren, Bohem.; Saebeurt, Dan.; Jabonera, Span.; Zeepkruid, Dut.; Saponaria, Ital.; Mydelnik, Pol.; Saboaira, Port.; Sæpaœrt, Swed.

Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Bergius; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

A common plant of Europe. (*Hexandria Digynia*, Linn.; *Caryophylleæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. VI. 311)

The root (*Radix Saponariæ rubræ*) is slender, hard, very long, of the diameter of a goose-quill, nodose, of a reddish-brown externally and whitish internally, wrinkled, and nearly inodorous. Its taste is at first sweetish and mucilaginous, but soon becomes bitter, austere, and sub-acrid.

The herb consists of a glabrous, fistulous,

cylindrical, articulated stem, rather branching, and furnished with glabrous, very smooth, somewhat pointed leaves of a deep-green colour, nearly sessile, oval, lanceolated, very entire, presenting three nervures, and narrowed at the base. It is perfectly inodorous, but has a mucilaginous and bitterish taste.

Soapwort contains resin, gum, and a mucilaginous principle called *Saponine* by Bucholz.

It is tonic and sudorific, and is principally employed in cutaneous and syphilitic diseases.

JUICE OF SOAPWORT.

Succus Saponariæ. (Hass.)

R. Fresh Root or Herb of Soapwort, any quantity.

Bruise in a stone mortar, and express. Set apart the juice, and filter it.

Dose, from one to four ounces.

EXTRACT OF SOAPWORT.

Extractum Saponariæ. (Ant.; Austr.; Genev.; Hann.; Sax.; Brugnatelli; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Herb of Soapwort, ten pounds.

Bruise it in an iron mortar, adding

Water, six pounds.

Express the juice, boil it for an instant, and evaporate it slowly to the consistence of thick syrup. (Swediaur)

R. Fresh Leaves of Soapwort, any quantity.

Bruise it with a little water, and strain the juice through a sieve; set aside, decant, coagulate it at the fire, and strain again: then having evaporated it to the consistence of pilular mass, remove it from the fire, incorporate the fecula, set apart, and evaporate finally to the proper consistence. (Van Mons)

R. Fresh Root of Soapwort, any quantity.

Macerate for several hours in water; then add more water, boil for a few moments, clarify with white of egg, and evaporate to the consistence of extract. (Van Mons)

R. Herb of Soapwort, one part.
Water, eight parts.

Infuse for twenty-four hours, then boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain with strong expression; boil the residue with

Water, four parts.

Mix the liquors, set apart for twenty-four hours, and evaporate to the required consistence. (Sax.)

R. Fresh Leaves of Soapwort, } of each,
Cold Water, } one part.

Macerate for twelve hours, and add,

Boiling Water, four parts.

Strain when cold, clarify with white of egg, set the liquor upon the fire, and when it begins to thicken, strain it through a sieve, and evaporate, constantly stirring. (Van Mons)

R. Fresh Leaves of Soapwort, two pounds.
Water, ten pounds.

Boil for a quarter of an hour, and express; set aside and decant the liquor, and evaporate to the proper consistence. (Ant.; Genev.)

Lipp. directs two pounds of root to be boiled in eight of water till reduced to four, and the decoction to be evaporated.

R. Root of Soapwort, one part.
Boiling Water, eight parts.

Boil slightly for a quarter of an hour, and express; boil the residue with

Water, four parts.

Mix the strained liquors, decant after sufficient repose, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract. (Hann.)

Austr. directs the root to be exhausted by several successive ebullitions, and the mixed decoctions to be decanted and evaporated.—Brugnatelli directs it to be boiled for two hours with six parts of water, and a second time with fresh water; the mixed liquors to be then evaporated.

Dose, from half a dram to two drams.

DECOCTION OF SOAPWORT.

Decoctum Saponariæ officinalis. (Niemann; Swediaur; Ph. Syph.)

R. Root of Soapwort, two ounces.
Spring Water, four pounds.

Boil down to one half. (Niemann)

R. Herb of Soapwort, half a pound.
Water, eight pounds.

Boil down to one half. (Swediaur; Ph. Syph.)

It is recommended in scrofula, syphilitic diseases, and cutaneous affections.—Dose, from two to four pounds daily.

RESOLVENT SPECIES. (Fuld.; Sard.; Piderit)

R. Root of Dandelion, } of each,
——— Soapwort, } two ounces.
Herb of Lesser Centaury, } of each,
——— Horehound, } one ounce.
Flowers of Tansey, } of each,
——— Chamomile, } one ounce and a half.

Cut, and mix. (Fuld.; Piderit)

R. Root of Dandelion, ——— Soapwort, ——— Valerian, } of each, two parts.
Herb of Lesser Centaury, ——— White Horehound, } of each, one part.
Flowers of Chamomile, two parts and a half.
Linseed, four parts.

Cut, and bruise. (SARD.)

For lavements, in cases of obstructions of the abdominal viscera.

SATUREJA.—SAVORY.

Three species of this genus of plants are employed in medicine:

1. *Satureja Thymbra*, LINN.—Cretan Savory.

SYNONIME:—Sarriette de Crète, FR.

HISP.; GALL.

A plant of Crete. (*Didynamia Gymnospermia*, LINN.; *Labiatæ*, JUSS.)

The herb has small, oval, pointed leaves.

2. *Satureja hortensis*, LINN.—Garden Savory.

SYNONIMES:—Sarriette des jardins, FR.; Gartensaturei, Pfefferkraut, GERM.; Satureye, BOHEM.; Saer, DAN.; Ajedrea, SPAN.; Keulen, DUT.; Santoreggia, ITAL.; Ozabi, POL.; Seguerelha, PORT.; Kyndel, SWED.

AMST.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

A plant of the south of Europe. (*Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 216)

The herb (*Herba Saturejæ* seu *Cunilæ sativæ*) consists of a very branching, square, slender stem, and of opposite, sessile, simple, lanceolated, linear leaves. It has an agreeable and strongly aromatic odour, and a sub-acrid, warm, and aromatic taste.

3. *Satureja capitata*, LINN.—Cretan Thyme.

SYNONIME:—Thym de Crète, FR.

BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; WIRTEM.; BERGIUS; SPIELMANN.

A plant of the south and east of Europe.

The flowering herb (*Herba et Spicæ Thymi Cretici*) is employed. It consists of a slender stem, of small, narrow, opposite, careened, pointed, ciliated leaves, and of white flowers disposed in a terminal spike. It has a strong and agreeable odour, and a warm and aromatic taste.

All these plants are excitant.

OIL OF SAVORY.

Oleum Saturejæ æthereum, *Ætheroleum Saturejæ*. (PALAT.)

R. Flowering Herb of Savory, twenty-five parts.
Water, seventy-five parts.
Muriate of Soda, three parts.

Digest for three days, and distil.

SAXIFRAGA GRANULATA, LINN.—COMMON SAXIFRAGE.

SYNONIMES:—Saxifrage blanche, FR.; Weisser Steinbrech, Hundsrebe, Keilhant, GERM.; Huid steenbræk, DAN.; Witte Steenbreek, DUT.; Saxifraga branca, PORT.; Steenbrække, SWED.

BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; WIRTEM.; BERGIUS; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

This plant is spread over every part of Europe. (*Hexandria Digynia*, LINN.; *Saxifrageæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 309)

The root and herb are employed.

The root (*Radix Saxifragæ albæ*) is composed of small round tubercles of the size of coriander seeds, united together by fibrils, and covered with a red pellicle. They were formerly, improperly, designated *Semen Saxifragæ albæ*. It has a somewhat styptic and bitter taste, which disappears after desiccation.

The herb consists of a branching stem, and of reniform, lobed leaves. It has an acrid and sub-acid taste, which also is nearly quite dissipated by drying.

SCABIOSA.

Two species of this genus are employed in medicine:

1. *Scabiosa arvensis*, Linn.—Field Scabious.

Synonimes:—Scabieuse des champs, Fr.; Ackerscabiæse, Germ.; Kawias, Bohem.; Scaburt, Dan.; Escabiosa, Span.; Gemeen scharfkruid, Dut.; Scabiosa, Ital.; Dryakiew polne, Pol.; Escabiosa dos campos, Port.; Akervædd, Swed.

Amst.; Austr.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann; Zarda.

A common plant of Europe. (*Tetrandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Dipsaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 141)

The root, herb, and flowers are employed.

The root is long, slender, white, of a scarcely sensible odour, and of a bitter and styptic taste.

The herb consists of a round, hairy, hollow stem, and of leaves, the inferior of which are oval, lanceolate and dentate, and the superior sub-pinnate.

The flowers are of a light purple colour.

WATER OF SCABIOUS.

Aqua Scabiosæ. (Palat.)

℞ Herb of Scabious, one part.
Water, three parts.

Distil one half.

2. *Scabiosa succisa*, Linn.—Devil's-bit.

Synonimes:—Mors du diable, Fr.; Teufels-abbiss, Germ.; Czertkuss, Bohem.; Dievelsbid, Dan.; Mordisco de diabolo, Span.; Duivelsbeet, Dut.; Morso del diavolo, Ital.; Cisyna, Pol.; Morso de diabo, Port.; Engvædd, Swed.

Ant.; Bruns.; Gall.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann; Zarda.

A common plant of Europe. (*Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 150)

The root and herb are employed.

The root (*Radix Succisæ* seu *Morsûs diaboli*) is short, fibrous, yellowish without, whitish within, and as if gnawed off at the middle, on account of part of it dying at the end of every year.

The herb consists of a simple, round, hairy, branching stem, having opposite branches, furnished at each articulation with two small, opposite, lanceolate, entire leaves.

It has a scarcely-sensible odour, and a bitterish, sweet, and styptic taste.

It is slightly astringent, but is seldom used.

SCAMMONIUM.—SCAMMONY.

Synonimes:—*Diacrydium*; σχαμμωνία.—Scammonée, Fr.; Scammonien, Purgierender windensaft, Germ.; Skammonia, Bohem.; Sukmunia, Arab.; and Duk.; Skammonium, Dan.; and Swed.; Escamonea, Port.; and Span.; Mehmudeh, Hind.; Scammoneum, Dut.; Scamonea, Ital.; Skammonia, Sok suznicowy, Pol.

Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Hann.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Ainslie; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Paris; Piderit; Saunders; Spielmann; Zarda.

There are three sorts of this gum-resin.

1. Aleppo Scammony; *Scammonium de Aleppo* seu *Aleppense* seu *Halepense* seu *Syriacum*.—This is in irregular masses of an ash-grey colour, light, dry, and very friable. Its fracture is bright; its powder of a brownish-white; its odour somewhat nauseant, and its taste acrid and bitter.

It is the inspissated milky juice of the *Convolvulus Scammonia*, Linn., a plant of Syria. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Convolvulaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 214)

2. Smyrna Scammony; *Scammoneum*

Smyrnæum.—This is more compact and heavy, less friable, of a deeper colour and more disagreeable odour than the preceding; it is also of less value.

It is obtained from the *Periploca Scammonea*, Linn., a plant of Egypt. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Apocyneæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Alp. *de pl. Æg.* t. 48)

3. Montpellier Scammony.—This is entirely black, very hard and compact.

It is furnished by the *Cynanchum Monspeliacum*, Linn., a shrub of the south of France and Spain. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Apocyneæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Cav. *Ic. rar.* I. tab. 60)

It is a drastic purgative.—Dose of the powder, from three to fifteen grains.

SULPHURETTED SCAMMONY.

Diacrydium sulphuratum. (Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.)

R. Scammony, in powder, any quantity.

Spread it upon white paper, and keep this over a chafing-dish containing burning charcoal; throw sulphur upon the coals in small portions, and stir the scammony till it begins to melt and adhere to the paper.

GLYCYRRHIZED SCAMMONY.

Diacrydium glycyrrhizatum. (Sard.; Wirtem.)

R. Scammony, half a pound.
Decoction of Liquorice, one pound.

Triturate together, set aside, evaporate the liquor to dryness, and pulverize the residuum.

The *Rosated Scammony*, *Diacrydium rosatum*, is obtained by substituting the infusion of roses for the decoction of liquorice, and the *Cydoniated Scammony*, *Diacrydium cydoniatum*, by using the depurated juice of quince.

RESIN OF SCAMMONY.

Resina Scammonii. (Amst.; Ant.; Bruns.; Gall.; Fuld.; Palat.; Ross.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Brugnatelli)

R. Scammony, in powder, one part.
Alcohol (0.907), six parts.

Dissolve, filter, and distil off one part; precipitate the resin of the residue by adding water; wash it well and dry it with a very gentle heat. (Amst.; Ant.; Bruns.; Gall.; Ross.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Brugnatelli)

Palat. directs the tincture to be distilled nearly to dryness, and the residue to be washed, dried, and pulverized.—Dose, from three to ten grains.

COMPOUND POWDER OF SCAMMONY.

Pulvis Scammonii compositus seu *catholicus* seu *caryocostinus* seu *diacarthami.* (Lond.; Edinb.; Amer.; Ant.; Hisp.; Ferr.; Lusit.; Sard.; Coxe; Van Mons)

Pulvis Scammoneæ compositus. (Lond.)

R. Scammony, Hard Extract of Jalap, } of each, two ounces.
Ginger, half an ounce.

Reduce them separately to powder, and mix.

Pulvis Scammonii compositus. (Edinb.)

R. Scammony, Supertartrate of Potass, } of each, an equal part.

Pulverize.

Amer.; Lusit.; and Coxe give the same formula as Edinb.—Ferr. prescribes eight grains each, of scammony, of the supertartrate, and of sugar.

R. Scammony, half an ounce.
Indian Jalap, Jalap, } of each, six drams.
Supertartrate of Potass, three drams.

Mix. (Hisp.)

R. Scammony, Hermodactyls, } of each, two ounces.
Cloves, Cinnamon, Ginger, } of each, one ounce.

Make a powder. (Ant.)

R. Cinnamon, Arabian Costus, Ginger, } of each, one part.
Hermodactyls, Scammony, } of each, two parts.

Make a powder. (Van Mons)

R. Seeds of Safflower, six drams.
Gum Tragacanth, Hermodactyls, Scammony, } of each, half an ounce.
Cinnamon, Liquorice, } of each, two drams.
Turbith, one ounce.

Make a powder. (Sard.)

Dose, from ten to fifteen grains.

ANTI-ARTHRITIC POWDER.

Pulvis antarthriticus purgans. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; SPIELMANN)

R. Seeds of Blessed Thistle, ——Safflower, Scammony, Sarsaparilla, China Root, Guaiac Wood, of each, half an ounce.
Supertartrate of Potass, Senna, of each, one ounce.
Cinnamon, two drams.

Make a powder. (SPIELMANN)

CADET DE GASSICOURT prescribes ten drams each, of the two seeds, half an ounce each, of the supertartrate and of senna, two drams each, of scammony, of sarsaparilla, of china root, and of guaiac, and one dram of cinnamon.

Dose, one dram.

RESOLVENT PILLS. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Extract of Gentian, half an ounce.
Ox-gall, three drams.
Scammony, two drams.

Make one hundred and sixty-two pills.—Dose, from four to six daily, fasting or before dinner.

PURGATIVE PILLS.

Pilulæ Extracti catholici. (AMST.)

R. Aqueous Extract of Aloes, one ounce.
Extract of Black Hellebore, two drams.
—— Colocynth, one dram.
Scammony, three drams.

Make a pilular mass.

PURGATIVE LOZENGES.

Tabellæ diacarthami. (GALL.; SARD.; PIERQUIN)

R. Diacarthami Powder (form. of SARD.), three ounces.
Sugar, one pound.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.

Make lozenges.

R. Supertartrate of Potass, half an ounce.
Scammony, three drams.
Sugar, eight ounces.
Oil of Cinnamon, four drops.
Rose Water, a sufficient quantity.

Make lozenges of one dram each. (PIERQUIN)

R. Scammony, three drams.
Senna, four drams and a half.
Rhubarb, one dram and a half.
Preserved Lemon Peel, one ounce.
Sugar, six ounces six drams.
Mucilage of Tragacanth made with Cinnamon Water, a sufficient quantity.

Make tablets of six drams each. (GALL.)

Dose, from two to six drams, or more.

CARYOCOSTINE ELECTUARY. (VAN MONS)

R. Compound Powder of Scammony, one part.
Honey, six parts.

Mix.—Dose, as a purgative, from one to six drams.

HYDRAGOGUE ELECTUARY. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; PLANCHE)

R. Scammony, Root of Jalap, of each, two drams.
Squill, one dram and a half.
Resin of Jalap, half a dram.
Syrup of Buckthorn, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, to twenty-four grains, in asthenic dropsy.

COMPOUND ELECTUARY OF SCAMMONY.

Electuarium Scammonii seu *purgans, Confectio Scammoneæ.* (LOND.; DUBL.; AMER.; COXE; RATIER; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

Electuarium Scammoneæ. (LOND.)

Electuarium Scammonii. (DUBL.)

R. Scammony, one ounce and a half.
Cloves, Ginger, of each, six drams.
Oil of Caraway, half a dram.
Syrup of Roses, a sufficient quantity.

Triturate the dry ingredients to a fine powder, then add the syrup, and triturate again: finally incorporate the oil.

R. Scammony, Ginger, of each, one ounce.
Oil of Cloves, one scruple.
Syrup of Orange Peel, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (AMER.; COXE)

R. Coriander, two drams.
Cloves, Ginger, of each, six drams.
Scammony, one ounce and a half.
Syrup of Roses, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (VAN MONS)

R. Scammony, half an ounce.
Jalap, four ounces.
Sweet Almonds, twenty.
Senna, two ounces.
Anise, } of each,
Supertartrate of Potass, } one ounce.
Pulp of Prunes, sixteen ounces.
——— Tamarinds, eight ounces.

Mix. (Spielmann)

Dose, one or two drams.

DIAPHŒNIC ELECTUARY.

Electuarium Diaphœnicum. (Gall.; Sard.)

R. Pulp of Dates, one pound.
Turbith, four ounces.
Liquorice, two ounces.
Scammony, one ounce and a half.
Purified Honey, two pounds and a half.

Boil the pulp with the honey to the consumption of the superfluous humidity, and incorporate the powders. (Sard.)

R. Pulp of Dates, half a pound.
Sweet Almonds, three ounces and a half.
Sugar, half a pound.
Despumated Honey, two pounds.
Ginger, } of each, two drams.
Pepper,
Mace,
Cinnamon,
Rue,
Seeds of Cretan Carrot,
——— Fennel,
Root of Turbith, four ounces.
Saffron, six grains.
Scammony, one ounce and a half.

Mix intimately. (Gall.)

Dose, from half a dram to half an ounce.

TINCTURE OF SCAMMONY.

Tinctura Scammonii. (Gall.)

R. Scammony, one part.
Alcohol (22 degrees), four parts.

Digest for three days, and strain.—Dose, from twenty drops to one dram.

POLYCHRESTIC ELIXIR.

Elixir polychrestum Halense. (Wirtem.; Spielmann)

R. Compound Extract of Colocynth, one ounce.
Alcohol, six ounces.

Dissolve, and add

Sulphuric Acid, three drams.

Filter. (Wirtem.; Spielmann)

R. Compound Extract of Colocynth, one ounce.
Simple Mixture, six ounces.

Dissolve. (Wirtem.)

It is purgative. The formula was for a long time kept secret; it is by Triller.—Dose, from thirty to sixty drops, or more.

PURGATIVE OIL.

Oleum purgans. (Van Mons)

R. Scammony, four scruples.
Oil of Almonds, four ounces.

Dissolve in a moderate heat.

It is mildly purgative.—Dose, from half an ounce to one ounce and a half, in emulsion, or with syrup of poppy.

DRASTIC SYRUP. (Bories)

R. Syrup of Lemon, five ounces.
Scammony, in powder, four drams.
Subcarbonate of Iron, } of each,
Sulphuret of Antimony, } two drams.

Mix.

SYRUP OF SCAMMONY.

Syrupus de Scammonio; Sirop anti-arthritique, Sirop anti-hydropique. (Gall.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Van Mons)

R. Scammony, in powder, half an ounce.
White Sugar, four ounces.
Alcohol (22 degrees), eight ounces.

Set the mixture over a fire in a silver pan, and when it has become warm, inflame it with a taper; stir incessantly with a spatula till the flame is extinguished: then, having removed the vessel from the fire, set the liquor aside to cool; strain it through flannel, and add

Syrup of Violets, four ounces.

Mix. (Gall.)

R. Scammony, in powder, one part.
Proof Spirit, sixteen parts.

Dissolve; inflame the liquor, and leave the flame to become extinguished of itself: then strain through flannel, and add

Syrup of Violets, eight parts.

Mix. (Van Mons)

R. Gum Arabic, one part.
Scammony, two parts.

Triturate together, and with

Water, a sufficient quantity,

make a thick emulsion. Incorporate this with

Syrup of Violets, twenty parts.

Mix. (Van Mons)

PURGATIVE POTION.

Mixture cathartique Arabe. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Orange-flower Water, } of each,
Syrup of Peach Flowers, } one ounce.
Spirit of Rosemary, one dram.
Scammony, twelve grains.

Mix.

R. Syrup of Lemon, one ounce.
Sulphuret of Antimony, twelve grains.
Scammony, one scruple.

Mix.—For one dose.—The second formula has been particularly extolled in dropsy.

PURGATIVE EMULSION. (GALL.)

R. Scammony, twelve grains.
White Sugar, two drams.
Yolk of Egg, one half.

Triturate together, and add gradually

Simple Emulsion, five ounces.
Orange-flower Water, two drams.

Mix.

VERMIFUGE EMULSION. (SAUNDERS)

R. Peach Kernels, } of each, two drams.
Bitter Almonds, }
Scammony, half a scruple.
Water of Wormwood, three ounces.

Mix.

SCILLA MARITIMA, LINN.—SQUILL, SEA ONION.

SYNONIMES :—Scille, Ognon marin, FR.; Meerzwiebel, Mauszwiebel, GERM.; Alaschil, ARAB.; Merska cybule, BOHEM.; Strandlœg, DAN.; Escilla, Ceballa albarena, SPAN.; Zeaujuin, DUT.; Scilla, Cipolla marina, ITAL.; Korzen cebuli morskiey, POL.; Albarra, Cebolla albarra, PORT.; Sjœlœk, SWED.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PARIS; PIDERIT; SAUNDERS; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

A plant of the south of Europe, growing about the sea shore. (*Hexandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Asphodeleæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. VI. 318)

The bulb (*Radix Scillæ marinæ* seu *Squillæ* seu *Scillæ rubræ* seu *Pancratii veri*) is employed. It is pyriform, large, and covered with several dry, thin, papyraceous tunics; under which are oval, fleshy, red or white scales. Its odour is pungent; and its taste, at first mucilaginous, is bitter, acrid, and nauseant. The red variety is only employed.

Squill contains, according to VOGEL, besides gum, woody fibre, &c. a peculiar bitter principle, *Scillitinum*, which is the source of its activity. According to TILLY, this principle is merely a mixture of uncrystallizable sugar, and of two matters, the one very bitter, and the other excessively acrid.

In the East Indies, AINSLIE says that the bulb of the *Erythronium Indicum*, ROTTLER, is substituted for squill.

SYNONIMES :—Unsul, Iskil, ARAB.; Nurriala, CYNG.; Jungliepiaz, DUK.; Kanda, HIND.; Peyaz ideschti, PERS.; Nurri vungyum, TAM.; Addivitella guddalu, TEL.

Some authors have said that squill grows in Ceylon; but WHITE, of Bombay, thinks the bulb of the *Amaryllis Zeylanica*, has been mistaken for it.

It is excitant, diuretic, pectoral, and is prescribed in dropsies and chronic catarrhs. —Dose, from one to ten grains of the powder.

I. *Preparations which contain Squill in Substance.*

PULP OF SQUILL.

Pulpa Scillæ. (GALL.)

R. Bulbs of Squill, any quantity.

Separate the roots and external envelopes and enclose the rest in paper. Roast them in warm ashes till the bulbs are easily bruised with the fingers; then remove the burnt parts, and make a pulp of the rest by pounding it in a mortar and passing it through a sieve.

The bulb may also be enclosed in a thin coat of paste, and then roasted in ashes or baked in an oven.

TROCHISCS OF SQUILL.

Trochisci de Scilla Damocratis seu *scillitici.* (Hisp.; Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Spielmann)

R. Squill, twelve ounces.
Bruise it in a mortar, and add
Lupin Meal, eight ounces.
Divide the mass into trochiscs of two drams each. (Palat.; Wirtem.; Spielmann)

Hisp.; and Sard. use the powdered root of fraxinella instead of the meal.

COMPOUND POWDER OF SQUILL.

Pulvis Scillæ compositus. (Bruns.; Mil. Copen.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Genev.; Palat.; Cast. Borus.; Sard.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Augustin; Cadet de Gassicourt; Ellis; Niemann; Piderit; Saunders; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Squill, six parts.
Root of Swallow-wort, one part.
Make a powder.

Cadet de Gassicourt; Swediaur; Bruns.; Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.; and Spielmann prescribe three parts of squill and one part of swallow-wort.—Niemann—two of squill and one of swallow-wort.

R. Squill, one part.
Root of Swallow-wort, six parts.
Nitrate of Potass, eight parts.
Make a powder. (Piderit)

R. Squill, one part.
Nitrate of Potass, four parts.
Mix. (Sainte-Marie)

Ellis prescribes one part of squill and six parts of nitrate.—Genev.—one of squill and eight of nitrate.

R. Squill, one dram.
Nitrate of Potass, two drams.
Cinnamon, one scruple.
Mix. (Herbip.)

Saunders prescribes ten grains of squill, fifteen of nitrate, and five of pimento.—Swediaur—ten of squill, ten of pimento, and fifteen of nitrate.

R. Squill, one part.
Nitrate of Potass, } of each,
Supertartrate of Potass, } six parts.
Mix. (Pierquin)

In another place, Pierquin prescribes six parts of squill, twelve of nitrate, and twenty of supertartrate.

R. Squill, one part.
Nitrate of Potass, three parts.
Supertartrate of Potass, four parts.
Aromatic Powder, two parts.
Mix. (Fenn.; Suec.)

R. Squill, one part.
Supertartrate of Potass, twenty-five parts.
Oleosaccharum of Fennel, five parts.
Mix. (Mil. Copen.)

R. Squill, } of each, twelve grains.
Ginger, }
Sulphate of Potass, two drams.
Mix. (Fuld.)

R. Squill, one part.
Aromatic Powder, two parts.
Nitrate of Potass, three parts.
Sulphate of Potass, four parts.
Mix. (Van Mons)

R. Acetate of Soda, } of each, three drams.
Oleosaccharum of Juniper, }
Squill, six grains.
Root of Sweet Flag, half a grain.
Opium, three grains.
Mix, and divide into six powders. (Cast. Borus.)

R. Squill, two grains.
Leaf of Digitalis, one grain.
Supertartrate of Potass, half a dram.
Mix. (Niemann)

R. Squill, } of each, one grain.
Digitalis, }
Oil of Juniper, two drops.
Borated Tartar, } of each, one scruple.
Liquorice, }
Cinnamon, two grains.
Mix. (Niemann)

It is diuretic.—Dose, from ten to twenty grains.

R. Squill, two grains.
Juniper, eighteen grains.
Mix.—For one dose. (Augustin)

R. Squill, fifteen grains.
Florentine Iris, } of each, ten grains.
Liquorice, }
Sugar of Milk, two scruples.
Oil of Anise, ten drops.
Make three doses; one, night and morning. (Augustin)

R. Acetate of Soda, } of each, three drams.
Oleosaccharum of Juniper, }
Squill, six grains.
Sweet Flag, half a dram.
Opium, three grains.
Mix, and divide into six doses; one, three times a day in infusion of juniper. (Augustin)

BOLUSES OF SQUILL.

Bols contre l'œdème du poumon. (Pierquin; Ratier)

R. Squill, six grains.

Sulphate of Potass, two grains.
Oxymel of Squill, a sufficient quantity.
Make one bolus. (RATIER)

R. Root of Swallow-wort, half an ounce.
Squill, two drams.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one dram.
Syrup of Valerian, a sufficient quantity.
Make twenty-four boluses. (PIERQUIN)

PILLS OF SQUILL.

Pilulæ Scilliticæ. (LOND.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; LUSIT.; CAST. BORUS.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; AUGUSTIN; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; CADET DE GASSICOURT; HUFELAND; NIEMANN; PIDERIT; PIERQUIN; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

1. *Without Soap.*

R. Squill, one ounce and a half.
Gum Ammoniac, half an ounce.
Oxymel of Squill, a sufficient quantity.
Make a pilular mass. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; GALL.)

FERR. prescribes an equal part of each, of squill and of gum, with a sufficient quantity of copaiba.

R. Squill, half a dram.
Gum Ammoniac, three drams.
Nitrate of Potass, one dram.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.
Make pills of four grains each. (GENEV.)

R. Gum Ammoniac, Squill, } of each, two parts.
Lesser Cardamoms, one part.
Oxymel of Squill, a sufficient quantity.
Make a pilular mass. (AMST.)

FULD.; and LIPP. prescribe an equal part each, of the three substances, with oxymel of squill.—LUSIT.; and CADET DE GASSICOURT—equal parts, with simple syrup.—HASS.; and PIDERIT—equal parts, without syrup or balsam.—HERBIP.; and PIERQUIN—equal parts, with copaiba.—AUGUSTIN—two parts each, of squill and of gum, and one of cardamoms, without syrup, oxymel, or balsam.

R. Squill, one part.
Gum Ammoniac, Lesser Cardamoms, Extract of Liquorice, } of each, three parts.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.
Make a pilular mass. (ANT.; BRUGNATELLI; SWEDIAUR)

R. Squill, Gum Ammoniac, Wood-lice, } of each, eight parts.
Lesser Cardamoms, two parts.
Copaiba, one part.
Make a pilular mass. (BRUNS.)

2. *With Soap.*

Pilulæ Scillæ compositæ. (LOND.; DUBL.)

R. Fresh Squill, dried, one dram.
Ginger, Hard Soap, } of each, three drams.
Gum Ammoniac, two drams.
Pulverize, mix, and add as much syrup as may be sufficient to form a pilular mass.

Pilulæ Scilliticæ. (EDINB.)

R. Squill, dried, one scruple.
Gum Ammoniac, Cardamoms, Extract of Liquorice, } of each, one dram.
Make a mass with syrup.

COXE prescribes one dram of squill, two drams of ginger, ten drops of oil of anise, and a sufficient quantity of jelly of soap.—BRUGNATELLI—one dram of squill, three each of ginger and of soap, two of gum ammoniac, and a sufficient quantity of syrup of ginger.—CADET DE GASSICOURT—three drams each of soap, and of ginger, two drams of gum ammoniac, one ounce of squill, and a sufficient quantity of simple syrup.—HANN.—one dram of squill, three drams each of ginger and of soap, two drams of gum ammoniac, and a sufficient quantity of mucilage of gum arabic.

R. Squill, Gum Ammoniac, Wood-lice, } of each, half an ounce.
Soap, one ounce.
Copaiba, one dram.
Make pills of ten grains each. (SARD.; HERBIP.; HUFELAND; NIEMANN)

R. Venice Soap, two drams.
Gum Ammoniac, Squill, Wood-lice, } of each, one dram.
Oil of Anise, seven drops.
Honey of Roses, a sufficient quantity.
Make pills of one grain each. (NIEMANN)

BELG.; PIERQUIN; and SPIELMANN give the same formula, but substitute the oxymel of Squill for the copaiba.

R. White Soap, Gum Ammoniac, } of each, two drams.
Ginger, two scruples.
Squill, twelve grains.
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of two grains each. (Cast. Borus.; Augustin)

R. Spanish Soap, eight parts.
Gum Ammoniac, } of each,
Root of Swallow-wort, } half
Squill, } an ounce.
Copaiba, one dram.

Make a pilular mass. (Dan.)

R. Soap, two parts.
Squill, } of each, one part.
Nitre, }
Copaiba, a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of four grains each. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. White Soap, two parts.
Gum Ammoniac, } of each, one part.
Squill, }
Thick Emulsion of Copaiba, a sufficient quantity.

Make a pilular mass. (Van Mons)

R. Soap, seven parts.
Gum Arabic, three parts.
Squill, } of each, one part.
Copaiba, }

Make a pilular mass. (Hisp.)

R. Squill, one dram.
Soap, twenty-four grains.

Make forty pills. (Amer.; Coxe)

The dose of these pills is, in general, from six to fifteen grains.

RESOLVENT PILLS.

Pilulæ deobstruentes seu *diureticæ resolventes*. (Brera; Cadet de Gassicourt; Swediaur)

R. Gum Ammoniac, } of each,
Soap, } one dram and a half.
Squill, } of each,
Aromatic Powder, } half a dram.
Oil of Juniper, twenty drops.
Syrup of Orange Peel, a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of five grains each.—Dose, four, every three days; in jaundice and chronic diseases of the liver.

R. Soap, } of each,
Extract of Dandelion, } one dram.
Sulphate of Soda, four scruples.
Squill, sixteen grains.
Honey, a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of four grains each.—Dose, one every three hours. (Brera)

PECTORAL PILLS.

Pilulæ pectorales. (Van Mons)

R. Gum Ammoniac, } of each,
Sulphate of Potass, } six drams.
Florentine Iris, half an ounce.
Squill, two drams.
Soap, two ounces
Extract of Red Poppy, a sufficient quantity

Make pills of five grains each.—Dose five, thrice a day.

PHYSAGOGUE PILLS.

Pilulæ physagogæ. (Herbip.; Niemann; Sainte-Marie; Swediaur)

R. Squill, } of each,
Extract of Elaterium, } half an ounce
Succinic Acid, one dram
Red Sulphuret of Antimony, half a dram

Make pills of three grains each. (Swediaur)

R. Squill, half an ounce
Red Sulphuret of Antimony, } of each,
Succinic Acid, } one dram
Extract of Elaterium, half an ounce
Oil of Anise, a few drops
Extract of Liquorice, a sufficient quantity

Make one hundred and fifty pills. (Herbip.; Niemann; Sainte-Marie)

HYDRAGOGUE PILLS. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Piderit; Pierquin)

R. Extract of Colocynth, five drams
Squill, five drams and a half

Make two hundred pills. (Pierquin)

R. Squill, } of each,
Proto-chloruret of Mercury, } two drams and a half.
Oxymel of Squill, a sufficient quantity

Make one hundred pills. (Pierquin)

R. Squill, } of each,
Extract of Buckbean, } one dram and a half.
Digitalis, } of each, one dram
Assafœtida, }

Make one hundred pills. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Extract of Dandelion, three drams and a half.
Spanish Soap, one dram and a half.
Galbanum, two drams.
Squill, twenty-four grains
Proto-chloruret of Mercury, sixteen grains.
Camphor, one scruple
Tincture of Orange, a sufficient quantity

Make pills of two grains each. (Piderit)

Dose, four, morning and evening.

R. Assafœtida, two drams.
Soap, one dram
Camphor, half a dram
Squill, twelve grains

Oil of Juniper, twenty drops.

Make pills of two grains each.—Dose, ten, morning and evening. (Augustin)

R. Assafœtida, Extract of Valerian, } of each, two drams.
Squill, Opium, } of each, ten grains.

Make pills of two grains each.—The same dose as for the preceding. (Augustin)

DIURETIC PILLS. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, four drams.
Gum Ammoniac, two drams.
Squill, one dram and a half.
Saffron, two scruples.
Oxymel of Squill, a sufficient quantity.

Make sixty pills. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Squill, twenty grains.
Digitalis, eighteen grains.
Rob of Juniper, a sufficient quantity.

Make ten pills.—Dose, one every two hours. (Brera)

R. Wood-lice, in powder, two drams.
Squill, thirty-six grains.
Gum Ammoniac, three drams.
Myrrh, one dram.
Rob of Juniper, four drams.

Make pills of three grains each. (Sainte-Marie)

EXPECTORANT PILLS. (Ellis; Paris)

R. Myrrh, one dram and a half.
Squill, half a dram.
Extract of Henbane, two scruples.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Make thirty pills.—Dose, two, morning and evening.

INCISIVE PILLS. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Pierquin)

R. Squill, one dram.
Red Sulphuret of Antimony, eight grains.
Aqueous Extract of Opium, six grains.
Cocoa-nut Oil, a sufficient quantity.

Make thirty-six pills. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Squill, half an ounce.
Ipecacuanha, two drams.
Aqueous Extract of Opium, fifteen grains.
Cocoa-nut Oil, one ounce.
Syrup of Gum, a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of four grains each. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Squill, six grains.
Amber, fifteen grains.
Ipecacuanha, two grains.
Conserve of Elecampane, a sufficient quantity.

Make nine pills. (Pierquin)

Dose, two or three, thrice a day.

SQUILL LOZENGES. (Pierquin)

R. Squill, half a dram.
Sugar, two ounces.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.

Make one hundred and twenty lozenges.

DEOBSTRUENT ELECTUARY.

Electuarium deobstruens. (Swediaur)

R. Compound Powder of Squill (Form. of Swediaur), Gum Ammoniac, Tartrate of Potass, } of each, two drams.
Muriate of Ammonia, one scruple.
Syrup of Cinnamon, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—It is prescribed in dropsy.—Dose, two drams, thrice a day.

ANTI-ASTHMATIC LOHOCH.

Lohoch ad Asthma seu *de Scilla.* (Bruns.; Palat.; Wirtem.; Pierquin; Spielmann)

R. Juice of Squill, Despumated Honey, } of each, four ounces.

Mix. (Pierquin)

R. Squill, in powder, eight grains.
Gum Ammoniac, twenty grains.
Syrup of Marshmallows, Oxymel of Squill, } of each, one ounce.
Borage Water, two ounces.

Mix. (Pierquin)

R. Squill, half an ounce.
Florentine Iris, two drams.
Horehound, Hyssop, } of each, one dram.
Myrrh, Saffron, } of each, half a dram.
Despumated Honey, six ounces.

Mix. (Bruns.; Palat.; Wirtem.; Spielmann)

OINTMENT OF SQUILL.

Unguentum Scillæ. (Hufeland; Niemann)

R. Squill, three ounces.
Caustic Ley, a sufficient quantity.

Boil to a mucilage, and add,

Lard, a sufficient quantity.

Make an ointment.

It is resolvent, and is employed in frictions to indolent tumours.

DIURETIC OINTMENT.

Unguentum diureticum resolvens. (BRERA)

R. Mercurial Ointment, one dram.
Squill, half a dram.

Mix.—It is recommended to be rubbed upon the inner part of the thighs, upon the lumber region, and upon the abdomen; in dropsical affections.

DIURETIC LINIMENT.

Linimentum diureticum gastro-scilliticum. (BRERA)

R. Squill, in powder, one dram.
Calf's Gastric Juice, two ounces.

Mix.—To be rubbed upon the loins in dropsy, when the patient cannot take medicine by the mouth.

II. *Preparations which only contain the active principle of Squill, in a more or less pure state.*

A.

Extraction by Water.

EXTRACT OF SQUILL.

Extractum Scillæ. (AUSTR.; BAVAR.; BELG.; FERR.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; VAN MONS)

R. Fresh Squill, any quantity.

Bruise then in a mortar, express the juice, and evaporate it, first over a slow fire, and then in a water-bath. (AUSTR.)

BELG. directs the squill to be pounded with a sufficient quantity of water to obtain a nearly liquid mass; this to be expressed; the residue to be triturated with a little water, and expressed again: the liquors to be mixed, set apart, decanted, and evaporated in a water-bath.—BRUGNATELLI—the squill to be pounded, mixed with water, and the juice expressed; the residue to be boiled with water; the two strained liquors to be then mixed and evaporated.

R. Squill, any quantity.

Boil for an hour in a sufficient quantity of water, and express. Having set apart and decanted the liquor, evaporate it to the consistence of thick honey. (FERR.; HERBIP.)

R. Fresh Squill, one part.
Water, four parts.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, and strain without expression. Evaporate the liquor to the proper consistence. (BAVAR.; VAN MONS)

DIURETIC ELECTUARY.

Electuarium resolvens martiale diureticum. (BRERA)

R. Venice Soap, one dram.
Extract of Hemlock, twelve grains.
——— Squill, one scruple.
Deutoxide of Iron, one dram.
Oxymel, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—To be taken gradually.

DECOCTION OF SQUILL.

Decoctum Scillæ. (AMER.; COXE; NIEMANN)

R. Squill, three drams.
Juniper, four ounces.
Seneka, three ounces.
Water, four pounds.

Boil till reduced to one half. Strain, and add

Nitric Æther, four ounces.

Mix.—It is excitant, and is recommended in dropsies.—Dose, from half a spoonful to one spoonful.

HYDRAGOGUE DECOCTION. (SAUNDERS)

R. Dandelion, entire, two ounces.
Root of Marshmallows, ten drams.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil for a quarter of an hour, and add,

Squill, one ounce and a half.
Chamomile Flowers, two ounces.

Digest for an hour in a covered vessel. Add to fourteen ounces of the strained liquor,

Syrup of Liquorice, two ounces.

Mix.

PECTORAL AND INCISIVE APOZEM. (BORIES)

R. Root of Dandelion, } of each,
Flowers of Dandelion, } two ounces.
Root of Marshmallows, one ounce.
Flowers of Chamomile, three drams.
Squill, one dram and a half.
Extract of Liquorice, one ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain three pounds of strained liquor. Add to this

Oxymel of Squill, } of each,
Syrup of Marshmallows, } six drams.

Mix.—It is pectoral, and diuretic.—A glassful to be taken every hour.

DIURETIC DECOCTION.

Decoctum diureticum Hufelandi. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; VAN MONS)

R. Squill, half a dram.
Water, six ounces.

Boil for an instant, remove it from the fire, and add

Root of Valerian, two drams.

Strain with slight expression. When the liquor is cold emulsionize it with

Gum Arabic, Guaiac Resin, } of each, two drams.

Strain again, and add

Alcoholic Solution of Potass, Spirit of Nitric Æther, } of each, two drams.

Mix. (Van Mons)

Cadet de Gassicourt directs half an ounce of squill to be boiled for twenty minutes in ten ounces of water; two drams of valerian root in powder to be added towards the end of the boiling: the liquor to be strained and mixed with one ounce of syrup of orange peel, three drams of mucilage of gum arabic, two drams each, of guaiac resin, of alcoholic solution of potass, and of alcoholized nitric acid, and twenty drops of tincture of opium.

Dose, a spoonful every two hours.

HONEY OF SQUILL.

Mel scilliticum. (Gall.; Van Mons)

R. Squill, two ounces.
Water, three pounds.

Boil slightly for a few minutes; then digest for two days. Express, and add to the liquor,

Honey, one pound and a half.

Clarify, and boil to the consistence of syrup. (Gall.)

R. Dried Squill, one part.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain twelve parts of infusion. Strain, and add

White Sugar, twelve parts.

Boil a little, strain through flannel, and, when cold, add

Honey, twelve parts.

Mix. (Van Mons)

Dose, from half a dram to two drams.

AQUEOUS SYRUP OF SQUILL.

Syrupus de Scilla seu *scilliticus* seu *Scillæ.* (Van Mons)

R. Dried Squill, one part.
Warm Water, twelve parts.

Infuse for twelve hours, and express. Add

White Sugar, sixteen parts.

Clarify, and boil to a syrup.

PECTORAL LOHOCH. (Ratier)

R. Simple Lohoch, four ounces.
Honey of Squill, one ounce.

Mix.

DIURETIC POTION. (Ratier)

R. Water of Valerian, four ounces.
——— Peppermint, one ounce.
Nitric Æther, one dram.
Tincture of Opium, half a dram.
Honey of Squill, four drams.
Compound Syrup of Smallage, one ounce.

Mix.—This potion has been framed from Hufeland's diuretic decoction.

COMPOUND HONEY OF SQUILL.

Mel Scillæ compositum, Syrupus Scillæ compositus. (Amer.; Coxe; Ellis; Niemann)

R. Dried Squill, bruised, Root of Seneka, } of each, four ounces.
Water, four pounds.

Boil slowly till reduced to one half, and strain. Add

Despumated Honey, two pounds.

Boil again till the liquid is reduced to three pounds. Dissolve in four ounces of the syrup,

Tartarized Antimony, one grain.

Mix.—It is excitant, resolvent, and diuretic, and is extolled in mucous asthma.—Dose, from ten drops to a tea spoonful or more, every quarter of an hour, half-hour, or hour, according to the age of the patient or the indication.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF SQUILL. (Fenn.; Olden.; Suec.; Spielmann; Van Mons)

R. Dried Squill, one ounce.
Ginger, half an ounce.
Dried Herb of Hyssop, two ounces.
Peppermint Water, two pounds.

Macerate for twenty-four hours in a covered vessel; then express, and to the liquor, depurated by repose, add

White Sugar, three pounds.

Boil a little. (Fenn.; Suec.; and Spielmann)

Olden. substitutes hyssop water for that of peppermint.

Van Mons prescribes one part of ginger, two parts of squill, four of hyssop, twenty of water, infusion in a water-bath, and thirty-six parts of sugar.

B.

EXTRACTION BY WINE.

Wine of Squill.

Vinum Scillæ seu *Scillæ maritimæ* seu *scilliticum.* (Amst.; Gall.; Form. Hôp.

Fr.; Fuld.; Hamb.; Lipp.; Lusit.; Sard.; Suec.; Herbip.; Augustin; Cadet de Gassicourt; Niemann; Pierquin; Saunders; Van Mons)

R. Dried Squill, one ounce.
Malaga Wine, one pound.

Macerate for twelve hours, strain, and filter. (Gall.)

Lusit. prescribes one ounce of squill and two pounds of wine.—Sard.—half an ounce of squill and two pounds of wine.

R. Squill, one dram.
Orange Peel, one ounce.
White Wine, two pounds.

Digest for twenty-four hours, and strain. (Hamb.)

R. Fresh Squill, six drams.
Cinnamon, three drams.
Wine, one pound and a half.

Infuse without heat for twelve hours, and strain. (Herbip.)

Van Mons prescribes one part of squill, one half part of cinnamon, forty-eight parts of Madeira wine, and eight days' maceration.

R. Fresh Squill, half an ounce.
Ginger, one dram.
Alcohol (0.931), two ounces.
White Wine, two pounds.

Strain at the expiration of three days. (Amst.)

Suec. prescribes one ounce of squill, one dram of ginger, and two pounds of white wine.—Augustin—one dram of squill, two drams of sweet flag, and one pound of wine.

R. Squill, one ounce.
Orange Peel, } of each,
Root of Sweet Flag, } two drams.
White Wine, one pound and a half.

Digest for three days, and add

Oxymel of Squill, two drams.

Mix. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Pierquin)

R. Dried Squill, } of each, one dram.
Juniper, }
Root of Sweet Flag, two drams.
White Wine, one pound.

Macerate for three days, and strain. (Fuld.; Niemann)

Lipp. prescribes one ounce of white wine, five grains of squill, two scruples of juniper, and ten grains of sweet flag.

R. Squill, one dram.
Juniper, one ounce.
Lesser Cardamoms, half a dram.
White Wine, half a pound.

Digest for three days, in a moderate heat. (Niemann)

R. Squill, } of each,
Lesser Cardamoms, } one part.
Juniper, }
Seeds of Carrot, } of each, two parts.
Madeira Wine, thirty-two parts.

Macerate for several days without heat, express lightly, and filter. (Van Mons)

R. Tincture of Squill, twenty grains.
White Wine, one ounce.

Mix. (Form. Hôp. Fr.)

It is excitant, sometimes nauseant, and even emetic.—Dose, two or three spoonfuls daily.

BITTER DIURETIC WINE.

Vinum diureticum amarum seu *amarum scilliticum compositum, Infusum scilliticum vinosum compositum.* (Gall.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Ratier; Saunders)

R. Squill, six drams.
Cinnamon, } of each,
Winter's Bark, } four drams.
Root of Elecampane, one dram.
Wine, one pound.

Strain after sufficient extraction. (Saunders)

R. Squill, } of each,
Root of Swallow-wort, } half an ounce.
Cinchona, } of each,
Winter's Bark, } two ounces.
Lemon Peel, }
Stems of Bohemian Angelica, half an ounce.
Leaves of Wormwood, } of each,
——— Balm, } one ounce.
Juniper, } of each, half an ounce.
Mace, }
White Wine, eight pounds.

Digest for four days at a moderate temperature; then strain, express, and filter. (Gall.)

R. Dried Squill, }
Root of Swallow-wort, } of each,
——— Angelica, } one ounce.
Cinchona, in powder, }
Winter's Bark, } of each,
Lemon Peel, } two ounces.
Juniper, } of each, two drams.
Mace, }
Dried Leaves of Wormwood, } of each,
——— Balm, } half a dram.
Alcohol, two ounces.
White Wine, four pounds.

Digest in a sand-bath for twenty-four hours, occasionally stirring; then express and filter. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Winter's Bark, }
Cinchona, } of each, one ounce.
Cinnamon, }
Angelica Root, }
Squill, } of each,
Juniper, } two ounces.
Mace, }

Dried Leaves of Wormwood,	}	of each,
——— Balm,	}	two handfuls.
White Wine,		two pounds.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, and strain. (RATIER)

It is tonic, and is recommended in cases where the stomach requires to be stimulated, and in passive dropsical affections.—Dose, from one to four ounces daily.

ALKALINE WINE OF SQUILL.

Infusum Kali carbonici cum Scilla vinosum. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass,		half an ounce.
Squill,		one scruple.
Cinnamon,		two drams.
White Wine,		eight ounces.

Infuse for twelve hours, and strain.—Dose, one or two spoonfuls every two or three hours.

C.

Extraction by Alcohol.

TINCTURE OF SQUILL.

Tinctura Scillæ seu *Scillæ maritimæ.* (LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; ANT.; DAN.; GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; HANN.; COXE; NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

Tinctura Scillæ.

R. Fresh Squill, dried, four ounces.
Proof Spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter. (LOND.)

DUBL. gives the same proportions, but requires only seven days' maceration; the liquor is then to be set apart that the feculencies may subside, and the clear tincture poured off.

R. Fresh Squill, dried, two ounces.
Proof Spirit, sixteen ounces.

Digest for seven days, and filter. (EDINB.)

FORM. HÔP. FR.; and GALL. prescribe one part of dried squill and four parts of alcohol (22 degrees); to be digested for six days.—NIEMANN gives the same formula as LOND.—VAN MONS prescribes one part of squill and six parts of proof spirit.—DAN.—six ounces of squill and two pounds of proof spirit.—HANN.—five ounces of squill and two pounds of proof spirit.—COXE—five ounces of squill and two pints of alcohol (0,930).

R. Fresh Squill, bruised, six ounces.
Alcohol (36 degrees), eight ounces.

Digest for four days; then express, and pour upon the residue

Alcohol (36 degrees), two ounces.

Digest again at a moderate heat, and strain.

Mix and filter the tinctures. (ANT.)

It is excitant and diuretic, and is principally prescribed in dropsical affections.—Dose, from ten to twenty drops, in emulsion or mucilaginous water.

ANTI-CATARRHAL MIXTURE. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Paregoric Elixir, five ounces.
Tincture of Squill, one ounce.

Mix.—Dose, a tea spoonful, morning and evening.

DIURETIC MIXTURE. (ELLIS)

R. Tincture of Squill, two drams.
Nitric Æther, one ounce.

Mix.—Dose, a tea spoonful five or six times a day, in an infusion of juniper.

AUGUSTIN gives an analogous preparation under the very improper title of *Tinctura Scillæ*, of which the following is the formula:

R. Squill,		one ounce and a half.
Muriatic Æther,	}	of each,
Spirit of Juniper,	}	half a pound.
Water,		a sufficient quantity.

Distil six pounds.—Dose, from ten to thirty drops.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF SQUILL. (SUEC.)

R. Dried Squill,		one ounce.
Cinnamon, in powder,		two drams.
Diluted Alcohol,		half a pound.

Infuse for three days, and filter.

The cinnamon may be replaced by zest of orange peel. The tincture may also be prepared extemporaneously by adding tincture of orange peel to the simple tincture of squill. The aromatic tincture deserves to be preferred to the simple, as it is less disagreeable to the palate, and perhaps less irritating.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF SQUILL. (VAN MONS)

R. Vinegar of Squill, three parts.
Tincture of Orange Peel, one part and a half.
Extract of Buckbean, one part.

After several days' maceration, strain through flannel.

ALKALINE TINCTURE OF SQUILL.

Tinctura Scillæ kalina. (Fenn.; Ferr.; Hass.; Lipp.; Wirtem.; Hufeland; Van Mons)

R. Squill, in powder, } of each,
Subcarbonate of Potass, } one ounce.

Triturate together in a mortar, and add

Alcohol, four ounces.

Digest for six hours, and strain with slight expression. (Hass.)

Hufeland; and Niemann prescribe three ounces of squill, two drams of caustic potass, and one pound of alcohol; to be digested for three days.—Lipp.—one ounce each, of squill and of subcarbonate of potass, and eight ounces of alcohol.

R. Dried Squill, one ounce.
Cinnamon, two drams.
Solution of Potass, one dram.
Alcohol, half a pound.

Digest for three days, and filter. (Fenn.)

Van Mons prescribes one part of caustic potass, two parts of cinnamon, eight of squill, and forty-eight of proof spirit.

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, half an ounce.
Vinegar of Squill, twelve ounces.

Evaporate over a slow fire to the consistence of honey; then digest the residue with

Alcohol, six ounces.

Filter at the expiration of several days. (Wirtem.)

Van Mons prescribes eighteen ounces of vinegar and twelve of alcohol.

R. Squill, } of each,
Acetate of Potass, } one ounce.
Alcohol, six ounces.

Filter at the end of three days. (Ferr.)

It is excitant, and one of the most active resolvents and diuretics. It is recommended in dropsies and asthma. The commencing dose should be thirty drops, and it should be augmented by five every two or three hours till the patient takes a hundred or more.

DIURETIC POTION. (Ellis)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, one dram.
Lemon Juice, a sufficient quantity

to dissolve the alkali. Add

Tincture of Squill, half an ounce.
——— Opium, thirty drops.
Cinnamon Water, four ounces.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful every two or three hours.

WEDEL'S PECTORAL ELIXIR.

Elixir pectorale Wedelii. (Bruns.; Lipp.; Wirtem.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Hufeland; Niemann; Spielmann; Van Mons)

R. Squill, } of each,
Root of Florentine Iris, } one ounce.
——— Elecampane, }
——— Liquorice, half an ounce.
Red Sanders, one ounce.
Herb of Rosa Solis, one ounce and a half.
Seeds of Anise, half an ounce.
Benzoin, six drams.
Myrrh, half an ounce.
Gum Ammoniac, two drams.
Saffron, three drams.
Proof Spirit, two pounds.

Digest the gums separately, and after sufficient extraction, mix the tincture with that of the other substances. (Bruns.; Wirtem.)

Niemann omits the rosa solis.—Spielmann adds one ounce of marshmallows root, and reduces the benzoin to four drams.

R. Squill, } of each,
Root of Iris, } one ounce.
——— Elecampane, }
Benzoin, }
Myrrh, }
Anise, } of each,
Extract of Liquorice, } half an ounce.
Gum Ammoniac, }
Saffron, three drams.
Alcohol, one pound.

Digest and strain. (Hufeland)

The following formula is for the *Elixir pectorale Anglais* of Cadet de Gassicourt.

R. Squill, } of each,
Root of Elecampane, } three ounces
——— Iris, } one dram.
Benzoin, two drams.
Liquorice, }
Anise, } of each,
Myrrh, } one dram eighteen grains.
Gum Ammoniac, two scruples.
Saffron, seventeen grains.
Alcohol (12 degrees), one pound six ounces.

Macerate for fifteen days, occasionally agitating, and filter.

R. Saffron, two scruples.
Proof Spirit, thirty-two ounces.

Infuse for two days, and add

Root of Liquorice, } of each,
Seeds of Anise, } half an ounce.
Root of Elecampane, } of each,
——— Iris, } one ounce.
Gum Ammoniac, two drams.
Myrrh, half an ounce.

Infuse again for two days, and add

Squill,	one ounce.
Benzoin,	three drams.

Digest, and filter. (Van Mons)

R.	Root of Elecampane,	of each, half an ounce.
	Iris,	
	Squill,	
	Liquorice,	of each, two drams.
	Seeds of Anise,	
	Flowers of Red Poppy,	
	Alcohol,	fourteen ounces.

Digest in a moderate heat for several days. On the other hand, digest in three ounces of alcohol, for the same length of time,

Gum Ammoniac,	one dram.
Myrrh,	two drams.
Benzoin,	three drams.

Strain with slight expression, and mix. (Lipp.)

It is excitant, and is recommended in asthma, catarrhs, cough, and hoarseness. —Dose, from forty to sixty drops.

D.

Extraction by Vinegar.

VINEGAR OF SQUILL.

Acetum Scillæ seu *scilliticum*, *Acidum aceticum scilliticum* seu *cum Scilla maritima.* (Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Palat.; Pol.; Cast. Borus.; Borus; Ross.; Sard.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Piderit; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R.	Squill,	one part.
	Vinegar,	twelve parts.

Digest at a moderate heat for eight days; then express strongly, and filter. (Dan.; Hann.; Olden.; Cast. Borus.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Brugnatelli; Spielmann)

Bruns. prescribes one part and a half of squill, and twelve parts of vinegar; to be infused for forty-eight hours.—Palat.—one of squill, and nine of vinegar; to be infused for forty days.—Mil. Copen.; Sard.; and Wirtem.—one of squill, and eight of vinegar; to be digested for fifteen days.—Austr.; Hass.; Lipp.; Ross.; and Piderit—one of squill, and six of vinegar; to be digested for three days.

R.	Squill,	one part.
	Boiling Vinegar,	eleven parts.
	Acetic Acid,	one part.

Macerate for eight days; then express, set aside, and decant. (Fenn.)

Form. Hôp. Fr. prescribes eight parts of squill, ninety-two of vinegar, one of acetic acid (10 degrees), and fifteen days' infusion.

Acetum Scillæ.

R.	Fresh Squill, dried,	one pound.
	Dilute Acetic Acid,	six pints.
	Proof Spirit,	half a pint.

Macerate the squill in the acid at a gentle heat in a covered vessel for twenty-four hours; then express the liquor, set it apart that the feculencies may subside, and add the spirit to the decanted liquor. (Lond.)

R.	Fresh Squill, dried,	half a pound.
	Vinegar from Wine,	three pounds.
	Rectified Spirit,	four fluid ounces.

Digest the squill with the vinegar for four days, frequently agitating; then express, and when the feculencies have subsided, add the spirit. (Dubl.)

Acidum aceticum scilliticum.
(Edinb.)

R.	Dried Squill,	one ounce.
	Distilled Vinegar,	fifteen ounces.
	Alcohol,	one ounce and a half.

Macerate the squill with the acid for seven days; then express the liquor, and add the alcohol to it. When the feculencies have subsided, pour off the clear part.

R.	Squill, sliced,	two ounces.
	Vinegar,	twelve ounces.

Digest for eight days at a moderate heat in a covered vessel; then express, and add to the liquor

Alcohol,	one ounce.

Set aside, decant, and preserve. (Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.)

Amst. prescribes half a pound of squill, four pounds of vinegar, twenty-four hours' maceration in a gentle heat, and the addition of one twelfth of alcohol (0.907) to the strained liquor.—Herbip.—half a pound of

squill, four pounds of vinegar, four days' digestion, and three ounces of alcohol.—Lusit.—one pound of squill, six pounds of vinegar, six days' maceration, and then a slight boiling, and the addition of half a pound of alcohol.—Hisp.—one pound of squill, six pounds of vinegar, twenty-four hours' digestion at a moderate heat, and three ounces of alcohol.—Gall.—half a pound of dried squill, six pounds of vinegar, one ounce of alcohol (22 degrees), and fifteen days' maceration.—Pol.—one ounce of squill, one pound of vinegar, and one ounce and a half of alcohol.—Swediaur—one pound of squill, eight pounds of vinegar, two or three days' digestion at a moderate heat, and eight ounces of proof spirit.—Van Mons—one part of squill, four parts of vinegar, and two of proof spirit; or, one of squill, twelve of vinegar, and one of proof spirit; to be macerated without heat for eight days.—Amer.; and Coxe—half a pound of squill, three pints of vinegar, and four ounces of alcohol (0.840).—Genev.—four ounces of squill, two pounds of vinegar, and three ounces of proof spirit.—Fuld.—four ounces of squill, four pounds of vinegar, and two ounces of proof spirit.—Ferr.—one pound of squill, six pounds of vinegar, and three ounces of alcohol.

R. Fresh Squill, one pound.
Vinegar, concentrated by freezing, one pound and a half.

Digest for a week in a covered vessel, frequently agitating; then express, and pour upon the residue,

Vinegar, concentrated by freezing, half a pound.

Express, set aside the mixed liquors, filter, and add

Alcohol (38 degrees), two ounces.

Mix. (Ant.)

It is excitant, and is principally prescribed in chronic affections of the mucous membrane of the lungs, and in hydropical affections. It is also administered in the form of gargle in inflammation of the tonsils, and in certain cases of deafness.—Dose, from twenty drops to one dram, thrice a day, in some aromatic water, or in emulsion of gum ammoniac.

ACETOSE SYRUP OF SQUILL.

Oxysaccharum scilliticum. (Edinb.; Amer.; Bruns.; Hann.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Niemann)

Syrupus Scillæ maritimæ. (Edinb.; Amer.; Coxe)

R. Vinegar of Squill, four parts.
Refined Sugar, seven parts.

Dissolve the sugar with a gentle heat so as to form a syrup.

Niemann prescribes two pounds of vinegar of squill, and three pounds of sugar.—Herbip.—one and a half of vinegar, and three and a half of sugar.—Brugnatelli—two of vinegar, and three and a half of sugar.

R. Vinegar of Squill, one pound and a half.
Cinnamon, Ginger, } of each, one ounce.

Digest for three days; then strain, and add

White Sugar, thirty ounces.

Boil for a few moments, and strain. (Bruns.; Hann.; Wirtem.)

R. Vinegar of Squill, half a pound.
Syrup of Cinnamon, } of each,
——— Ginger, } one pound.

Mix. (Swediaur)

EXPECTORANT POTION. (Ellis)

R. Syrup of Squill, half an ounce.
Compound Tincture of Camphor, two drams.
Antimonial Wine, one dram.
Gum Arabic, half a dram.
Water, two ounces.

Mix.—Dose, a tea spoonful every hour or two hours. This potion is intended for children.

OXYMEL OF SQUILL.

Mel Scillæ acetatum, Oxymel scilliticum, Mel Aceti Scillæ seu *Scillæ maritimæ.* (Lond.; Dubl.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Palat.; Pol.; Cast. Borus.; Borus.; Ross.; Sard.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Piderit; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

Oxymel Scillæ. (Lond.; Dubl.)

R. Despumated Honey, three pounds.
Vinegar of Squill, two pints.

Boil in a glass vessel, over a slow fire, to a proper consistence.

Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Cast. Borus.; Borus.; Ross.; Sard.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Brugnatelli; Piderit; Spielmann; and Swediaur pre-

scribe one part of vinegar of squill, and two parts of honey.—PALAT.; and POL.—two of the vinegar, and three of honey.—AMER.; and COXE—the same as LOND.—MIL. COPEN.—an equal part of each.—DAN.—thirty ounces of honey, reduced to six or eight, and twelve ounces of the vinegar.—GENEV.—one part of the vinegar, and four parts of honey.

The following formula is taken from the *Journal de Pharmacie:*

R. Dried Squill, one pound two ounces.
Vinegar, six pounds.
Alcohol, two ounces.

Macerate for a month, and strain and filter. Incorporate, in a water-bath, four pounds of honey with one pound one ounce of this scillitic vinegar.

It is prescribed by spoonfuls, but more frequently in potions, in the dose of from one to four drams.

PECTORAL LOHOCH

Linctus expectorans. (LIPP.; PIERQUIN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Oxymel of Squill, from half an ounce to one ounce.
Syrup of Marshmallows, one ounce.

Mix. (SPIELMANN)

R. Oxymel of Squill, } of each,
Syrup of Marshmallows, } an equal
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, } part.

Mix. (LIPP.)

R. Oxymel of Squill, half an ounce.
Syrup of Tolu, one ounce.
Oil of Almonds, one ounce and a half.

Mix. (SWEDIAUR)

Dose, a tea spoonful.

SCILLITIC GARGLE.

Gargarisma e Scillâ. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Oxymel of Squill, one ounce.
Cinnamon Water, ten ounces.

ANTI-CATARRHAL POTION. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Root of Zedoary, one dram.
Camphorosma, one pinch.
Water, eight ounces.

Boil down to five ounces, and add to the cold liquor

Muriate of Ammonia, six grains.
Spirit of Nitric Æther, six drops.
Oxymel of Squill, one ounce.

Mix.—A fourth part to be taken every two hours.

DIURETIC POTION. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; BRERA; CADET DE GASSICOURT; RATIER; SAUNDERS)

R. Oxymel of Squill, half an ounce.
Mint Water, one ounce.
Water of the three Nuts, four ounces.

Mix. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Oxymel of Squill, half an ounce.
Infusion of Hyssop, one ounce.
Alcoholized Nitric Acid, four ounces.

Mix. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

R. Oxymel of Squill, one dram and a half.
Cinnamon Water, six drams.
Compound Spirit of Lavender, one dram.
Subcarbonate of Potass, ten grains.

Mix. (SAUNDERS)

R. Compound Decoction of Cichory, three ounces.
Orange-flower Water, half an ounce.
Oxymel of Squill, two drams.
Simple Syrup, one ounce.
Tincture of Opium } of each,
———— Castor, } six drops.
———— Musk, }
Spirit of Nitric Æther, } of each,
Sulphuric Æther, } ten drops.

Mix. (RATIER)

R. Juniper, half an ounce.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain eight ounces of infusion. Add when strained

Sulphuric Æther, twenty drops.
Oxymel of Squill, half an ounce.

Mix. (BRERA)

R. Juniper, one ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain six ounces of infusion. Add to the strained liquor

Acetate of Potass, two drams.
Spirit of Soot, thirty drops.
Succinated Spirit of Ammonia, two drams.
Oxymel of Squill, one dram.

Mix. (BRERA)

R. Emulsion of Bitter Almonds, one pound.
Nitrate of Potass, two drams.
Oxymel of Squill, one ounce.

Mix. (BRERA)

R. Decoction of Dog-grass, two pounds.
HOFFMANN'S Liquor, twenty drops.
Oxymel of Squill, one ounce.

Mix. (BRERA)

To be taken by spoonfuls.

DIURETIC BROTH. (PIERQUIN)

R. Root of Dandelion, one ounce.
——— Liquorice, half an ounce.
Woodlice, thirty.
Leaves of Dandelion, half a handful.
——— Seneka, } of each,
Camphorosma, } one pinch.
Oxymel of Squill, half an ounce.
Red Sulphuret of Antimony, one grain.

PECTORAL MIXTURE. (BRERA; CADET DE GASSICOURT; SAUNDERS)

R. Oxymel of Squill, } of each,
Spirit of Pimenta, } one ounce.
Mint Water, two ounces.

Mix. (SAUNDERS)

R. Decoction of Barley, half a pound.
Hyssop Water, four ounces.
Oxymel of Squill, three ounces.
Vinegar of Squill, six drams.
Sulphate of Soda, one dram.

Mix. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Gum Ammoniac, one dram.
Vinegar of Squill, six ounces.
Oxymel of Squill, one ounce.

Mix. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Root of Seneka, three drams.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain six ounces of decoction. Strain, and add

Ammoniacal Emulsion, one dram.
Camphor, half a dram.
Oxymel of Squill, one ounce.

Mix. (BRERA)

Dose, one ounce every half hour.

SCILLITIC JULEP. (RATIER)

R. Pectoral Species, } of each,
Gum Arabic, } twenty grains.
Simple Syrup, } of each,
Oxymel of Squill, } one ounce.
Water, four ounces.

Mix.

INCISIVE POTION. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; ELLIS; RATIER)

R. Gum Potion, four ounces.
Oxymel of Squill, half an ounce.

Mix. (RATIER)

R. Gum Ammoniac, one half part.

Pulverize, and add gradually

Vinegar of Squill, thirty parts.
Infusion of Hyssop, one hundred parts.

Mix. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

R. Gum Ammoniac, one dram.
Water, four ounces.
Oxymel of Squill, two ounces.
Compound Tincture of Camphor, half an ounce.

Mix.—Dose, one spoonful every two hours. (ELLIS)

PECTORAL SYRUP. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Oxymel of Squill, one ounce and a half.
Syrup of Ipecacuanha, } of each,
——— Poppy, } two ounces.
——— Orange Flowers, half an ounce.

Mix.—Dose, two spoonfuls, every hour, in a cupful of pectoral infusion.—It is recommended in hooping cough.

E.

Extraction by Oil.

COMPOUND OIL OF BRYONY.

Oleum Bryoniæ compositum. (HISP.)

R. Fresh Root of Bryony, } of each,
——— Elaterium, } one pound.
——— Squill, } of each,
——— Iris, } half a
——— Dwarf Elder, } pound.
Olive Oil, four pounds.

Boil slowly to the consumption of the humidity, and strain.

COMPOUND OINTMENT OF BRYONY.

Unguentum Bryoniæ seu *Agrippæ*. (HISP.; SARD.; WIRTEM.)

R. Juice of Bryony, three pounds.
——— Elaterium, two pounds.
Squill, } of each,
Root of Iris, } six ounces.
——— Male Fern, }

Macerate for twelve hours; then boil, express, evaporate to the consistence of soft extract, and add

White Wax, fifteen ounces.
Oil of Mucilages, four pounds.

Mix. (SARD.)

R. Root of Bryony, two pounds.
——— Elaterium, one pound.
——— Dwarf Elder, } of each,
——— Male Fern, } three ounces.
——— Iris, }
Squill, half a pound.
Water-chesnut, two ounces.
Olive Oil, six pounds.

Macerate for eight days; then boil, express, and add

Yellow Wax, one pound.

Melt in a water-bath. (WIRTEM.)

R. Compound Oil of Bryony, four pounds.
White Wax, one pound.

Melt together slowly. (HISP.)

It is feebly stimulant, resolvent, and antihydropic.

SCLERODERMA CERVINUM, Pers.—HART'S TRUFFLE.

Synonimes :—Truffe de cerf, Fr.; Hirschtrüffel, Germ.; Hertsbull, Dut.

Bruns.; Wirtem.; Spielmann.

A mushroom (*Boletus cervinus*, *Tubera cervina*), which grows in almost all parts of Europe. (*Fig.* Mic. *Gen.* 220. t. 99. f. 4)

It is globular, smooth, rootless, dry, membranous, coriaceous, and of a blackish-grey colour. Its substance is spongy, and becomes converted into a blackish-red powder. It has a strong odour and taste which are removed by desiccation.

The tincture of this mushroom has been esteemed aphrodisiac.

SCOLOPENDRIUM OFFICINALE, Sm.—HART'S-TONGUE.

Synonimes. — Scolopendre, Langue de cerf, Langue de bœuf, Fr.; Hirschzunge, Germ.; Gelenj gazyk, Psany trank, Ceterak, Bohem.; Hiortetongue, Dan.; Lengua de ciervo, Span.; Hertstong, Dut.; Lingua di cervo, Ital.; Jaleni Szczaw, Pol.; Lingua cervina, Port.; Hiorttunga, Swed.

Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Genev.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann; Zarda.

A plant of the south of Europe. (*Cryptogamia*, Linn.; *Filices*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 47)

The herb (*Herba Scolopendrii* seu *Linguæ cervinæ* seu *Phyllitidis* seu *Lonchitidis*) is employed. It consists of long leaves, heart-shaped at their inferior part, with hairy footstalks. It has an astringent taste.

SCORZONERA.

Two species of this genus of plants are mentioned in pharmacopœias :

1. *Scorzonera humilis*, Linn.

Synonimes :—Scorzonère d'Allemagne ou de Bohème, Fr.; Waldskorzonere, Nattermilch, Germ.

Amst.; Bruns.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Hann.; Lipp.; Olden.; Borus.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Murray and Gmelin.

A plant of the north of Europe. (*Syngenesia Polygamia Æqualis*, Linn.; *Synantheræ*, Cass.; *Fig.* Jacq. *Austr.* VI. t. 36)

The root (*Radix Scorzoneræ latifoliæ sinuatæ* seu *serpentariæ*) is employed. It is anulated, thick, ligneous, black without, white within, and when fresh, full of a milky juice. It has a bitterish and austere taste.

2. *Scorzonera Hispanica*, Linn.—Garden Scorzonera.

Synonimes :—Scorzonère d'Espagne, Salsifis noir, Fr.; Garten scorzonere, Schlangengras, Germ.; Hadj mordowy koren, Bohem.; Skorzonera, Dan.; Escorzonera, Span.; Spaansche scorzonera, Dut.; Scorzonera, Ital.; Escorzoneira, Port.; Scorzonera, Swed.

Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Hann.; Olden.; Borus.; Sax.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Spielmann; Zarda.

A plant of the temperate and warm climates of Europe, and cultivated in kitchen gardens. (*Fig.* Zorn *Ic. pl.* t. 405)

The root (*Radix Scorzoneræ*) is employed.

It is long, of the thickness of the finger, black externally and white internally, wrinkled annularly, and full of a milky juice which flows when it is cut. It is sold, after being rasped and dried, in long pieces, which are of a brownish-red-yellow colour. It is inodorous. Its taste is sweetish, bitter, and farinaceous when fresh, but is only mucilaginous when dried.

It is excitant and diaphoretic.

EXTRACT OF SCORZONERA.

Extractum Scorzoneræ. (BRUNS.)

R. Root of Scorzonera, one pound.
Spring Water, six pounds.

Macerate for four days in a warm place; then boil a little, and express: evaporate the liquor to the proper consistence.

BEZOARDIC DECOCTION OF SCORZONERA.

Decoctum Scorzoneræ bezoardicum, Bezoardicum Curvi incompletum. (HISP.)

R. Root of Scorzonera, one ounce.
Bruised Lemon Pips, two drams.
Water, six pounds.

Boil down to four pounds; then strain, and add

Bezoardic Powder of Cinchona, half an ounce.
Honey of Elder, three ounces.

Mix.—Dose, four ounces.

APERIENT BEZOARDIC DECOCTION OF SCORZONERA.

Decoctum Scorzoneræ bezoardicum solutivum, Bezoardicum completum seu *purgans Curvi.* (HISP.)

R. Bezoardic Decoction of Scorzonera, four pounds.
Senna, half an ounce.

Boil slowly, strain, and add to the liquor

Syrup of Pale Roses, six ounces.
Bezoardic Powder of Cinchona, half an ounce.

Mix. — It is purgative. — Dose, four ounces.

SCROPHULARIA.—SCROFULARIA, FIGWORT.

Two species of this genus are used in medicine:

1. *Scrophularia aquatica*, LINN. — Water Figwort.

SYNONIMES:—Scrofulaire aquatique, FR.; Wasserbraunwurz, Wasserkropfwurz, GERM.; Escrofularia aquatica, SPAN.; Water speenkruid, DUT.; Scrofularia aquatica, ITAL.; Escrofularia dos rios, PORT.

HISP.; GALL.; GENEV.; WIRTEM.; MURRAY and GMELIN.

A plant growing on the borders of streams all over Europe. (*Didynamia Angiospermia*, LINN.; *Scrofulariæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. VI. 321)

The herb (*Herba Scrophulariæ aquaticæ* seu *Betonicæ aquaticæ* seu *Ficariæ* seu *Ferrariæ* seu *Castranulæ*) is employed. It consists of a glabrous, tetragonal, branching stem, and of opposite, petiolated, oval, nearly cordiform, crenelated, green, glabrous leaves. It has a disagreeable, fetid, repugnant odour, and a bitter, sub-acrid, nauseous taste.

2. *Scrophulariæ nodosa*, LINN.—Knot-rocted Figwort.

SYNONIMES:—Scrofulaire noueuse, FR.; Knotige braunwurz, Feigwurzenwurz, Knollenwurz, GERM.; Swinsky neb kyticnjkowy koren, Roschodnjk aneb prutrznik, BOHEM.; Fredewnik, POL.

DUBL.; BRUNS.; HISP.; FERR.; GENEV.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

A common plant of Europe. (*Didynamia Gymnospermia*, LINN.; *Scrofulariæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 28)

The root and herb are employed.

The root (*Radix Scrophulariæ* seu *Scrophulariæ fœtidæ* seu *vulgaris*) is thick, knotty, white, of a disagreeable odour, and of a bitter, sub-acrid taste, which it partly loses by desiccation.

The herb consists of an angular stem, and of entire, oval, tri-nerved leaves. It is inodorous, but has a bitter and nauseous taste.

OIL OF FIGWORT. (VAN MONS)

R. Fresh Herb and Root of Figwort, three parts.
Olive Oil, one part.

Infuse, and express.

SECALE CEREALE, Linn.—RYE.

Synonimes:—Seigle commun, Fr.; Roggen, Germ.; Rug, Dan.; Centeno, Span.; Rog, Dut.; Segale, Ital.; Rez, Pol.; Sontejo, Port.; Ræg, Swed. Bavar.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Genev.; Cast. Borus.; Herbip.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann; Zarda.

A plant said to be originally of Crete and the borders of the Caspian Sea. (*Triandria Digynia*, Linn.; *Gramineæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Blackw. *Herb.* t. 424)

The seeds (*Semen Secalis* seu *Frumentum*) are employed. They are oblong, cylindrical, rather pointed, and of a reddish colour.

RESOLVENT MEALS. (Spielmann)

R. Flour of Rye,
——— Wheat,
——— Barley,
——— Beans, } of each, an equal part.

Mix.

ABSORBENT POWDER.

Pulvis absorbens pro usu externo. (Brera)

R. Flour of Rye, four ounces.
———Lupins, eight ounces.

Mix.—The parts affected with erysipelas are to be covered with it, night and morning.

SECALE CORNUTUM.—SPURRED OR HORNED RYE.

Synonime:—Ergot, Fr.

Amer.; Coxe.

A sort of horn or spur which is developed on the spikes of some of the gramineæ, but principally on those of rye. It is usually curved and long, seldom globular, and most frequently distinguished by three blunt angles and by longitudinal lines. Its colour is violet with various shades. Its substance is firm and of a dull white colour: it breaks with sound, and presents a clean fracture. Its smell is disagreeable when fresh, and when found together in a large quantity. Its taste is sub-acrid and nauseous. It attains the length of from an inch to an inch and a half, and is two or three lines thick.

Decandolle says it is a species of fungus, *Sclerotium clarum*, but the more probable opinion is, that it is a morbid degenerescence of the ovarium of the gramineæ on which it is found, occasioned, as Martin Field thinks, by the puncture of an insect of the genus *Musca*, which does not deposit its eggs in the wound, but leaves in it a blackish liquid.

It contains, according to Vauquelin, a yellow colouring matter, a violet colouring matter, a limpid oil, a free acid, which appears to be the phosphoric, free ammonia, and an azotic matter.

It is exceedingly irritant, the use of it occasioning tetanus, gangrene of the extremities, and death. In small doses it seems to excite the contraction of the uterus; and it has from this property been recommended in protracted labour when arising from inertia of the uterus, and to arrest hæmorrhage resulting from a deficiency in its tone.—Dose, from ten to thirty grains in six ounces of vehicle.

INFUSION OF SPURRED RYE.

Infusum Secalis Cornuti. (Niemann)

R. Spurred Rye, half a dram.
Boiling Water, four ounces.

Infuse, and strain.

One third to be given, and another third twenty-four hours after, if the case seems to require it.

DECOCTION OF SPURRED RYE.

Decoctum Secalis Cornuti. (Augustin; Niemann)

R. Spurred Rye, one ounce.
Spring Water, one pound and a half.

Boil down to one pound.—Many practitioners prefer this to the infusion.—Dose, a spoonful, every quarter of an hour.

OCYTIC POTION. (Pierquin)

R. Spurred Rye, one dram.
Simple Syrup, three ounces.
Tincture of Opium, twenty drops.
Essence of Bergamotte, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.

SEDUM.

Three species of this genus of plants are used in medicine:

1. *Sedum Rhodiola*, Cand.—Rosewort.

Synonimes:—Orpin, Orpin rose, Fr.; Rosenwurzel, Rhodiserwurzel, Germ.; Rosenrod, Dan.; Roosenwortel, Dut.; Rodiola, Ital.; Rosenrot, Swed.

Bruns.; Gall.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A plant of the high mountains of Europe. (*Dioecia Octandria*, Linn.; *Crassuleæ*, Cand.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 180)

The root (*Radix Rhodiæ* seu *Rosariæ*) is employed. It is branched, white, fleshy, and tuberculous, particularly at its upper part. It has a very agreeable rosaceous odour; its taste is sub-acrid and styptic.

It is slightly astringent.

2. *Sedum acre*, Linn.—Wall-pepper.

Synonimes:—Vermiculaire, Vermiculaire brulante, Poivre de muraille, Fr.; Katzentrænblein, Mauerpfeffer, Kleines Hauslauch, Germ.; Netresk, Tucny muzjk neymensjj, Bohem.; Helleknop, Dan.; Siempreviva menor, Uvas de gato, Span.; Sherp huislock, Dut.; Sedo acre, Erba pignuola, Ital.; Vermicularia, Port.; Matodile, Russ.; Fetknoppar, Hællegræs, Swed.

Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Genev.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

A common plant of Europe. (*Decandria Pentagynia*, Linn.; *Crassuleæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. IV. 209)

The herb (*Herba Sedi minoris* seu *Illecebri vermicularis*) consists of a glabrous stem furnished with loose, oval, rather triangular, short, succulent leaves of a light green colour, and growing very near to each other.

It is destitute of odour but has an acrid, pungent, pepperish taste, which is removed by desiccation.

It is excitant, emetic, and purgative internally; rubefacient externally.

ANTI-SCORBUTIC BEER. (Niemann)

R.	Wall Pepper,	eight handfuls.
	Beer,	eight pounds.

Boil down to one half.

Dose, three or four ounces in the morning, fasting.

3. *Sedum Telephium*, Linn.—Orpine.

Synonimes:—Joubarbe des vignes, Herbe aux charpentiers, Fr.; Fitte Henne, Wundkraut, Germ.; Kræfurt, Dan.; Letefolio, Span.; Hemels leutel, Dut.; Sopra vivolo, Ital.; Wronie masla, Pol.; Telethio bastardo, Port.; Kuringkal, Swed.

Ant.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A plant of Europe. (*Hexandria Pentagynia*, Linn.; *Crassuleæ* Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 486)

The root and leaves are employed.

The root (*Radix Crassulæ* seu *Crassulæ majoris* seu *Faburiæ* seu *Telephii vulgaris* seu *Illicebræ majoris*) is tuberculous, thick, fleshy, and whitish.

The leaves are sessile, oval, of a light green colour, sometimes reddish, fleshy, and succulent, dentated on the borders, and of a saline, acidulous, and mucous taste.

It is esteemed vulnerary.

SELINUM.—SPIGNEL.

Three species of this genus are mentioned in pharmacopœias:

1. *Selinum Cervaria*, Ro.—Broad-leaved Spignel.

Synonimes:—Carotte de montagne, Persil de montagne, Fr.; Hirschwurz, Hirschheil, Hirschpetersilje, Bergpetersilje, Germ.; Gekrui'ste beerwortel, Dut.

Wirtem.; Spielmann.

A plant of the mountains of Europe. (*Pentandria Digynia*, Linn.; *Umbelliferæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Jacq. *Austr.* I. t. 69)

The root (*Radix Cervareæ, nigræ* seu *Gentianæ nigræ*) is employed. It is long, thick, annulated, blackish externally, and white internally. It has a strong and agreeable odour, and an aromatic and sharp taste.

2. *Selinum palustre*, Linn.—Marsh Spignel.

Synonimes :—Persil des marais, Fr. ; Sumpfælsenich, Milcpeterling, Sumpfpetersilje, Germ. ; Wandmerke, Dan. ; Apio lechal, Span. ; Wilde eppe, Dut. ; Finskingfæra, Swed.

Bruns. ; Wirtem. ; Spielmann.

A common plant of Europe, growing in marshy places. (*Fig.* Jacq. *Austr.* II. t. 152)

The root (*Radix Tyllelini* seu *Olsnitii*) is employed. It is fusiform, branching, yellowish or blackish without, and white within. It has a strong, aromatic, and disagreeable odour, and a strong, bitterish, and burning taste.

3. *Selinum Oreoselinum*, Ro.—Divaricated Spignel.

Synonimes :—Selin de montagne, Persil de montagne, Fr. ; Bergpetersilje, Grundheil, Germ. ; Vilde quale rodder, Dan. ; Apio de montana, Span. ; Bergselie, Dut. ; Apio de montagna, Ital. ; Opich gorny, Pietruszka gorna, Pol. ; Apio di montanna, Port. ; Vild morat, Swed.

Bruns. ; Gall. ; Hann. ; Pol. ; Borus. ; Sax. ; Wirtem. ; Murray and Gmelin ; Spielmann.

A plant of Europe. (*Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 400)

The root, herb, and seeds are employed.

The root (*Radix Oreoselini* seu *Apii montani*) is of the thickness of the finger, very long ; fibrous, covered with a blackish epidermis, underneath which it is white, and in the middle yellowish. It has an agreeable and aromatic odour, and an aromatic and bitterish taste.

The herb consists of a round, slightly striated, smooth stem of a reddish-brown colour, and of trebly-winged leaves of a light-green colour, smooth, and having lanceolated leaflets. Its odour is agreeable ; its taste is bitter and aromatic.

The seeds are oval, flattish, smooth on one side, grooved on the other, red, and surrounded with a white border. They have a strong and a bitter taste.

It is excitant, diaphoretic, and nervine.

TINCTURE OF SPIGNEL.

Tinctura Oreoselini. (Van Mons)

R. Fresh Leaves of Spignel, two ounces.
Seeds of Spignel, one ounce.
Proof Spirit, fourteen ounces.

Infuse for several days, and strain.

It is excitant and carminative, and is recommended as a stimulant for the stomach. —Dose, one ounce, twice a day, after meals.

SEMEN CINÆ, seu SANTONICI.—SEMEN CONTRA.

Synonimes :—*Artemisiæ Santonicæ Semina*, (Dubl.)—*Semen Cynæ* seu *Sinæ* seu *contra vermes* seu *lumbricorum* seu *sanctum* seu *Zedoariæ*, *Sementina*.—Semencontra, Barbotine, Sementine, Graine de Zédoaire, Fr. ; Zittwersaame, Wurmsaame, Germ. ; Seme santo, Ital. ; Cytwarowe nasiene, Pol.

Dubl. ; Edinb. ; Amst. ; Ant. ; Austr. ; Batav. ; Bavar. ; Belg. ; Bruns. ; Dan. ; Hisp. ; Gall. ; Fenn. ; Ferr. ; Form. Hôp. Fr. ; Hamb. ; Hann. ; Hass. ; Lipp. ; Olden. ; Lusit. ; Pol. ; Borus. ; Ross. ; Sax. ; Suec. ; Wirtem. ; Herbip. ; Wurceb. ; Bergius ; Coxe ; Guibourt ; Murray and Gmelin ; Piderit ; Spielmann ; Zarda.

There are three sorts of semen contra in commerce, the Aleppo, the East Indian, and the Barbary. It consists of one third of small linear, striated seeds, obtuse at both ends, and of a greenish-yellow colour ; of one third of small, stunted, shagreened tops, obtuse at the larger end, composed of small tubercles of the same colour as the seeds ; and of one third of extraneous substances, fragments of branches of the plant or of other vegetables, &c. It has an aromatic, very strong, and somewhat anisated odour, and a bitter and acrid taste.

It is generally supposed to be obtained from the *Artemisia Judaica*, Linn., a plant (*Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua*, Linn. ; *Synanthereæ*, Cass.) of Arabia and Judea (*Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 367), and from the *Artemisia contra*, Linn, a plant of Persia. (*Fig.* Hand. *ber. pharm. bot.* LXXIV. f. 355)

Saunders attributes it to a species of *Chenopodium*.

It is anthelmintic.—Dose, from twenty grains to two drams.

INFUSION OF SEMEN CONTRA.

Infusum Seminis Santonici. (AUGUSTIN; BRERA; NIEMANN)

R. Semen Contra, two drams.
Water or Wine, three ounces.

Infuse, and strain.—Dose, a spoonful, three or four times a day. (NIEMANN)

R. Root of Valerian, } of each,
Semen Contra, } half an ounce.
Boiling Water, nine ounces.

Infuse, and add to the strained liquor.

Peppermint Water, two ounces.
Extract of Walnut Rind, } of each,
Ammoniated Tincture of Valerian, } three drams.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful every hour. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Semen Contra, half an ounce.
Fennel Water, } of each,
Peppermint Water, } four ounces.
Camphor, dissolved in Sulphuric Æther, one dram.

Mix. — Dose, a spoonful, every hour. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Semen Contra, two drams.
Rhubarb, one dram.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity.

Infuse for a quarter of an hour and strain. (BRERA)

ANTHELMINTIC POTION.

Potio anthelmintica parum laxans. (BRERA.)

R. Rhubarb, one dram.
Semen Contra, two drams.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity,

to obtain six ounces of infusion. Add to the strained liquor,

Compound Syrup of Cichory, one ounce.

Mix.—To be taken at twice.

DECOCTION OF SEMEN CONTRA. (RATIER)

R. Semen Contra, half an ounce.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Boil for a short time.

VERMIFUGE DECOCTION.

Decoctum amarum anthelminticum. (BRERA)

R. Semen Contra, } of each,
Root of Gentian, } two drams.
Tops of Wormwood, one handful.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

to obtain one pound of strained liquor. Boil for half an hour.

VERMIFUGE POWDER.

Pulvis vermifugus seu *anthelminticus* seu *contra vermes.* (BRUNS.; FERR.; GENEV.; LIPP.; WURCEB.; AUGUSTIN; SAUNDERS)

R. Semen Contra, } of each, one ounce and a half.
Leaves of Plantain, }
Soap of Jalap, half an ounce.
White Sugar, one ounce.

Make a powder. (LIPP.)

R. Semen Contra, half an ounce.
Senna, one dram.
Coriander, } of each,
Calcined Hartshorn, } half a dram.

Make a powder. (BRUNS.)

R. Semen Contra, half an ounce.
Tartrate of Potass, three drams.
White Sugar, two drams.

Mix.—(SAUNDERS)

R. Semen Contra, } of each,
Root of Jalap, } half a scruple.
Sulphuret of Mercury and Antimony, six grains.

Make a powder. (WURCEB.)

R. Semen Contra, one scruple.
Muriate of Ammonia, half a scruple.
Sulphate of Iron, two grains.

Make a powder. (WURCEB.)

R. Semen Contra, } of each,
Flowers of Tansey, } three drams.
Sulphate of Iron, one dram.

Make a powder. (GENEV.)

R. Semen Contra, } of each,
Root of Valerian, } half a scruple.
——— Jalap, }

Make a powder. (FERR.)

R. Semen Contra, from ten to fifteen grains.
Oxide of Zinc, from one to three grains.

Make a powder. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Semen Contra, } of each,
Extract of Tansey, } six grains.
Iron Filings, four grains.
Oil of Valerian, one drop.

Make a powder. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Semen Contra, half an ounce.
Extract of Cinchona, } of each,
Sulphate of Iron, } one scruple.

Make a powder. (AUGUSTIN)

ANTHELMINTIC BOLUS. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

R. Semen Contra, ten grains.
Proto-chloruret of Mercury, two grains.
Despumated Honey, a sufficient quantity.

Make a bolus.

ANTHELMINTIC PILLS. (AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN)

R. Extract of Tansey, Semen Contra, } of each, six grains.
Sulphate of Iron, four grains.
Resin of Jalap, triturated with sweet almonds, six grains.
Oil of Tansey, one drop.

Make eleven pills.—For one dose, to an adult. Three or five may be given to a child.

VERMIFUGE CONFECTION.

Confectio Seminis Cinæ. (LIPP.; PALAT.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; PIDERIT)

R. Semen Contra, any quantity.

Set it over the fire in a copper pan, and when it is very hot, add, by spoonfuls,

Syrup, boiled to a proper consistence, a sufficient quantity,

to cover the seeds with a thick crust.

ANTHELMINTIC TROCHISCS.

Tabellæ contra vermes seu *de Semine Santonico, Morsuli contra vermes* seu *anthelmintici, Trochisci anthelmintici, Tragemata de Semine Santonico.* (HASS.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN)

R. Semen Contra, Serpentaria, } of each, six drams.
Jalap, Rhubarb, } of each, one ounce.
Thick Syrup, three pounds.

Pulverize, and make trochiscs. (SARD.)

R. Semen Contra, one ounce.
Myrrh, half an ounce.
White Sugar, one pound.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.

Make trochiscs. (SARD.)

R. Semen Contra, Corsican Moss, } of each, half an ounce.
Black Sulphuret of Mercury, three drams.
Cinnamon, two drams.
Resin of Jalap, two scruples.
Sugar, boiled *à la plume*, seven ounces.

Make trochiscs. (PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Semen Contra, one ounce and a half.
Sulphate of Iron, half an ounce.
White Sugar, eight ounces.

Pulverize, and with ten drams of this powder, and mucilage of tragacanth, make thirty trochiscs. (HASS.; PIDERIT)

ANTHELMINTIC ELECTUARY. (LIPP.; AUGUSTIN)

R. Semen Contra, Valerian, } of each, one dram and a half.
Jalap, one dram.
Oxymel of Squill, Simple Syrup, } of each, one ounce.

Mix.—Dose, from one to three drams. (LIPP.)

R. Semen Contra, Jalap, Valerian, Sulphate of Soda, } of each, one dram.
Oxymel of Squill, four ounces.

Mix.—Dose, a tea spoonful, every two or three hours. (AUGUSTIN)

ANTHELMINTIC LOHOCH. (HASS.)

R. Semen Contra, Root of Valerian, ——— Jalap, } of each, one dram.
Honey of Squill, a sufficient quantity,

to make with the powders a thick mass.

VERMIFUGE POTION. (PIERQUIN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Sulphate of Potass, two drams.
Rhubarb, one dram and a half.
Semen Contra, one dram.
Oxymel of Squill, half an ounce.
Water, two ounces and a half.

Mix. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Strong Decoction of Semen Contra, two ounces.
Mint Water, Orange-flower Water, } of each, one ounce.
Tincture of Cinchona, two ounces.
Syrup of Vinegar, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (PIERQUIN)

R. Purslain Water, Cichory Water, } of each, three ounces.
Syrup of Lemon, eleven scruples.
Confection of Hyacinth, Semen Contra, } of each, half a dram.
Orange-flower Water, half an ounce.

Mix. (PIERQUIN)

R. Syrup of Wormwood, ——— Bugloss, ——— Lemon, } of each, one ounce.
Semen Contra, Calcined Hartshorn, Alkermes Confection, } of each, one scruple.
Dog-grass Water, Wormwood Water, } of each, a sufficient quantity

Mix. (PIERQUIN)

R. Lettuce Water, Decoction of Dog-grass, } of each, three ounces.
Confection of Hyacinth, Semen Contra, } of each, half a dram.
Syrup of Lemon, six drams.
Oil of Almonds, one ounce.

Mix. (PIERQUIN)

Each of these potions are to be taken at one dose.

SEMPERVIVUM TECTORUM, Linn.—GREAT HOUSELEEK.

Synonimes :—Joubarbe des toits, Grande joubarbe, Fr.; Grosses Hauslauch, Hauswurzkraut, Germ.; Netresk Tucnymuzjk wettsj, Bohem.; Hauslæg, Dan.; Siempreviva de tejados, Span.; Donderboard, Husslook, Dut.; Siempreviva, Ital.; Hazi zœld, Mag.; Rozchadnikwielka, Pol.; Sempreviva, Port.; Tschesnok dikoi, Russ.; Husslæk, Swed.

Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Belg.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Lipp.; Olden.; Ross.; Herbip.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann; Zarda.

A common plant of Europe. (*Dodecandria Dodecagynia*, Linn.; *Crassuleæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. IV. 208)

The herb (*Herba Sempervivi* seu *Sedi majoris*) is employed. It consists of a rosette of fleshy, oval, acute, green leaves, glabrous on both surfaces, and ciliated at the borders. It has scarcely any sensible odour, and a watery, fresh, acerb, styptic, and somewhat saline, taste.

Dose of the juice, two ounces.

SYRUP OF HOUSELEEK.

Syrupus Sedi majoris seu *Sempervivi.* (Wirtem.)

R. Juice of Houseleek, reduced to one half by evaporation, ten ounces.
White Sugar, sixteen ounces.

Boil for a few moments, and strain.

It is refreshing, and cooling.

DEMULCENT LINIMENT. (Cadet de Gascourt; Sainte-Marie)

R. Juice of Houseleek, } of each,
Olive Oil, } an equal part.

Shake together. (Sainte-Marie)

Cadet de Gassicourt prescribes three ounces of juice, three of lard, and four of oil of almonds.

It is excellent for subduing irritations of the skin, and is said to appease the pain of ulcerated cancer.

SENECIO.

Two species of this genus of plants are employed:

1. *Senecio vulgaris*, Linn.—Groundsel.

Synonimes: — Seneçon, Fr.; Gemeine Kreutzkraut, Germ.; Kaasurt, Dan.; Hierba cuna, Span.; Gemeen kruiskruid, Dut.; Senecione, Ital.; Przymietowe ziele, Pol.; Tarneirinha, Port, Krastownik, Russ.; Stonært, Swed.

Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Wirtem.; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A very common plant of Europe. (*Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua*, Linn.; *Synanthereæ*, Cass.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. VI. 324)

The flowering herb (*Herba Senecionis* seu *Erigeri*) is employed. It consists of a fistulous, nearly glabrous, branching stem, bearing sessile, alternate, amplexicaul, ciliated, sinuated, denticulated, irregular, glabrous leaves, and furnished with flowers which form a very loose terminal corymb. It is destitute of odour; its taste is herbaceous, slightly acid, and somewhat saline.

Finazri says that a table spoonful of the juice, administered before an expected fit of hysterical convulsion, will prevent its coming on.

2. *Senecio Jacobæa*, Linn.—Ragwort.

Synonimes :—Jacobée, Fr.; Jacobskraut, Jacobskreutzkraut, Germ.; Jacobskruid, Dut.

Gall.; Spielmann.

A common plant of Europe. (*Syngenesia Polygamia Æqualis*, Linn.; *Synanthereæ*, Cass.; *Fig.* Œd. *Fl. Dan.* t. 944)

The herb (*Herba Jacobææ*) is employed. It consists of lyrate, bipinnatifid, dentated, glabrous leaves. It has a disagreeably, bitter and acrid taste.

It is tonic.

SERICUM CRUDUM.—RAW SILK.

SYNONIMES:—*Serici Folliculi.*—Soie, Cocon de Soie, FR.; Seidenbælglein, GERM.; Capullo de jeda, SPAN.

HISP.; GALL.; WIRTEM.; GUIBOURT; SPIELMANN.

An oval pouch of very fine silk of a close tissue, most frequently of a fine yellow colour, but sometimes white, spun by the caterpillar of the *Bombix Mori*, in which to become changed to a chrysalis; it is a lepidopterous insect (*Nocturnes Bombycites*, LAT.) originally of Asia. (*Fig.* Roes. *Ins.* III. VII. IX.)

SERUM LACTIS.—WHEY.

SYNONIME:—Petit-lait, FR.

The serous portion of milk.

WHEY IN POWDER. (BRUNS.; NIEMANN)

R. Sugar of Milk,	two drams.
White Sugar,	one ounce.
Gum Arabic,	half a dram.

Mix.—Dissolve it in water.

HOFFMANN'S WHEY

Serum Lactis dulce Hoffmanni. (BRUNS.)

R. Cow's Milk, any quantity.

Evaporate it to dryness, in a tinned copper pan, over a slow fire, constantly stirring; remove the oily portion which usually floats over the powder, add the same quantity of boiling water as there was milk, boil a little over a slow fire, and filter.

SWEET WHEY.

Serum Lactis dulce seu *sincerum.* (HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; HASS.; LIPP.; LUSIT.; SUEC.; NIEMANN)

R. Boiling Milk,	one pound.
Rennet, mixed with water,	one dram.

Boil, strain, and add the beaten whites of three eggs. Boil again for an instant, and strain through a linen cloth. (FERR.; FULD.; HASS.; NIEMANN)

R. Cow's Milk,	two thousand parts.
Rennet, mixed with a little water,	two parts and a half.

Stand the mixture in hot ashes, and when coagula begins to be formed, augment the heat gradually, but not to ebullition, till the caseous portions adhere to each other; then pour off the whey, and having let the curd drip on a small osier hurdle, collect the liquor, and mix it with the former. (GALL.; LIPP.; LUSIT.; SUEC.)

HISP. employs artichoke flowers instead of rennet.

CHALYBEATE WHEY.

Serum Lactis chalybeatum. (BRUNS.)

R. Whey, any quantity.

Extinguish a red hot iron in it several times, and then filter.

VINOUS WHEY.

Serum Lactis vinosum. (BRUNS.; FULD.; HASS.; LIPP.; LUSIT.; AUGUSTIN; BRUGNATELLI; ELLIS; SAUNDERS; SAINTE-MARIE; SWEDIAUR)

R. Cow's Milk,	four parts.
Acidulous White Wine,	one part.

Boil together; strain when coagulated, and clarify. (BRUNS.; FULD.; HASS.; SAINTE-MARIE)

LIPP. prescribes three parts of milk and one part of wine.—ELLIS—half a pint of milk and one or two ounces of wine.

R. Cow's Milk, Water, }	of each, two pounds.
Rhenish Wine,	one ounce and a half.

Boil, strain, and clarify. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Whey,	four ounces.
White Wine,	eight ounces.

Boil, strain, and clarify with white of egg. (SAUNDERS)

LUSIT.; and SAINTE-MARIE prescribe eight ounces of milk and two pounds of wine.—AUGUSTIN—three pounds of whey and one pound of wine.

ACIDULOUS WHEY.

Serum Lactis acidum seu *tartarisatum.* (BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; LUSIT.; SUEC.; NIEMANN; RATIER; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Cow's Milk, two pounds.
Supertartrate of Potass, four scruples.

Boil the milk, and immediately sprinkle the supertartrate into it; then remove it from the fire, and stir slowly and thoroughly with a spatula: set aside, and when cold strain the liquor through flannel. Shake a beaten white of egg with the whey, set it again on the fire, and at the first boil, pour it upon the strained residue which was set aside. (Bruns.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Hass.; Niemann; Spielmann; Van Mons)

Lipp. prescribes eighteen parts of milk and one part of supertartrate of potass.—Fuld.—thirty-six of milk and one of supertartrate.

Instead of the supertartrate, a little vinegar or lemon juice may be used. (Hann.; Hass.; Ratier)

R. Whey, four pounds.
Whites of Eggs, three.
Supertartrate of Potass, twenty-four grains.

Beat the whites of egg with a little of the whey, then add the rest of this, and boil. When ebullition has commenced, add the supertartrate gradually, constantly stirring the liquor; then strain, and filter. (Hisp.; Gall.; Lusit.; Suec.)

ACETOSE WHEY.

Serum Lactis acetosum. (Saunders; Swediaur)

R. Cow's Milk, } of each,
Spring Water, } two pounds.

Boil, and add

Vinegar, one ounce and a half.

When the curd is formed, strain.

COMPOUND WHEY.

Serum Lactis compositum. (Bruns.)

R. Acidulous Whey, two pounds and a half.
Lemon Juice, one ounce.
Vitriolated Conserve of Roses, six drams.

Mix.

SESAMUM ORIENTALE, Linn.—SESAME.

Amer.; Hisp.; Gall.; Wirtem.; Ainslie; Coxe; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A plant of Syria and Egypt. (*Didynamia Angiospermia*, Juss.; *Fig.* Burm. *Zeyl.* t. 38, f. 1)

The seeds, *Sesame Seeds* (*Sesasum; σησαμον.*—Sesame, Sesame d'Orient, Fr.; Sesam, Germ. and Dut.; Sumsum, Arab.; Ellu, Can.; Tal, Guz.; Till, Hind.; Kunjid, Pers.; Taila, Sans.; Yellu, Tam.; Nuwula, Tel.), are employed. They are oval, yellow, oleaginous; and of a sweet and agreeable taste.

OIL OF SESAME.

Oleum Sesami orientalis. (Hisp.; Palat.)

R. Sesame Seeds, any quantity.

Bruise them in a mortar, and express. (Hisp.)

Palat. directs them to be torrified a little before expression.

SESELI TORTUOSUM, Linn.

Synonimes:—Séséli de Marseille, Fr.; Büschelblættriger seseli, Germ.; Comino de Marsella, Port.

Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Wirtem.: Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin.

A plant of the south of Europe. (*Pentandria Digynia*, Linn.; *Umbelliferæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Regn. *Bot.* t. 313)

The seeds (*Semen Seseleos Massiliensis*) are employed. They are long, striated, greenish, of an aromatic odour, and of an acrid and aromatic taste.

SILENE.

Three species of this genus of plants are used in medicine:

1. *Silene Behen*, CAND.

SYNONIMES:—Behen commun, FR.; Wildes Seifenkraut, Junggesell enknopf, GERM.

GALL.; GENEV.

A common plant of Europe. (*Decandria Trigynia*, LINN.; *Caryophylleæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Œd. *Fl. Dan.* t. 857)

The root (*Radix Behen nostratis*) is employed. It is long, articulated, and white.

It is slightly astringent, but is not much used.

2. *Silene Otites*, CAND.—Field Campion.

SYNONIMES:—Silène Otites, FR.; Feldtiebender Taubenknopf, GERM.

BRUNS.; WIRTEM.

A plant of Europe. (*Fig.* Œd. *Fl. Dan.* t. 518)

The herb (*Herba Viscaginis*) is employed. It consists of a simple, viscous stem, and of sparse leaves, the lower ones of which are spatulate, and the upper, lanceolated or linear. It has an astringent and bitterish taste.

3. *Silene Virginica*, LINN.—Catch-fly.

SYNONIME:—Silène de Virginie, FR.

COXE.

A plant of Virginia.

The root is employed. It is considered anthelmintic.

SIMAROUBA AMARA, AUBL.

SYNONIMES:—Simarouba, FR.; Simarubarinde, Ruhrrinde, GERM.; Simaruba, ITAL.; PORT.; and SPAN.

LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PARIS; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

A tree of South America. (*Decandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Simaroubeæ*, CAND.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. VI. 327)

The bark (*Cortex Simarubæ*) is employed. It is in long, quilled pieces, thin, flexible, tenaceous, fibrous, and somewhat verrucose externally. It is of a pale yellow without and yellowish-grey within. It is inodorous, but of a bitter taste.

It is very seldom taken from the trunk, but nearly always from the root.

It contains, according to MORIN, quassine, a resinous matter, a volatile oil, alumine, malic acid, a little gallic acid, and various salts.

It is tonic, and is prescribed in intermittent fevers, and mucous discharges of all kinds.—Dose of the powder, from a scruple to half a dram.

DECOCTION OF SIMAROUBA.

Decoctum Simaruba seu *Corticis Simarubæ*. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; NIEMANN; SAUNDERS; SWEDIAUR)

R. Simarouba Bark, half an ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain two pounds of strained liquor. Boil for a quarter of an hour. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

NIEMANN prescribes from two drams to half an ounce of bark and two pounds of water; to be boiled down to six ounces.—SAUNDERS—two drams of bark and two pounds of water; to be boiled down to one half.—GENEV.—two drams of root and one pound of water; to be boiled down to twelve ounces.—FULD.—half an ounce of bark and one pound of water, to be boiled down to eight ounces.

Dose, one ounce, every two or three hours, or four ounces, thrice a day.

INFUSION OF SIMAROUBA.

Infusum Simarubæ. (LOND.; DUBL.; COXE; NIEMANN)

R. Simarouba Bark, bruised, half a dram.
Boiling Water, half a pint.

Macerate for two hours in a lightly-covered vessel, and strain.

ASTRINGENT POTION.

Haustus adstringens. (BRERA)

R. Simarouba Bark, half an ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain eight ounces of decoction. Strain, and add,

Almond Emulsion, two ounces.
Tincture of Opium, twenty drops.

Mix.—To be taken gradually in atonic diarrhœa.

R. Simarouba Bark, half an ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain eight ounces of strained decoction. Add

Tincture of Opium, one scruple.
Alcohol, one ounce.
Cinnamon Water, half an ounce.

Mix.—To be taken as the preceding.

SINAPIS.—MUSTARD.

Two species of this genus of plants are used in medicine:

1. *Sinapis alba*, LINN.—White Mustard.

EDINB.; DUBL.; DAN.; GALL.; HANN.; LIPP.; POL.; BORUS.; WIRTEM.; ELLIS; GUIBOURT; SPIELMANN.

A common plant of Europe. (*Tetradynamia Siliquosa*, LINN.; *Cruciferæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 92)

The seeds (*Semen Sinapios albæ* seu *Erucæ*) are employed. They are small, round, yellowish, of a fugaceous odour, and of an acrid and bitter taste.

2. *Sinapis nigra*, LINN.—Black Mustard.

SYNONIMES: — Moutarde, FR.; Senf, GERM.; Sennep, DAN.; Mostaro, SPAN.; Mosterd, DUT.; Senapa, Senevra, ITAL.; Gorczyca czarna, POL.; Mostarda, PORT.; Senap, SWED.

LOND.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PARIS; PIDERIT; SAUNDERS; SPIELMANN.

A common plant of Europe. (*Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 152)

The seeds (*Semen Sinapios nigræ* seu *Erucæ nigræ*) are employed. They are small, round, black, or blackish-brown, of a fugacious odour, and of an acrid and bitter taste.

These two seeds are strongly stimulant.

They are classed among the anti-scorbutics.—HENRY and GARROT have discovered in it *Sulpho-sinapic Acid*, which approaches the sulphuric, but differs from it in its elementary composition.

DISCUTIENT OINTMENT.

Unguentum Sinapis. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Seeds of Mustard, three ounces.
Oil of Almonds, half an ounce.
Lemon Juice, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—It is extolled by FRANK, in ecchymoses.

STIMULANT BOLUSES.

Boli ad Paralysin. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; SAUNDERS; SWEDIAUR)

R. Seeds of Mustard, half a dram.
——— Caraway, } of each,
Cinnamon, } four grains.
Ginger, two grains.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Make a bolus. (SAUNDERS)

CADET DE GASSICOURT; and SWEDIAUR omit the ginger, but prescribe syrup of ginger instead of simple syrup.

To be taken twice a day in paralysis.

ANTI-SCORBUTIC ELECTUARY. (VAN MONS)

R. Powdered Cinnamon, } of each,
——— Mustard, } one part.
Orange Peel, } of each,
Extract of Buckbean, } two parts.
Conserve of Beccabunga, } of each,
——— Horse-radish, } three
——— Scurvy-grass, } parts.
——— Cress, }

Mix.

SINAPISM, MUSTARD CATAPLASM.

Cataplasma epispasticum seu *Sinapis* seu *Sinapeos*, *Linimentum rubefaciens*, *Sinapismus.* (LOND.; DUBL.; BRUNS.; MIL. COPEN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; HANN.; HASS.; LUSIT.;

SAX.; WURCEB.; AUGUSTIN; BRUGNATELLI; CADET DE GASSICOURT; COXE; ELLIS; DISP. CHA. PARIS; RATIER; SAUNDERS; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Cataplasma Sinapis. (LOND.)

R. Seeds of Mustard, Linseed, } of each, half a pound.
Hot Vinegar, a sufficient quantity.

Pulverize, and mix, so as to form a cataplasm.

Cataplasma Sinapeos. (DUBL.; COXE)

R. Mustard Seeds, in powder, Crumb of Bread, } of each, half a pound.
Vinegar, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. The cataplasm may be rendered still more acrid by the addition of two ounces of finely-scraped horse-radish.

RATIER prescribes four ounces of linseed poultice and half an ounce of flour of mustard.—WURCEB.—four parts of rye flour, two parts of mustard flour and a sufficient quantity of vinegar.—SWEDIAUR—two parts each, of rye and of mustard flour, and a sufficient quantity of water.—SAUNDERS—two parts each, of wheat and of mustard flour, and a sufficient quantity of vinegar.

R. Flour of Mustard, any quantity.
Vinegar, a sufficient quantity

to make a firm paste. (MIL. COPEN.; GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; HANN.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; ELLIS; DISP. CHA. PARIS; RATIER)

The quantity of the mustard prescribed varies from one ounce and a half to four ounces.

R. Flour of Mustard, Crumb of Bread, } of each, an equal part.
Vinegar, a sufficient quantity

to make a paste of a softish consistence. (LUSIT.; BRUGNATELLI)

SWEDIAUR; and VAN MONS prescribe one part of mustard, two parts of yeast, and a sufficient quantity of hot vinegar.

R. Yeast, Flower of Mustard, } of each, an equal part.
Vinegar or Vinegar of Squill, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (SAX.)

RATIER prescribes four parts of yeast and one part of mustard.

R. Oatmeal, four ounces.
Vinegar, six ounces.

Boil to the proper consistence, adding towards the end,

Powdered Elder Flowers, three ounces.
——— Mustard, three drams.

Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Yeast, three ounces.
Root of Horse-radish, rasped, Mustard, bruised, } of each, one ounce and a half.
Vinegar, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (HANN.)

HENRI; and SWEDIAUR prescribe four parts each, of wheat flour and of flour of mustard, one part of horse-radish, and a sufficient quantity of vinegar.

R. Yeast, Mustard, } of each, three ounces.
Black Pepper, bruised, one ounce.
Vinegar, a sufficient quantity.

Make a paste. (HASS.)

HANN. prescribes one ounce and a half of mustard, one dram of pepper, one ounce each, of horse-radish and of yeast, and a sufficient quantity of vinegar.—CADET DE GASSICOURT—half a pound of mustard, one dram each, of pepper, and of ginger, and a sufficient quantity of oxymel.

R. Yeast, two ounces.
Muriate of Soda, Flour of Mustard, } of each, half an ounce.
Vinegar, a sufficient quantity

to make a paste. (FERR.)

R. Yeast, one ounce and a half.
Flour of Mustard, four ounces.
Muriate of Ammonia, one dram.
Herb of Rue, bruised, half an ounce.
Vinegar, a sufficient quantity.

Make a soft paste. (HISP.)

R. Yeast, Soft Soap, } of each, two drams.
Mustard, } of each,
Herb of Rue, bruised, } half an ounce.
Onions, bruised, one ounce.
Muriate of Soda, half an ounce.
Vinegar, a sufficient quantity.

Make a soft paste. (BRUNS.)

WATER OF MUSTARD. (HERBIP.)

R. Mustard Seeds, one part.
Water, eight parts.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, and distil.

INFUSED OIL OF MUSTARD.

Oleum Seminum Sinapi infusum. (NIEMANN)

R. Mustard freed from its Oil by expression, one ounce.

Essential Oil of Rosemary, eight ounces.

Digest for three days, and filter.—To be used as a liniment in paralysis.

WINE OF MUSTARD.

Vinum Sinapios, Collutorium Sinapi. (Herbip.; Auguslin)

R. Mustard Seeds, bruised, half an ounce.
Wine, one pound.

Macerate for six hours, and decant. (Herbip.)

R. Mustard Seeds, one ounce.
White Wine, one pound.

Infuse for six hours. Add to the strained liquor

Tincture of Cinnamon, two ounces.

Mix. (Augustin)

It is sialagogue, and is useful externally, in dropsies.

MUSTARD WHEY.

Serum Lactis sinapinum seu *cum Sinapi.* (Fuld.; Hass.; Lipp.; Lusit.; Niemann; Saunders; Swediaur)

R. Cow's Milk, two pounds.
Mustard Seeds, bruised, two ounces.

Boil together till the curd falls to the bottom of the vessel, and filter. (Hass.; Lipp.; Niemann; Saunders)

Lusit. prescribes one ounce of mustard, and two pounds of milk.—Fuld.—one ounce and a half of mustard, and two pounds of milk.

R. Cow's Milk, one pound.
Mustard Seeds, one ounce.

Triturate together, and add

Rhenish Wine, a sufficient quantity.

Coagulate by boiling, and strain. (Swediaur)

It is excitant, and is recommended in arthrodynia, gout, and paralysis.—Dose, one or two pounds, to be taken in the course of the night.

DIURETIC BEER.

R. Ale, sixty pounds.
Mustard Seeds, } of each,
Juniper, } half a pound.
Carrot Seeds, six ounces.

Infuse for several days, and strain. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

Saunders prescribes one ounce each, of mustard and of juniper, three drams of carrot seeds, two drams of wormwood, and one gallon of beer.—Van Mons—one part of carrot seeds, two parts each, of juniper and of mustard, and sixty-four of strong beer.

R. Root of Horse-radish, } of each,
Mustard Seeds, } one ounce.
Juniper, } of each,
Subcarbonate of Potass, } six drams.
Strong Beer, six pounds.

Macerate without heat for four days, and strain.

It is given in catarrhal affections of the bladder, and in dropsies.

ALTERATIVE BEER. (Saunders; Swediaur)

R. Black Mustard, one ounce.
Long Birthwort, six drams.
Lesser Centaury, two drams.
Savine, one dram.
Weak Beer, twelve pounds.

Macerate for four days, and strain.

STIMULANT BEER. (Swediaur)

R. Root of Valerian, one ounce.
Black Mustard, six drams.
Serpentaria, three drams.
Leaves of Rosemary, half an ounce.
Weak Beer, eight pounds.

Macerate without heat for two days, and strain.

SIALAGOGUE GARGLE. (Spielmann)

R. Water of Angelica, } of each,
——— Hyssop, } six ounces.
Spirit of Scurvy Grass, half an ounce.
——— Ammonia, four scruples.
Flour of Mustard, one dram.
Honey of Roses, four ounces.

Mix.

ASTRINGENT GARGLE. (Pierquin)

R. Flour of Mustard, one dram.
Vinegar of Roses, } of each,
White Sugar, } one ounce.
Water, three ounces.

Mix.

STIMULANT GARGLE. (Niemann)

R. Flour of Mustard, one dram and a half.
Vinegar, one ounce.
Spring Water, four ounces.

Mix.

SISON AMOMUM, Linn.—FIELD STONE-WORT.

Synonimes:—Amome, Amome faux, Fr.; Deutsches Amomum, Germ.; Wssecko korenj, Bohem.

Gall.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Spielmann; Zarda.

A plant of Europe. (*Pentandria Digynia*, Linn.; *Umbelliferæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Blackw. *Herb.* t. 442)

The seeds (*Semen Sisonis Amomi*) are employed. They are small, grey, shagreened, sweet, and of an aromatic taste and odour.

It is excitant, and is considered diuretic.

SISYMBRIUM SOPHIA, Linn.

Synonimes: — Sagesse des Chirurgiens, Fr.; Sophienkraut, Germ.; Barbierforstand, Dan.; Talictro, Span.; Fiekruid, Dut.; Talitro, Ital.; Herva sophiæ, Port.; Stillfræ, Swed.

Gall.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A common plant of Europe. (*Tetradynamia Siliquosa*, Linn.; *Cruciferæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 333)

The herb and seeds are employed.

The herb (*Herba Sophiæ chirurgorum*) is composed of a round, branching, somewhat hairy stem, and of alternate, decomposite, glabrous leaves.

The seeds are very small, oval, smooth, and of a reddish-brown colour. It has, like the herb, an acrid and burning taste.

It is excitant, and anti-scorbutic.

SIUM.

Six species of this genus of plants are used in medicine:

1. *Sium angustifolium*, Linn. — Narrow-leaved Water-parsnip.

Synonimes:—Berle à feuilles étroites, Fr.; Schmalblættriger Mezk, Germ.; Berrera de hoja angusta, Span.; Smalbladiger watereppe, Dut.

Gall.

A plant of Europe. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Umbelliferæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Jacq. *Flor. Austr.* t. 67)

The herb is employed; it consists of a hollow stem, furnished with incised leaflets nearly auriculated at the base. It has a bituminous odour, and a bitter and sub-acrid taste.

It is excitant and diuretic.

2. *Sium latifolium*, Linn.

Synonimes:—Berle à large feuilles, Fr.; Breitblættiger Merk, Germ.

Gall.

A plant of Europe. (*Fig.* Moris. *Hist.* II. 9. t. 5. f. 1)

The herb is employed; it consists of a hollow stem, and of winged leaves furnished with lanceolated, serrated leaflets.

This plant is nearly always substituted for the preceding.

3. *Sium nodiflorum*, Linn. — Creeping Water-parsnip.

Synonimes:—Berle nodiflore, Fr.; Knotenblümiger Merk, Kleiner Eppich, Germ.

Dubl.; Coxe.

A plant of Europe. (*Fig.* Moris. *Hist.* II. 9. t. 5. f. 3)

The herb is employed; it consists of a fistulous stem, and of simply winged leaves, with lanceolated, dentated leaflets.

It is diuretic.—The expressed juice is, according to Morrison, useful in various cutaneous disorders. Withering used to prescribe three or four ounces of it to adults, taken in the morning, and three spoonfuls to children, twice a day.

4. *Sium Sisarum*.—Linn.

Synonimes:—Berle Chervi, Fr.; Zucker-

wurzel, Merk, Zuckerwurzel, GERM.; Sisaro, Chirivia de quaresma, SPAN.

HISP.

A plant said to be originally of China. (*Pentandria Digynia*, LINN.; *Umbelliferæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Moris. *Hist.* 3. II. 9. t. 4. f. 8)

The root is composed of several oblong, rugose tuberosities.

The seeds are ovoid, glabrous, and striated.

This plant is said to be a specific against the effects occasioned by the abuse of mercury.

5. *Sium Ammi*, LINN.—Small Stonewort.

SYNONIMES:—Ammi des boutiques, FR.; Cretischer ammey, Mohrenkümmel, GERM.; Amus, ARAB.; Ammi, BOHEM.; Aymadavum, CAN.; Assamodum, CYNG.; Ajuwan, DUK.; Nankhah, PERS.; Ajamodum, Brahnadarbha, SANS.; Womun, TAM.; and TEL.

BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; WIRTEM.; AINSLIE; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

A plant of the south of Europe. (*Pentandria Digynia*, LINN.; *Umbelliferæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 256)

The seeds (*Semen Ammios veri* seu *Cretici* seu *Fœniculi Lusitanici*) are employed. They are small, oval, deeply striated, fawn-coloured, of an agreeable odour, and of an aromatic and bitter taste.

It is excitant and carminative.

6. *Sium Ninsi*, LINN.

SYNONIMES:—Ninsi, FR.; Ninsing, Ninsing Merk, GERM.; Ninsiwortel, DUT.

BRUNS.; GALL.; WIRTEM.; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

A plant of the mountains of China. (*Pentandria Digynia*, LINN.; *Umbelliferæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Burm. *Flore Ind.* t. 29. f. 1)

The root (*Radix Ninsi* seu *Ninsing* seu *Ninsini*) is employed. It is fusiform, annulated, whitish, horny and semi-transparent or yellowish-brown and opaque, as it may or may not have been blanched with boiling water, and deprived of its epidermis. It varies in size from that of a quill to that of the little finger. Its odour is strong and disagreeable, and its taste is at first sweetish, then bitter.

The Chinese attribute almost miraculous virtues to this root, though, like that of ginseng, these are really but very few and limited. In Europe it is rather culinary than medicinal.

SMILAX.

Two species of this genus of plants are employed in medicine:

1. *Smilax China*, LINN.—China.

SYNONIMES: — Squine, Esquine, FR.; Chinawurzel, GERM.; Khusb sinie, ARAB.; Koren chyny, BOHEM.; China alla, CYNG.; Chinarod, DAN.; Chob chinie, DUK.; and HIND.; Esquina, PORT.; and SPAN.; China wortel, DUT.; Icina, ITAL.; Chub chiny, PERS.; Kinarot, SWED.; Paringay puttay, TAM.

AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; GENEV.; OLDEN.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; AINSLIE; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

A plant of China and Japan. (*Diœcia Hexandria*, LINN.; *Asparagineæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. VI. 329)

The root, *China Root* (*Radix Chinæ veræ* seu *Chinæ Orientalis* seu *Chinæ ponderosæ*) is employed. It is very large, ligneous, nodose, tuberculous, heavy, of a reddish-brown externally, of a reddish-white internally, and inodorous. Its taste is viscous and rather acerb.

It contains much starch, and but few active principles.

It was for a long time reputed a powerful sudorific, but it is now thought to be nearly inert.

DECOCTION OF CHINA ROOT.

Decoctum Chinæ Radicis. (RATIER; SWEDIAUR)

R. China Root, one ounce.
Water, two pounds.

Boil, and strain. (RATIER)

R. China Root, } of each,
Corinth Raisins, } one ounce.
Spring Water, six pounds.

Boil down to one fourth, and strain. (SWEDIAUR)

It is reputed sudorific, but is emollient and demulcent.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF CHINA ROOT.

Syrupus Chinæ compositus. (Hisp.)

R	Root of China,	of each, three ounces.
	——— Sarsaparilla,	
	Guaiac Wood, rasped,	of each, one ounce.
	Red Sanders Wood, rasped,	
	Water,	twelve pounds.

Digest for twenty-four hours, and then boil down to one half. Add to the strained liquor

White Sugar, four pounds.

Clarify, and make a syrup.

2. *Smilax Sarsaparilla*, Linn. — Sarsaparilla.

Synonimes: — *Salsaparilla, Sarsaparilla, Sarsa, Zarsa, Zarsaparilla.* — Salsepareille, Fr.; Sasseparille, Sarsaparille, Germ.; Sarsaparylle, Bohem.; Sarsaparil, Dan.; Zarzaparilla, Span.; Sarzarilla, Dut.; Salsapartglia, Ital.; Sasaparyle, Pol.; Solsaparilha, Port.; Sassaparill, Swed.

Lond.; Duel.; Edinb.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Ainslie; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Paris; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

A plant of Peru and Brazil. (*Fig.* Flore Medic. VI. 308)

The root is employed. Four principal varieties of it are met with in commerce:

1. *Brasilian* or *Portuguese Sarsaparilla.*— This is in bundles of the length of six or eight feet, and about two in circumference, formed of interlaced roots of about the thickness of a goose quill, pliable, grooved longitudinally, having a thick bark, and usually deprived of the stock and fibres. It is reddish or blackish-brown externally, and white and farinaceous internally. It is inodorous, but has a bitterish taste. This sort is the most esteemed.

It comes from Peru and Maranham.

2. *Honduras Sarsaparilla.*—This has a dull brown bark sometimes whitish. It is very long, and more fibrous than the preceding, and the stock is left attached to it. The bark is pinkish internally, and covers a white ligneous axis, the taste of which is vapid and amylaceous, while that of the bark is mucilaginous and often distinctly bitter.

It comes from the Bay of Honduras.

3. *Red* or *Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*—This is from six to seven feet long, round and compressed by desiccation, covered with an epidermis of an orange-red, reddish-grey, or whitish colour; the bark is sometimes moist, and its soft part white; the stock is left attached. A small quantity of it is found in the bundles coming from Honduras. Although it is but little esteemed, it deserves to be preferred to the two others, as it has a bitterer, stronger, and more aromatic taste, as well as a more decided odour, which is developed by rubbing it.

The medicinal properties of this root are referable, according to Palotta, to a peculiar alkaloid, *Parigline.* Folchi has also extracted from the medullary part of sarsaparilla another alkaloid called *Smilacine.*

It is generally esteemed diuretic, and, particularly, diaphoretic; but although its action in both these respects is sufficiently feeble, it is evidently excitant, which property the parigline possesses in a very marked degree. It is administered chiefly in syphilitic affections, chronic rheumatism, and various cutaneous diseases.

It is given, in powder, in the dose of from half a dram to one dram.

It is incompatible with the infusion of galls, lime water, the acetate of lead, and the nitrate of mercury.

4. *East Indian Sarsaparilla.*—This term is applied to the root of the *Periploca Indica*, Linn., a shrub of the East Indies (*Pentandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Apocyneæ*, Juss.) This root (Oshba, Arab.; Erramassumul, Irimusu, Cyng.; Mugrabu, Hind.; Shariva, Sans.; Nunnarivayr, Tam.; Sugundapala, Tel.) is prescribed in decoction, in the dose of three or four ounces, in scrofula, syphilitic affections, and cutaneous diseases.

SUDORIFIC AND TONIC POWDER. (Pierquin)

R.	Sarsaparilla,	of each, an equal part.
	Sassafras,	
	Root of Butcher's-broom,	

Pulverize, and mix.—Dose, one dram, every morning, in white wine.

ARABIAN ELECTUARY. (Pierquin)

R.	Sarsaparilla,	of each, four ounces.
	China Root,	
	Torrified Filberts,	
	Cloves,	five ounces.
	Honey,	a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—This electuary is much employed in Provence, in syphilitic ulcers of the throat, and in what is called chronic or degenerated syphilis.

EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

Extractum Sarsaparillæ. (Lond.; Dubl.; Amst.; Batav.; Hisp.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Ellis)

R. Sarsaparilla, sliced, one pound.
Boiling Water, one gallon.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, and boil down to four pints. Strain the decoction while hot, and evaporate it to the proper consistence. (Lond.; Dubl.; Coxe)

R. Sarsaparilla, one part.
Boiling Water, ten parts.

Digest for twenty-four hours, then boil for two, and strain; boil the residue, for the same length of time, with

Water, four parts.

Mix the liquors, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract. (Batav.; Hisp.)

Amst. directs the root to be boiled first with twenty and then with fifteen parts of water, each time, till reduced to one half.

R. Sarsaparilla, one pound.
Boiling Water, six pounds.

Macerate for three days, and boil a little. Express, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract. (Wirtem.)

Sard. directs the decoction to be boiled down to two-thirds before straining and evaporating.

FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

Extractum Sarsaparillæ fluidum. (Dubl.)

R. Sarsaparilla, sliced, one pound.
Water, twelve pints.

Boil for an hour, and pour off the liquor; boil the root again with

Water, twelve pints,

and strain with strong expression. Set apart the mixed decoctions till the feculencies have subsided; then after having continued the boiling till the liquor is reduced to thirty ounces, add

Rectified Spirit, two fluid ounces.

Mix.

DECOCTION OF SARSAPARILLA.

Decoctum Sarsaparillæ seu *Sarsæ* seu *Smilacis Sarsaparillæ.* (Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Lusit.; Suec.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Niemann; Ratier; Saunders; Swediaur; Ph. Syph.)

Decoctum Sarsaparillæ. (Lond.; Dubl.)

R. Sarsaparilla, sliced, four ounces.
Boiling Water, four pints.

Macerate for four hours in a vessel placed near the fire and lightly covered; then having taken out the root and bruised it, put it again into the liquor, and continue the maceration for two hours longer: finally boil it down to two pints, and strain the decoction.

Decoctum Smilacis Sarsaparillæ. (Edinb.)

R. Sarsaparilla, sliced, six ounces.
Water, eight pounds.

Digest for two hours in a temperature of about 195 degrees; then having taken out and bruised the root, boil it in the liquor till this is reduced to four pounds; then express, and strain the decoction.

Amer.; and Coxe direct one ounce and a half of sarsaparilla to be digested for two hours in two pints of boiling water, the root to be taken out and bruised, then to be returned, and the liquor boiled to the consumption of one half.—Ph. Syph.—three ounces of root, three pounds of boiling water, and four hours' infusion; the infusion to be continued with the bruised root for seven hours, and the liquor to be then boiled till reduced to one half: or, three ounces of root, three pounds of boiling water, and twelve hours' digestion; then ebullition till the liquor is reduced to two pounds.—Brugnatelli—six ounces of root, sixteen pounds of water, and after digestion, ebullition till the liquor is reduced to one half.—Lusit.—the same process, but with ten pounds of water.—Niemann; and Ratier—one ounce of sarsaparilla and two pounds of water; to be reduced to one third.—Niemann—the same as Lond.—Suec.—four ounces of sarsaparilla, sixty-four ounces of boiling water, four hours' maceration, then two hours' digestion after having bruised the root, and the reduction of the liquor by boiling to thirty-two ounces.

It is prescribed in syphilitic and rheumatic affections.—Dose, half a pound, three or four times a day.

SAINTE-MARIE'S PTISAN.

R. Sarsaparilla, sliced, four ounces.
Water, six pounds.

Boil down to four pounds. Then having removed it from the fire, add

Liquorice, four drams.

Infuse, set aside, and decant.

It is recommended in syphilitic affections. —The quantity prescribed should be taken warm, in the morning fasting, in six doses, at intervals of a quarter of an hour.

ANTI-SYPHILITIC LIQUOR OF ROUEN. (NIEMANN)

R. Decoction of Sarsaparilla, thirty-two ounces.
Nitrate of Potass, three drams.
Hydrochloric Æther, half an ounce.
Spirit of Camphor, two drams.
Oil of Anise, five drops.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful, twice or thrice a day.

SYRUP OF SARSAPARILLA.

Syrupus Sarsaparillæ. (LOND.; DUBL.; FEE)

R. Sarsaparilla, one pound.
Boiling Water, one gallon.
Refined Sugar, one pound.

Macerate the root in the water for twenty-four hours; then boil down to four pints, and strain while hot. Add the sugar, and boil till of a proper consistence. (LOND.; DUBL.)

R. Sarsaparilla, sliced, three pounds.
Boiling Water, thirty pounds.

Infuse for twenty-four hours; then boil till reduced to twelve pounds, and strain with expression: boil the residue with

Water, thirty pounds.

Reduce to twelve, and again express.

Having mixed the two decoctions, evaporate till reduced to ten pounds, set aside, filter, and add

Simple Syrup, } of each,
Honey, } three pounds.

Boil rapidly to the proper consistence.

ARABIAN PTISAN. (PIERQUIN)

R. Sarsaparilla, two ounces.
China Root, one ounce.
Water, eight pounds.

Boil down to four pounds.

This is much used in Provence, where it is administered with the electuary of the same name.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF SARSAPARILLA.

Decoctum Sarsaparillæ compositum seu *sudoriferum* seu *Ligni Guajaci compositum.* (HISP.; GALL.; SARD.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; RATIER; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Sarsaparilla, one ounce and a half.
Water, five pounds.

Boil for half an hour, and add

Guaiac Shavings, one ounce and a half.

Remove it from the fire at the end of a quarter of an hour, and add

Liquorice, grated, half an ounce.
Sassafras Wood, two drams.

Cover the vessel, strain the liquor when cold, set it aside, and pour off three pounds. (VAN MONS)

R. Sarsaparilla, } of each,
Guaiac, rasped, } one ounce and a half.
Warm Water, four pounds.

Infuse for twelve hours in a covered vessel, and then boil down to three pounds, and add towards the end

Sassafras Wood, rasped, two drams.
Liquorice, grated, half an ounce.

Infuse for half an hour, and strain. (GALL.)

HISP. prescribes two ounces each, of sarsaparilla and of guaiac, eight pounds of water, to be reduced to four; one ounce of sassafras, and one dram of liquorice.

R. Sarsaparilla, two ounces.
Guaiac Shavings, one ounce.
China Root, half an ounce.
Water, two pounds.

Boil down to one half, and infuse at the end

Sassafras Wood, two drams.

Strain with expression. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Sarsaparilla, thirty ounces.
Boiling Water, twenty-four pounds.

Infuse for twenty-four hours, boil down to eight pounds; repeat this operation twice again with the residue. Take twenty pounds of the mixed and strained decoctions, and add

Flowers of Borage, Petals of Pale Roses, Senna, Seeds of Anise, } of each, two ounces.

Boil down to twelve pounds, and strain. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Sarsaparilla, China Root, } of each, two ounces.
Red Sanders, six drams.
Hartshorn, one ounce and a half.

Digest for twenty-four hours, boil down to one half, and add

Yellow Sanders, six drams.
White Sugar, six ounces.

Strain. (Hisp.)

R. Sarsaparilla, one ounce.
Water, three pounds.
Sulphuret of Antimony, in a bag, two drams.
Isinglass, one dram.

Boil down to two thirds, and strain. (Ratier)

R. Sarsaparilla, China Root, } of each, half an ounce.
Guaiac Shavings, Sulphuret of Antimony, } of each, two ounces.
Boiling Water, eight pounds.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then boil for an hour in a covered vessel, and add

Sassafras Shavings, one ounce.
Root of Avens, half an ounce.
Juniper, bruised, two drams.

Boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain. (Spielmann)

This decoction may be rendered laxative by infusing in it one ounce of senna.

R. Sarsaparilla, two ounces.
China Root, Guaiac Shavings, } of each, one ounce.
Sulphuret of Antimony, one ounce and a half.
Water, six pounds.

Digest for twelve hours in warm ashes; then boil slowly till reduced to two pounds, and add towards the end

Grated Liquorice, six drams.

Strain the liquor, and pour it boiling upon

Sassafras Shavings, three drams.

Cover the vessel till perfectly cold, and strain. (Sard.)

It is recommended in syphilitic, catarrhal, and exanthematic affections.—Dose, several glassfuls, daily.

SUDORIFIC PTISAN. (Pierquin; Ratier; Sainte-Marie)

R. Sarsaparilla, two ounces.
China Root, Bitter-sweet, } of each, one ounce.
Water, three pounds.

Boil down to two pounds, and strain. (Pierquin)

Dose, a glassful, morning and evening.

It may be mixed with one third of milk and sweetened with sugar.

R. Sarsaparilla, Bitter-sweet, } of each, one ounce.
Root of Soapwort, two drams.
Water, six glassfuls.

Boil down to two thirds, and add

Cow's Milk, two glassfuls.

Mix. (Sainte-Marie)

To be taken in the course of the day, at six doses.

R. Sarsaparilla, China Root, Guaiac, } of each, half an ounce.
Sassafras, two drams.
Water, two pounds.

Boil together. (Ratier)

To be taken as the preceding.

STIMULANT SUDORIFIC DECOCTION.

Decoctum diaphoreticum incitans. (Brera)

R. Sarsaparilla, Guaiac Wood, } of each, three drams.
Bitter-sweet, Fennel, } of each, two drams.
Water, a sufficient quantity,

to obtain one pound of decoction. To be taken at twice or more.

NUTRITIVE ANTI-SYPHILITIC DECOCTION.

Decoctum anti-syphiliticum nutriens. (Brera)

R. Sarsaparilla, one ounce.
Iceland Moss, washed, one ounce and a half.
Water, a sufficient quantity,

to obtain fourteen ounces of decoction.—Add to it when strained.

Simple Syrup, one ounce.

Mix.—To be taken at twice, morning and evening.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF ISINGLASS. (Niemann)

R. Sarsaparilla, three ounces.
Sassafras Bark, ——— Wood, } of each, one ounce.
Boiling Water, nine pounds.

Digest for twelve hours; after which boil, and add

Isinglass, three ounces,

previously dissolved in a sufficient quantity of water to make eight pounds of liquor.

It is recommended by Eimbke, in syphilitic diseases.—Dose, from twenty to fifty ounces daily.

FELTZ' PTISAN. (Bories; Cadet de Gassicourt; Pierquin; Ratier)

R. Sulphuret of Antimony, in a bag, four ounces.
Water, twelve pounds.
Sarsaparilla, two ounces.
China Root, one ounce.
Isinglass, Bark of Box, ——— Ivy, } of each, one ounce, and a half.

Boil down to one half, and strain through a sieve; set aside, decant, and add

Deutochloruret of Mercury, three grains.

Dissolve. (Bories; Cadet de Gassicourt; Pierquin)

R. Sulphuret of Antimony, powdered and enclosed in a bag, four ounces.

Suspend it in a glazed earthen vessel, and pour into this

Water, six pounds.

Boil for twelve hours to reduce it to one half. Add

Sarsaparilla, three ounces.
Isinglass, half an ounce.

Leave the vessel in warm ashes for twenty-four hours; then strain the liquor through a fine linen cloth. (Ratier)

The last is the only formula which is followed at the present day. The sulphuret of antimony is useless; by omitting that, the preparation is similar to the preceding one.

If isinglass which has been whitened with sulphuric acid is employed, that substance always retaining a certain quantity of the acid, and this acting upon the sulphuret, forms a portion of sulphate of antimony. This is the cause of the pain and vomiting which this decoction sometimes occasions. Chevallier and Idt however are of opinion that these accidents are sometimes owing to a portion of arsenic mixed with the sulphuret, and which is dissolved by the water. The sulphuret should therefore be abandoned, which would be the best, or, if retained, the isinglass should be replaced by gum arabic, in the proportion of one ounce to one pound and a half of reduced decoction.

VIGAROUS' ALTERATIVE PTISAN. (Bories; Pierquin)

R. Sarsaparilla, six ounces.
Senna, three ounces.
Guaiac Shavings,
Sassafras Shavings,
China Root,
Florentine Iris,
Sulphuret of Antimony, } of each,
Anise, } one ounce
Supertartrate of Potass, } and a half.
Long Birthwort,
Round Birthwort
Jalap, bruised
Polypody of the Oak,
Fresh Walnuts, with their rinds, bruised, twelve.
White Wine, three pounds.

Infuse for twenty-four hours in hot ashes, then add

Spring Water, six pounds.

Evaporate slowly to two thirds, and strain through flannel.

The residue serves to make a weaker ptisan with two or three pounds of white wine and six or seven of water, to be also reduced to two-thirds.

Three glassfuls of the first are to be taken in the course of the day, and the second serves for common drink.

Sainte-Marie prepares with the decoction an *Anti-syphilitic Rob*, of which the following is the formula:

R. Vigarous' Ptisan, one pound.
Sugar, one or two pounds.

Boil to the consistence of a rob.

This rob is reputed anti-syphilitic. — Dose, a spoonful four times a day. After each dose, a large glassful of concentrated decoction of sarsaparilla should be taken, and the dose of the rob increased till the patient takes nine or ten spoonfuls in the course of the day.

CATHOLIC DECOCTION. (Sard.)

R. Root of Dog-grass, one ounce and a half.
Sarsaparilla, one ounce.
Leaves of Cichory, } of each, half a handful.
——— Agrimony,
——— Betony,
——— Maidenhair,
——— Burnet Saxifrage,
Senna, } of each, half an ounce.
Dodder,
Root of Liquorice, two drams.
Seeds of Anise, one dram.
Water, four pounds.

Boil the sarsaparilla and dog-grass in the water till this is reduced to one half; then add the liquorice and the herbs. Macerate the senna, dodder, and anise in six ounces of boiling water for several hours, and strain. Mix the decoction with this infusion.

PURGATIVE ANTI-SYPHILITIC PTISAN.

Decoctum anti-venereum laxans. (Gall.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Spielmann)

R. Sarsaparilla, } of each, one ounce.
Guaiac Shavings,
Subcarbonate of Potass, twenty-five grains.
Water, four pounds.

Macerate for twelve hours, occasionally stirring, and then boil down to three pounds. Infuse in the decoction for half an hour,

Senna, } of each, two drams.
Sassafras Shavings,
Liquorice,
Rhubarb, } of each, one dram.
Coriander,

Strain with slight expression, and decant when cold. (Gall.; Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Sarsaparilla, China Root, Sassafras Shavings, of each, two ounces.
Sulphuret of Antimony, one ounce.
Spring Water, two pounds and a half.

Boil down to two pounds and add,

Root of Polypodium, half an ounce.
——— Rhubarb, half a dram.
——— Liquorice, Senna, Sassafras Wood, of each, one dram.
Subcarbonate of Potass, four grains.
Coriander, half a dram.

Infuse for twelve hours, then boil for a few moments, and strain. (Spielmann)

To be taken in the course of the day.

VINACHE'S PTISAN. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Sulphuret of Antimony, in a bag, two ounces.
Sarsaparilla, China Root, Guaiac Wood, of each, one ounce and a half.
Water, three pounds.

Boil down to one pound, and add

Sassafras, Senna, of each, half an ounce.

Infuse, and strain, set aside, and decant.

It is employed in syphilitic and cutaneous diseases.—Dose, several glassfuls, daily.

JAUSSERAND'S PTISAN. (Bories)

R. Sarsaparilla, China Root, Sulphuret of Antimony, of each, two ounces.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one dram.
Senna, Sassafras Wood, of each, one ounce.
Rhubarb, Cinchona, bruised, of each, half an ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil for eight hours in a covered vessel, over a slow fire, till only six pounds of liquor remain. Infuse for the same length of time, and decant.

It is principally recommended in scrofula. —Dose, three glassfuls daily.

ASTRUC'S SUDORIFIC PTISAN. (Pierquin)

R. Sarsaparilla, Sassafras, of each, two ounces.
Guaiac, China Root, of each, one ounce and a half.
Sulphuret of Antimony, two drams.
Water, twelve pounds.

Infuse with heat for twelve hours, then boil slowly, and add towards the end,

Senna, half an ounce.
Liquorice, one ounce and a half.

Strain.

ANTI-ARTHRITIC DECOCTION. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Sarsaparilla, four ounces.
Sulphuret of Antimony, six ounces.
Water, two pounds.

Boil down to one half. Infuse in the remainder,

Root of Liquorice, one ounce.
Seeds of Anise, two drams.

It is recommended by Quarin.—To be taken by glassfuls.

LISBON PTISAN, LISBON DIET-DRINK.

Decoctum Lusitanicum seu *anti-venereum Ulyssiponense* seu *Sarsaparillæ compositum* seu *cum Mezereo*. (Lond.; Dubl.; Amer.; Lusit.; Suec.; Coxe; Fee; Niemann; Spielmann; Swediaur; Ph. Syph.)

Decoctum Sarsaparillæ compositum. (Lond.; Dubl.)

R. Decoction of Sarsaparilla, boiling, four pints.
Root of Sassafras, sliced, Guaiac Wood, rasped, Liquorice Root, bruised, of each, one ounce.
Bark of Mezereon Root, three drams.

Boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain.

R. Sarsaparilla, six ounces.
Sassafras, Guaiac, of each, one ounce.
Water, ten pounds.

Macerate for six hours in a gentle heat, and boil down to one half. Add towards the end,

Liquorice, grated, one ounce.
Mezereon Bark, three drams.

Strain. (Swediaur)

R. Sarsaparilla, three ounces.
Mezereon Bark, two drams.
Spring Water, three pounds.

Boil down to two pounds, and add towards the end,

Liquorice, grated, one ounce and a half.

Strain two pounds of liquor. (Ph. Syph.; Niemann)

R. Red Sanders, White Sanders, Guaiac Wood, Rhodium Wood, Sassafras Wood, of each, one ounce.
Sarsaparilla, three ounces.
Sulphuret of Antimony, two ounces.

Mezereon Bark, half an ounce.
Boiling Water, ten pounds.

Infuse, boil down to one half, and add towards the end,

Grated Liquorice, half an ounce.

Strain. (Fee; Niemann; Spielmann)

R. Sarsaparilla, Sassafras, Red Sanders, Guaiac, of each, three ounces.
Mezereon Bark, one ounce.
Coriander, from six drams to one ounce.
Spring Water, twenty pounds.

Boil down to one half. (Ph. Syph.)

It is recommended in syphilitic diseases, and affections caused by the abuse of mercury.—Dose, from fifteen to fifty ounces daily, augmenting it gradually.—The third formula, by Girtanner, is preferable to the rest.

ANTI-SYPHILITIC PTISAN. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Sarsaparilla, two ounces.
Mezereon Bark, half a dram.
Spring Water, two pounds.

Boil down to two thirds, and add to the strained liquor, a spoonful of alcoholic solution of deuto-chloruret of mercury.

To be taken in the course of the day.—Plenk extolled it highly.

CALLAC'S DECOCTION.

Ptisana Callaci, Decoctum Sarsaparillæ excellæ. (Hisp.; Niemann)

R. Sarsaparilla, two ounces.
Proto-chloruret of Mercury, in a bag, two drams.
Water, fifteen pounds.

Boil to the consumption of one third, and add

Senna, one ounce.
Seeds of Coriander, six drams.
Alum, half a dram.

Boil again for a quarter of an hour, and strain the decoction before it is cold. (Hisp.)

Niemann prescribes but two drams of coriander.

It used formerly to be prescribed in syphilis.—Dose, six ounces, twice or thrice a day, for a month or six weeks.

PURGATIVE AND SUDORIFIC PTISAN. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Sarsaparilla, four ounces.
Water, three pounds.

Boil slowly for three hours over a small fire, and add towards to the end,

Senna, Sulphate of Magnesia, of each, one ounce and a half.
Liquorice, bruised, four drams.

Strain after twenty-four hours infusion.—Dose, six ounces, thrice a day, for three or four weeks. It is said to be very useful in chronic rheumatism.

ZITTMANN'S DECOCTION. (Niemann)

R. Sarsaparilla, twelve ounces.
Spring Water, ninety pounds.

Digest for twenty-four hours; then throw into the decoction a bag containing

Styptic Powder (form. of Edinb.), one ounce and a half.
Proto-chloruret of Mercury, half an ounce
Red Sulphuret of Antimony, one dram.

Boil down to thirty pounds, and add towards the end,

Seeds of Anise, ——— Fennel, of each, half an ounce
Senna, three ounces.
Liquorice, one ounce and a half.

Set apart the liquor, under the name of *Strong decoction.* Add to the residue,

Sarsaparilla, six ounces.
Water, ninety pounds.

Boil, and add towards the end,

Lemon Peel, Cinnamon, Lesser Cardamoms, Liquorice, of each, three drams.

Strain, and set apart the liquor under the name of *Weak decoction.*

This preparation is still more absurd than some of the preceding. Theden extolled it in syphilitic diseases. It has been lately brought forward again in France as a novelty.

ANTI-SYPHILITIC ROB. (Van Mons)

R. Sarsaparilla, fifteen parts.
Water, one hundred and twenty parts.

Boil at three different times, reducing the liquor each time to one half. Mix the three strained decoctions, clarify, reduce the whole to eighteen parts, and add

Senna, Flowers of Borage, ——— Musk-rose, Seeds of Cumin, of each, one part.

Strain, set aside, decant, and add,

White Sugar, fifteen parts.

Dissolve in a gentle heat, and at the moment of its becoming cold, add

Honey, fifteen parts.

Mix.

SYRUP OF SARSAPARILLA AND OF GUAIAC. (AMER.; COXE)

R. Sarsaparilla, sliced, } of each,
Guaiac, rasped, } one pound.
Water, ten pounds.

Boil for an hour, and express; boil the residue with

Water, ten pounds,

for two hours, adding towards the end,

Petals of Roses, }
Gum Arabic, } of each, one ounce.
Senna, }
Ginger, half an ounce.

Strain, and add,

Despumated Honey, } of each,
Sugar, } three pounds.

Make a syrup.

This syrup differs from the following only in name:

STEVENS' SYRUP. (NIEMANN)

R. Sarsaparilla, }
Guaiac Wood, } of each, one pound.
Petals of Red Roses, one ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil for an hour, and decant. Boil the residue with a similar quantity of water for two hours, adding towards the end,

Gum Arabic, }
Senna, } of each, one ounce.
Ginger, half an ounce.

Mix the two decoctions, and add

Honey, }
Sugar, } of each, three pounds.

Make a syrup.

At the *Hôpital des Vénériens* at Paris the following formula is followed:

R. Sarsaparilla, }
Guaiac, } of each, one pound.
Water, twelve pounds.
Honey, } of each,
Sugar, } one pound and a half.

Make a syrup. (RATIER)

CUISINIER'S SYRUP.

Syrupus de Sarsaparilla compositus seu *de Sarsaparilla et Senna compositus* seu *sudorificus* seu *Cuisinieri* seu *Smilacis Sarsaparillæ*. (AMER.; ANT.; GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; COXE; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Sarsaparilla, two pounds.
Warm Water, twelve pounds.

Infuse for twenty-four hours; then boil for a quarter of an hour, and express; boil the residue with

Water, ten pounds,

till reduced to six pounds. Repeat this operation two or three times. Mix the decoctions, and boil the whole slowly with

Flowers of Borage, }
——— White Roses, } of each,
Senna, } two ounces.
Seeds of Anise, }

Boil down to one half, and add to the strained liquor,

Honey, }
White Sugar, } of each, two pounds.

Boil to the consistence of thick syrup. (GALL.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN)

HENRI thinks that a prolonged maceration of the sarsaparilla followed by a short boiling, would be sufficient, and that the other substances require only to be infused either separately or in the product of the former operation.

FORM. HÔP. FR. indicates the same process as GALL., but substitutes leaves of borage for the flowers of borage and the roses.—AMER.; and COXE also suppress the flowers of borage, replacing them by an equal quantity of liquorice, and retaining the roses.—SWEDIAUR directs two pounds of sarsaparilla to be boiled twice in nine pounds of water till reduced to three, one ounce and a half each, of senna, of flowers of borage, of musk roses, and of cumin, to be infused in the two mixed decoctions, the liquor to be strained, and a syrup made with it and two pounds each, of honey and of sugar.—ANT. —two pounds and a half of sarsaparilla to be infused in twenty-four pounds of hot water for twenty-four hours, and then to be boiled till the liquor is reduced to eight pounds; this operation to be repeated twice again with the residue: twenty-four pounds of the decoction thus obtained to be boiled down to one half, two ounces each, of flowers of borage, of red roses, of senna and of anise, being added towards the end: the syrup to be finally made by evaporating the liquor with two pounds each, of honey and of sugar.

PELLETAN recommends two pounds of sarsaparilla to be boiled several times successively in a sufficient quantity of water; the decoctions to be reduced together to two pounds: two ounces of senna to be boiled separately in two pounds of water for a quarter of an hour, and two ounces each, of flowers of bugloss, of flowers of borage, of pale roses, and of anise, to be infused in the mixed liquors. A syrup to be finally made with the strained liquor and two pounds each, of honey and of white sugar.

GESNOUIN has recommended the following process:

R. Sarsaparilla, sliced,
twenty-four pounds.

Boiling Water,
one hundred and seventy pounds.

Infuse for twelve or fifteen hours, then boil for two, adding, a quarter of an hour before withdrawing it from the fire,

Senna, one pound eight ounces.

Strain, and pour upon the residue,

Boiling Water, fifteen pounds.

Express, and add

Honey, eighteen pounds.
White Sugar, thirty pounds.

Clarify with white of egg; pour it then upon

Cumin, bruised, one pound eight ounces.

Boil to the consistence of syrup, and add to it while boiling,

Extract of Borage, four pounds.

Mix.

KERAUDREN has reduced this formula, in the following manner:

R. Syrup of Sarsaparilla or of Borage, twelve pounds.
——— Senna, eight ounces.

Heat in a water-bath and add,

Extract of Borage, one pound.
Rob of Elder, three ounces.

Mix, and strain.

LAGNEAU has reduced it still more:

R. Syrup of Sarsaparilla, four pounds.
——— Senna, three ounces.

Heat, and add,

Extract of Borage, five ounces.
Rob of Elder, one ounce.

Mix.

VINOUS SYRUP OF SARSAPARILLA. (BORIES; PIERQUIN)

R. Sarsaparilla, one pound and a half.
Root of Long Birthwort,
——— Round Birthwort,
——— Jalap,
——— Polypodium,
China Root,
Guaiac Wood,
Sassafras Wood,
Supertartrate of Potass,
Sulphuret of Antimony,
Anise, } of each, six ounces.
Senna, twelve ounces.
White Wine, twelve pounds.

Macerate for six hours in a covered vessel; then add

Water, fifteen pounds.

Boil for an hour over a slow fire; then decant, and pour upon the residue,

White Wine, six pounds.

Macerate for three hours, and add further,

Water, eight pounds.

Boil for half an hour, and decant. Mix the two liquors, set apart, decant, and add

Molasses, } of each,
Brown Sugar, } nine pounds.

Boil to the consistence of syrup, and clarify.

SODIUM.

This metal is not used in medicine, but the following compounds of it are employed:

PROTOXIDE OF SODIUM.

Soda caustica seu *pura*.—Caustic Soda.

I. *In the liquid state.*

Lixivium causticum seu *Sodæ*.—Soap-boilers' Ley, Soda Ley, Solution of Soda.

FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; LUSIT.; SAX.; SWEDIAUR; HENRI; VAN MONS.

R. Subcarbonate of Soda, two parts.
Quick Lime, one part.

Boil with a sufficient quantity of water, strain the ley, and evaporate till eleven drams of it fill a vessel which is capable of containing eight drams of water, or till, when cold, it marks 36 degrees of the areometer.

II. *In the solid state.*

ANT.; FERR.; BRUGNATELLI; VAN MONS.

R. Soda Ley, any quantity.

Evaporate till it flows like oil, and till a drop placed on a cold body becomes solid; then pour it upon a marble slab, or into a mould.

Caustic soda may serve the same purpose as potass.

WAX SOAP. (VAN MONS)

R. Yellow Wax, three parts.

Melt, and add

Soda Ley, two parts.

Keep it over the fire, constantly stirring, till the mass becomes susceptible of solution in water without being decomposed.

PROTOXI-SULPHURET OF SODIUM.

Sodæ Sulphuretum, Sulphuretum Sodii Protoxidi, Natrum Sulphuratum.

AMER.; FERR.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS.

R. Sublimed Sulphur, } of each,
Subcarbonate of Soda, } an equal part.

Fuse together with a gradually augmented heat, pour the mass upon a marble slab, and break it into small pieces when cold. (AMER.; FERR.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE)

SWEDIAUR prescribes one part of sulphur, and two parts of subcarbonate.

R. Roll Sulphur three parts.
Caustic Soda, seven parts and a half.

Mix together, and fuse in a matrass placed in a sand-bath. (VAN MONS)

This is what VAN MONS calls simple sulphuret of soda; the following formula he gives for the super-sulphuret of soda:

R. Roll Sulphur, three parts and a fourth.
Fused Caustic Soda, four parts.

Fuse together in a glass matrass placed in a gradually heated sand-bath.

The properties of the protoxi-sulphuret of sodium are the same as those of the protoxi-sulphuret of potassium. But the preparation of soda should be preferred, as, according to CHEVALLIER and IDT, "the carbonate of soda varying but little in its degree of purity, the sulphuret may always be depended on for uniformity of composition, whereas that of potass varies from twelve to twenty-five per cent. when prepared with the potass of commerce." However, the sulphuret of soda is very rarely employed.

ANTI-PSORIC LIQUOR. (VAN MONS)

R. Sulphuret of Soda, one dram.
Muriate of Ammonia, two scruples and a half.

Dissolve each salt in six ounces of water, then filter, and mix the solutions.

LOTION AGAINST TINEA. (BORIES; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Sulphuret of Soda, three ounces.
Medicinal Soap, one dram and a half.
Lime Water, seven ounces and a half.
Alcohol, two drams.

Dissolve, and mix.—The head is to be covered with a linen cloth wetted with this lotion, every two days.

SULPHURETTED SOAP OF SODA. (VAN MONS)

R. Marrow Soap, one part.
Sulphuret of Soda, two parts.
Alcohol, six parts.

Dissolve, and strain.

ANTI-PSORIC OINTMENT. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Sulphuret of Soda, three drams.
Lard, one ounce and a half.

Mix by trituration.

SULPHURO-SAPONACEOUS LINIMENT. (VAN MONS)

R. Oil of Almonds, } of each,
Sulphur, } one part and a half.
Sulphuret of Soda, four parts and a half.
Lard, six parts and a half.

Triturate the powders with the lard, and add the oil gradually.

It is employed in itch.

PROTOXI-CHLORURET OF SODIUM.

Eau de javelle, Chlorure de Protoxide de Sodium, Chlorure de Soude. (FEE; HENRI; MAGENDIE)

R. Subcarbonate of Soda, five pounds.
Distilled Water, twenty pounds.

Pour the solution, marking 12 degrees, R., into a flask which it fills only to three fourths, and pass into it a current of chlorine disengaged from a mixture of one pound of hydrochlorate of soda, one pound and a half of sulphuric acid, and twelve ounces of water.

The chloruret is sufficiently strong when eighteen parts of sulphate of indigo are rendered colourless by it.

It is employed, diluted with ten or fifteen parts of water, as an application to hospital gangrene, degenerated syphilitic ulcers, gangrenous wounds, in which it rapidly accelerates cicatrization, and to ulcerated cancer, the fetor of which it destroys at the same time that it calms pain. ALIBERT employs it with advantage as a lotion to spreading herpetic ulceration. It has also been used with success in a case of tinea favosa. It has been given internally in the dose of twenty-five or thirty drops, in one pint of vehicle.

CHLORURET OF SODIUM, MURIATE OF SODA.

Chloruretum Sodii, Hydrochlorinas natricus, Muria, Murias Sodæ, Natrum muriaticum, Sal communis seu *marinus* seu *culinaris, Sal gemme.*—Quadri-chloruret of Sodium, Hydrochlorate of Protoxide of Sodium, Hydrochlorate of Soda, Salt.

SYNONIMES:—Quadrichlorure de sodium B., Muriate de Soude, Hydro-chlorate de protoxide de sodium, Proto-hydro-

chlorate de sodium, Hydrochlorate de Soude, Sel de cuisine ou de gabelle, Sel gemme ou marin, Soude muriatée H., Fr.; Küchensalz, Germ.; Salt, Dan.; and Swed.; Melh, Arab.; Uyah, Bal.; Yen, Chin.; Sunu, Cyng.; Nimmuk, Duk.; Sal, Pol.; Port.; and Span.; Lun, Hind.; Zout, Dut.; Sale, Ital.; Mit, Mah, Garam, Mal.; Hemerk, Pers.; Lavana, Sans.; Uppu, Tam.; Lavanum, Tel.

Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Cast. Borus.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Ainslie; Guibourt; Paris; Piderit; Spielmann.

It is unnecessary to speak of the numerous domestic uses of this compound. It is not extensively used in medicine. It is frequently added to pediluvia to render them more stimulant. It has also, on account of its evidently stimulant properties, been administered internally, in diseases attributed to debility, and externally, in various cutaneous affections, particularly tinea and itch.

RESOLVENT APPLICATION.

Sachet resolutif. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Muriate of Soda, Sal Gemme, } of each, one ounce.
Muriate of Ammonia, four drams.
Mix.

VERMIFUGE POWDER. (Ellis)

R. Muriate of Soda, three drams.
Cochineal, fifteen grains.
Make six doses, one to be taken every morning.—This powder is recommended by Rush.

VERMIFUGE LAVEMENT.

Clysma ad Ascarides. (Swediaur)

R. Red Wine, six ounces.
Muriate of Soda, a sufficient quantity,
or as much as the wine will dissolve.

PURGATIVE LAVEMENT.

Clysma purgans. (Brera; Ellis; Ratier)

R. Muriate of Soda, one ounce.
Emollient Decoction, two pounds.
Dissolve. (Ratier)

R. Decoction of Barley, four ounces.
Muriate of Soda, half an ounce.
Olive Oil, four ounces.
Mix. (Brera)

R. Muriate of Soda, half an ounce.
Castor Oil, Simple Syrup, } of each, two ounces.
Decoction of Linseed, one pound and a half.
Mix. (Ellis)

ANTI-SPASMODIC LAVEMENT.

Clysma anti-spasmodico-resolvens. (Brera)

R. Muriate of Soda, four drams.
Linseed Oil, four ounces.
Infusion of Chamomile, three ounces.
Mix.

EXCITANT MIXTURE.

Solutio seu *Mixtura citro-muriatica.* (Bories; Cadet de Gassicourt; Pierquin; Swediaur)

R. Lemon Juice, any quantity.
Muriate of Soda, a sufficient quantity,
or as much as the juice will dissolve.

Broussonnet recommends it in adynamic fevers.—Dose, a spoonful every hour.

OINTMENT OF MURIATE OF SODA. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Muriate of Soda, one ounce and a half.
Galen's Cerate, three ounces.
Rose Ointment, one ounce.
Mix.—To be rubbed, night and morning, on parts affected with tinea.

ARTIFICIAL SEA WATER.

Aqua marina. (Genev.; Augustin; Brugnatelli; Niemann; and Swediaur)

R. Muriate of Soda, half an ounce.
Sulphate of Magnesia, Syrup of Buckthorn, } of each, one dram.
Water, two pounds.
Mix. (Genev.)

R. Muriate of Soda, ten ounces.
——— Magnesia, ten drams.
——— Lime, two ounces.
Sulphate of Soda, ——— Magnesia, } of each, six drams.
Water, fifty pounds.
Dissolve. (Niemann; Swediaur)

Brugnatelli gives the same formula but omits the muriate of lime.—Augustin prescribes two pints of water, twenty-four grains of muriate of soda, four of sulphate of magnesia, fifteen each, of sulphate of lime, of carbonate of magnesia, and of carbonate

of lime, and a current of carbonic acid gas to be passed through the liquor.

This water has been extolled as an excellent resolvent.

SELTER WATER. (SUEC.)

R. Muriate of Soda, five grains.
Subcarbonate of Soda, twenty-four grains.
——— Magnesia, twenty-nine grains.
——— Lime, seventeen grains.
Water, eighty-two ounces.
Saturate with carbonic acid.

PYRMONT WATER. (SUEC.)

R. Muriate of Soda, half a scruple.
Sulphate of Magnesia, thirty-five grains.
——— Lime, thirty-six grains.
Subcarbonate of Lime, fifteen grains.
Iron Filings, one ounce.
Water, eighty-two ounces.
Saturate with carbonic acid.

SELTZ WATER. (GALL.; VAN MONS)

R. Muriate of Soda, twenty-two grains.
Subcarbonate of Soda, four grains.
——— Magnesia, two grains.
Water, charged with five times its volume of carbonic acid gas, twenty ounces and a half.
Dissolve. (GALL.)

R. Water, three pounds.
Pour it into a bottle; introduce to the bottom of this by means of a tube,
Hydrochloric Acid, seventy grains.
Then add successively,
Subcarbonate of Lime, six grains.
——— Magnesia, ten grains.
Neutral Carbonate of Soda, fifty-four grains.
Stop the bottle well. (VAN MONS)

BALARUC WATER. (GALL.)

R. Muriate of Soda, one dram and a half.
——— Lime, eighteen grains.
——— Magnesia, fifty-six grains.
Subcarbonate of Magnesia, one grain.
Water, containing twice its volume of carbonic acid, twenty ounces and a half.
Dissolve.

BOURBONNE-LES-BAINS WATER. (GALL.)

R. Muriate of Soda, one dram.
——— Lime, ten grains.
Water, charged with twice its volume of carbonic acid, twenty ounces and a half.
Dissolve.

SUB-PROTO-CARBONATE OF SODIUM.

Soda, Natron, Natrum, Alkali minerale, Carbonas Sodæ, Subcarbonas Sodæ, Hypercarbonas Sodæ, Natrum carbonicum, Subcarbonas natricum, Carbonas Sodæ alkalinus seu *incompletus, Hypercarbonas Sodæ.* — Subcarbonate of Protoxide of Sodium, Subcarbonate of Soda, Fixed mineral alkali.

1. *That which is found in commerce.*

Soda, Barilla, Carbonas natricum seu *Sodæ impurum.*—Soda, Barilla.

LOND; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; BERGIUS; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PARIS; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN.

Four sorts of soda are distinguished in commerce.

A. *Native Soda*, in fine needles, or in pulverulent, snowy efflorescences. It is tolerably abundant in Egypt, in the desert of Thaiat, to the west of Delta, and in the plains of Upper Hungary.

B. That which is obtained by the incineration of a great number of marine plants, particularly the *Atripliceæ* and *Fucaceæ*, as *Salsola, Chenopodium, Atriplex* and *Fucus*. It is in solid, compact, semifused masses, of the hardness of stone, of a bluish-grey colour, and of a saline and lixivial taste. It contains subcarbonate of soda, in very variable quantity, sulphate of soda, muriate of soda, subcarbonate of lime, alumine, silex, and iron, sometimes also sulphate of potass, and chloruret and even ioduret of potassium.

C. That which is obtained by the decomposition of muriate of soda by litharge.

D. That which results from the decomposition of sulphate of soda with charcoal and chalk. It is composed of caustic soda, of subcarbonate of lime, of sulphuret of lime with excess of base, and of charcoal.

2. *Purification of the Soda of Commerce.*

Sodæ Subcarbonas. (LOND.)

R. Impure Soda, in powder, one pound.
Boiling Distilled Water, four pints.

Boil together for half an hour, and filter the solution; evaporate to one half, and set it aside that crystals may form. Reject the residuary liquor.

Subcarbonas Sodæ. (EDINB.)

R. Impure Subcarbonate of Soda, any quantity.

Bruise it, and then boil it in water till all the saline matter is dissolved. Filter the solution and evaporate it in an iron vessel, so that crystals may form on cooling.

Sodæ Corbonas. (DUBL.)

R. Barilla, in powder, one part.
Water, two parts.

Boil together in a covered vessel for two hours, occasionally stirring, and filter; then bruise the barilla that remains with an equal quantity of water, and again boil it: this may be repeated a third time. Having mixed and filtered the liquors, evaporate to dryness, in a shallow iron vessel, taking care that the saline mass which will remain be not liquified by too great a heat: stir it with an iron spatula till it becomes white; then dissolve it in boiling water, and after due evaporation, set the solution aside, that crystals may form as it cools.

These will be the purer if the barilla before each boiling be exposed for some time to the air. The crystallization should be effected when the air is at the freezing temperature, and with a solution the specific gravity of which is, to that of water, as 1220 is to 1000. If the salt is not very pure, repeat the solution and crystallization.

R. Soda of Commerce, any quantity.

Having pulverized it, dissolve it in water, evaporate the solution till it marks 28 or 30 degrees by the areometer, and set it apart to crystallize.

This process is the same for all the other pharmacopœias.

DRIED SUBCARBONATE OF SODA.

Sodæ Subcarbonas exsiccata. (LOND.)

R. Subcarbonate of Soda, one pound.

Expose it to a boiling heat in a clean iron vessel till it becomes perfectly dry, stirring it assiduously with an iron spatula. Finally, reduce it to powder.

Sodæ Carbonas siccatum. (DUBL.)

R. Crystals of Carbonate of Soda, any quantity.

Liquify them in a silver crucible over a fire; then, having augmented the heat, stir the fused salt till, by the evaporation of the water of crystallization, the salt has become dry. Reduce it to fine powder, and preserve it in stopped bottles.

The subcarbonate of soda is prescribed in scrofula, passive dropsies, engorgements of the abdominal viscera, and in cases of urinary calculi and gravel the base of which is formed by uric acid.—Dose, from ten to twenty grains.

SOLUTION OF SUBCARBONATE OF SODA.

Sodæ Carbonatis Aqua. (DUBL.)

R. Carbonate of Soda, any quantity.

Dissolve it in distilled water, and let the specific gravity of the solution be to distilled water as 1024 is to 1000.

A solution of this specific gravity may be made by dissolving one ounce of the carbonate in one pint of distilled water.

STOMACHIC BOLUSES.

Boli stomachici. (VAN MONS)

R. Subcarbonate of Soda, half a scruple.
Aromatic Powder, four scruples.
Syrup of Cinchona, a sufficient quantity.

Make three boluses.

LITHONTRIPTIC PILLS.

Pilulæ Subcarbonatis Sodæ. (EDINB.; AMER.; AUGUSTIN; COXE; ELLIS; NIEMANN)

R. Dried Subcarbonate of Soda, four parts.
Hard Soap, three parts.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Make a pilular mass.

Dose, a scruple every two hours.

Amer.; Coxe; and Ellis prescribe one dram of subcarbonate and half a dram of soap; to be made into forty pills.

ABSORBENT PILLS. (Ellis)

R. Subcarbonate of Soda, Rhubarb, Extract of Gentian, } of each, one scruple.
Proto-chloruret of Mercury, three grains.

Make twenty pills.—Dose, two; in dyspepsia.

ALKALINE OINTMENT. (Ratier)

R. Subcarbonate of Soda, two drams.
Sydenham's Laudanum, one dram.
Lard, one ounce.

Mix.—Cullerier employed it in various cutaneous affections, when there was much pain.

R. Subcarbonate of Soda, Sulphuret of Potass, Lard, } of each, three drams. three ounces.

Mix.—Alibert directed it to be rubbed upon the head in tinea every day, after having removed the crusts or scales with emollient cataplasms.

ANTI-NEPHRITIC LIQUOR.

Aqua anti-nephritica. (Fuld.; Hamb.; Lipp.; Niemann)

R. Subcarbonate of Soda, two drams.
Lime Water, two pounds.

Dissolve.—Dose, two or three spoonfuls.

ABSORBENT MIXTURE.

Mixtura antacida. (Ellis; Swediaur)

R. Subcarbonate of Soda, White Sugar, } of each, two drams.
Yolks of Eggs, two.
Honey, two drams.

Mix. (Swediaur)

R. Subcarbonate of Soda, four scruples.
Infusion of Gentian, Cinnamon Water, } of each, three ounces.
Tincture of Cardamoms, one ounce and a half.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful every two or three hours. (Ellis)

R. Subcarbonate of Soda, one dram.
White Sugar, half an ounce.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, two ounces.
Water, thirty ounces.
Spirit of Pimenta, two ounces.

Mix.—Dose, two ounces, three or four times a day. (Swediaur)

R. Subcarbonate of Soda, two scruples.
Rhubarb, two drams.
Simple Syrup, one ounce.
Mint Water, eight ounces.

Dissolve, and mix.—Dose, two spoonfuls, thrice a day. (Swediaur)

DIGESTIVE POTION.

Infusum amarum cum Natro. (Augustin)

R. Root of Gentian, two drams.
Unripe Orange, one dram and a half.
Lesser Cardamoms, half a dram.
Subcarbonate of Soda, one dram.
Boiling Water, six ounces.

Infuse for six hours, and strain.—Dose, a spoonful, thrice a day.

ANTI-SCROFULOUS POTION. (Ratier)

R. Subcarbonate of Soda, half a dram.
Tincture of Gentian, half an ounce.

Dissolve.

Peschier has employed in goitre for many years past, a more or less concentrated solution of subcarbonate of soda; from two to four drams of the salt in eight ounces of water, of which he gives twice a day in half a glassful of wine or sweetened aromatic water. Hufeland prescribes four spoonfuls daily of a solution of two drams of subcarbonate in six ounces of balm water and half an ounce of cinnamon water.

POTION AGAINST URINARY GRAVEL. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Linseed, bruised, Montpellier Maidenhair, Iceplant Herb, } of each, one pinch.
Water, one pound.

Boil for a quarter of an hour, and add to the strained liquor

Subcarbonate of Soda, one scruple.

Dissolve.—To be taken in the course of the day.

ALKALINE BALSAMIC SOLUTION.

Solutio balsamica alkalisata. (Swediaur)

R. Subcarbonate of Soda, Sugar, Myrrh, } of each, one ounce and a half.
Peruvian Balsam, half an ounce.
Canadian Balsam, ten drams.
Water, one pound and a half.

Mix.—One ounce of this solution is to be mixed with a pound and a half of water, and taken in the course of the day.

LITHONTRIPTIC INJECTION. (Bories)

R. Subcarbonate of Soda, one dram.
Soap, two ounces.
Water, twelve ounces.

Mix.—It is recommended as a solvent for urinary calculi formed of uric acid.

LITHONTRIPTIC POTION. (ELLIS)

R. Subcarbonate of Soda, one dram.
Infusion of Quassia, four ounces.
Tincture of Calumba, one ounce.

Dissolve.—Dose, a spoonful four times a day.

EXPECTORANT POTION. (ELLIS)

R. Subcarbonate of Soda, twelve grains.
Wine of Ipecacuanha, fifteen drops.
Tincture of Opium, four drops.
Water, one ounce.

Dissolve.—Dose, a tea-spoonful, every two or three hours; in hooping cough.

STOMACHIC LIQUOR.

Infusum Quassiæ cum Natro. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Quassia Wood, one dram and a half.
Subcarbonate of Soda,
two drams and a half.
Boiling Water, one pound.

Infuse for an hour, and strain.

Dose, from two to four spoonfuls, daily, in dyspepsia.

PROTO-CARBONATE OF SODIUM.

Carbonas Sodæ seu *natricum*, *Bicarbonas Sodæ*.—Carbonate, or Bicarbonate, or Neutral Carbonate, of Soda, Carbonate of Protoxide of Sodium.

1. *In the solid state.*

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; FENN.; SUEC.

Sodæ Carbonas. (LOND.)

R. Subcarbonate of Soda,
one pound.
Distilled Water, three pints.

Dissolve; and transmit carbonic acid through the solution by means of a proper apparatus till it is saturated; then set it apart to crystallize. Dry the crystals, folded and compressed in blotting paper. Evaporate the remainder of the solution with a heat not exceeding 120 degrees, that more crystals may be obtained. Dry these in the same manner as the former.

Carbonas Sodæ. (EDINB.)

R. Subcarbonate of Soda,
two parts.
Water, three parts.

Dissolve, and submit the solution to a current of carbonic acid gas till this ceases to be absorbed. Filter the liquor, and evaporate it with a heat not exceeding 180 degrees, that it may crystallize.

The carbonic acid may be obtained from equal weights of pulverized carbonate of lime and of sulphuric acid largely diluted with water.

Sodæ Bicarbonas. (DUBL.)

R. Carbonate of Soda, two parts.
Water, three parts.

Dissolve; and by means of a proper apparatus, pass through the solution a current of carbonic acid gas, extricated from white marble by means of diluted hydrochloric acid, till crystals form: then, with a heat not exceeding 120 degrees, evaporate the liquor to obtain more crystals. Dry the crystals and preserve them in well-stopped bottles.

R. Pure Subcarbonate of Potass, one part.
Hot Water, two parts.

Pass a current of carbonic acid gas into the filtered and cold solution, and preserve the crystals which form spontaneously. (AMER.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; FENN.; SUEC.; COXE)

R. Subcarbonate of Soda, } of each,
Water, } one pound.

Add to the solution
Subcarbonate of Ammonia,
three ounces.

Apply to the mixture for three hours, a heat of 80 degrees C., till all the ammonia is driven off; then set aside the liquor to crystallize. (AMER.; COXE)

2. *In the liquid state.*

Aqua Supercarbonatis Sodæ seu *Carbonatis Sodæ acidula.* (EDINB.; FENN.; HANN.; POL.; ROSS.; SUEC.; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Aqua Supercarbonatis Sodæ. (EDINB.)

R. Water, ten pounds.
Subcarbonate of Soda,
two ounces.

Disssolve; and submit the solution to a stream of carbonic acid gas pro-

cured from three ounces of carbonate of lime and the same quantity of sulphuric acid carefully diluted with three pounds of water. It may be well prepared in NOOTH's apparatus, but if a large quantity is required, an apparatus capable of affording greater pressure will be necessary.

Preserve the liquor in well corked bottles.

Aqua Carbonatis Sodæ acidula. (DUBL.)

R. Subcarbonate of Soda, any quantity.

Dissolve it in water in such proportion that each pint may contain one dram of the subcarbonate: then in a proper apparatus pass through the solution a stream of carbonic acid gas, extracted from white marble by means of hydrochloric acid diluted with six times its weight of water, till the carbonic acid is in excess in the liquor.

The other pharmacopœias give the same process as EDINB.

This preparation, which is in very extensive use, does not sensibly differ from the preceding therapeutically.

GASEOUS ALKALINE WATER; SODA WATER.

Aqua Sodæ. (AMER.; COXE; ELLIS)

R. Subcarbonate of Soda, three drams.
Water, eight pounds.

Charge the solution with ten times its volume of carbonic acid gas. (AMER.; COXE)

R. Subcarbonate of Soda, eighteen grains.
Hydrochloric Acid, half a dram.
Water, twelve ounces.

Preserve in a well stopped bottle. (RATIER)

FEBRIFUGE POTION. (BORIES)

R. Distilled Water, eight ounces.
Carbonic Acid, a sufficient quantity

to make a volume double that of the water. Add to the liquor

Subcarbonate of Soda, half a dram.
Camphor, twenty grains.
Syrup of Poppy, six drams.

Mix.—One half to be taken four hours before the paroxysm, and the remainder at the moment of its coming on. Its use should be continued for seven or eight days.

DIGESTIVE TROCHISCS. (FEE; HENRI; MAGENDIE)

R. Bicarbonate of Soda, two hundred and fifty parts.
White Sugar, four thousand seven hundred and fifty parts.
Essential Oil of Mint, eight parts.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.

Make trochiscs of eighteen grains each.—Dose, two or three, before each meal, in calculous and gouty cases.

SUB-PROTO-BORATE OF SODIUM.

Boras Sodæ alkalescens, Borax, Borax Venetus, Hypoboras Sodæ, Sub-boras natricum seu *Sodæ.*—Sub-borate of Soda, Borate of Soda, Borax, Tinkal, Sedative Salt.

SYNONIMES:—Souborate de Protoxide de Sodium, Sous-borate de Soude, Borate sur-saturé de Soude, Borate de Soude avec excès de base, Soude boratée, H., Borate de Soude, B., Borax, Borax brut, Tinkal, Tinkar, FR.; Naturliches Bedativsalz, GERM.; Buruk, ARAB.; Piger, BAL.; JAV.; and MAL.; Sansipuscara, CYNG.; Sohaga, DUK.; and HIND.; Borace, ITAL.; Chautarya, NEP.; Tunkar, PERS.; Borax, POL.; and SWED.; Tincal, PORT.; Tunkana, SANS.; Velligarum, Vengarum, TAM.

LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB. HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; POL.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; WURCEB.; AINSLIE; GUIBOURT; PARIS; SPIELMANN.

In hexahedral prisms, more or less depressed, and terminated by dihedral pyramids; it is sometimes colourless, sometimes yellowish or greenish, always covered with an earthy coating: it is unctuous to the touch, of a saponaceous odour and a weak alkaline taste; its fracture is vitreous, and it is efflorescent.

SPECIES DIABORACIS. (WIRTEM.)

R. Venice Borax, half an ounce.
Cassia Lignea, } of each,
Turmeric, } one dram.
Savine Wood, rasped, } of each,
Prepared Amber, } half a dram.
Bone of Stag's Heart, } of each,
Miseltoe, } one scruple.
Leaves of Wallflower, }

Make a powder.—MYNSICHT recom-

mended it to accelerate parturition.—Dose, from a scruple to half a dram.

PULVIS AD PARTUM PROMOVENDUM. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

R. Sub-borate of Soda, half an ounce.
Castor, } of each,
Saffron, } one dram and a half.
Oil of Cinnamon, eight drops.
—— Amber, six drops.

Mix, and make a powder. (WIRTEM.)

R. Cassia Lignea, } of each,
Cinnamon, } two drams.
Sub-borate of Soda, } of each,
Prepared Amber, } one dram.
Saffron, half a dram.
Oil of Cinnamon, three drops.

Make a powder. (PALAT.)

Dose, from one scruple to half a dram.

MIXTURA AD PARTUM. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Sub-borate of Soda, two drams.
Water of Chamomile, four ounces.
Syrup of Orange Peel, half an ounce.
Solution of Succinate of Ammonia, two drams.
Sydenham's Laudanum, half a dram.

Dissolve, and mix.—Dose, two spoonfuls every half hour.

ASTRINGENT POTION.

Infusum Salep cum Adstringentibus. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Salep, one dram.
Boiling Water, ten ounces.

Add to the strained liquor,

Extract of Cinchona, } of each,
—— Logwood, } one dram.
Sub-borate of Soda, half a dram.
Syrup of Marshmallows, one ounce.

Dissolve.—To be taken by spoonfuls in chronic diarrhœa, and particularly in asthenic and malignant aphthæ.

R. Salep, two drams.
Linseed, half a dram.
Boiling Water, ten ounces.

Infuse, and strain. Add

Sub-borate of Soda, half a dram.
Extract of Logwood, } of each,
—— Cinchona, } one dram.
Syrup of Marshmallows, one ounce.

Mix.—To be taken by spoonfuls, in the same cases as the preceding.

BORATED LINCTUS.

Collutorium adstringens, Linimentum de Borate seu *ad Aphthas, Mel Boracis* seu *boraxatum* seu *Sub-boratis Sodæ, Linctus de Borace* seu *ad Aphthas.* (LOND.; DUBL.; MIL. COPEN.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; HAMB.; SUEC.; AUGUSTIN; COXE; PIERQUIN; SAUNDERS; SWEDIAUR; PH. SYPH.; VAN MONS)

Mel Boracis. (LOND.; DUBL.)

R. Sub-borate of Soda, in powder, one dram.
Despumated Honey, one ounce.

Mix.

HAMB.; and COXE give the same formula.—FORM. HÔP. FR. prescribes one part of borax, and ten parts of honey.—PIERQUIN; and VAN MONS—one of borax, and twelve of honey.—AUGUSTIN—an equal part of each.

R. Sub-borate of Soda, one dram.
Oil of Almonds, one ounce.
Yolk of Egg, one.

Triturate together. (SAUNDERS; SWEDIAUR)

R. Sub-borate of Soda, one or two drams.
Despumated Honey, one ounce.
Extract of Walnut Rind, one or two drams.

Triturate together. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Sub-borate of Soda, one dram.
Syrup of Mulberries, from one to three ounces.

Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Sub-borate of Soda, one or two drams.
Mucilage of Quince, } of each,
Syrup of Mulberries, } one ounce.

Mix. (PH. SYPH.; SWEDIAUR)

R. Sub-borate of Soda, one dram and a half.
Spring Water, } of each, one ounce.
Honey, }

Triturate together. (MIL. COPEN.; SUEC.)

BORATED GARGLE.

Gargarisma e Borace seu *ad Aphthas* seu *boraxatum, Mixtura boraxata, Liquor ad Aphthas.* (MIL. COPEN.; GENEV.; HAMB.; AUGUSTIN; BRERA; CADET DE GASSICOURT; ELLIS; PIERQUIN; RATIER; SAUNDERS; SWEDIAUR; PH. SYPH.

R. Sub-borate of Soda, two drams.
Mucilage of Quince, half a pound.
Honey of Roses, one ounce.

Mix. (GENEV.; SAUNDERS)

SWEDIAUR directs one ounce of quince seeds to be boiled in sixteen ounces of water till reduced to twelve, and three drams of borax and one ounce and a half of honey of roses to be added to the strained liquor.

R. Sub-borate of Soda, six drams.
Infusion of Sage, ten ounces.
Despumated Honey, two ounces.
Mix. (Hamb.)

Mil. Copen. prescribes two drams of borax, eight ounces of infusion of sage, and one ounce of honey.—Brera—one scruple of borax, one pound of decoction of sage, and one ounce of proof spirit.

R. Sub-borate of Soda, two drams.
Water, } of each,
Tincture of Myrrh, } one ounce.
Honey of Roses, two ounces.
Mix. (Cadet de Gassicourt ; Swediaur)

Augustin ; and Ph. Syph. prescribe one ounce of borax, one pound of water, and two ounces each, of tincture of myrrh and of honey.—Ellis—one dram of borax, four ounces of water, half an ounce of tincture of myrrh, and one ounce of honey.

R. Sub-borate of Soda, two drams.
Decoction of Barley, one pound and a half.
Syrup of Gum, one ounce.
Mix. (Ratier)

R. Sub-borate of Soda, two drams.
Infusion of Roses, ten ounces.
Syrup of Mulberries, half an ounce.
Mix. (Brera)

R. Sub-borate of Soda, three drams.
Decoction of Cinchona, twelve ounces.
Honey, one ounce and a half.
Mix. (Ratier)

R. Sub-borate of Soda, two or three drams.
Honey, one ounce.
Extract of Walnut, half an ounce.
Alcohol, one or two ounces.
Boiling Water, one pound.
Mix. (Swediaur)

R. Sub-borate of Soda, } of each,
Sulphate of Copper, } eight grains.
Tincture of Cochineal, one dram.
Water, one ounce.
Spirit of Scurvy-grass, two ounces.
Syrup of Raspberries, a sufficient quantity.
Mix. (Pierquin)

BORATED COLLYRIUM.

Collyrium boracicum. (Augustin)

R. Sub-borate of Soda, half a dram.
Sugar, one dram.
Rose Water, two ounces.
Mix.

COSMETIC LIQUOR. (Augustin)

R. Almonds, two ounces.
Rose Water, } of each,
Orange-flower Water, } eight ounces.
Make an emulsion, and add
Tincture of Benzoin, two drams.
Sub-borate of Soda, one dram.
Mix.

SUB-PROTOPHOSPHATE OF SODIUM.

Phosphas Sodæ seu *Natricum, Soda phosphorata, Natrum phosphoricum* seu *oxyphosphorodes, Alkali minerale phosphoratum.*—Phosphate of Soda, Sub-phosphate of Soda, Sub-phosphate of Protoxide of Sodium. (Dubl. ; Edinb. ; Amer. ; Ant. ; Batav. ; Bavar. ; Belg. ; Dan. ; Gall. ; Ferr. ; Fenn. ; Hann. ; Olden. ; Pol. ; Borus. ; Sax. ; Suec. ; Brugnatelli ; Coxe ; Swediaur ; Van Mons)

Phosphas Sodæ.

R. Bones burnt to whiteness and reduced to powder, ten pounds.
Sulphuric Acid, six pounds.
Subcarbonate of Soda, a sufficient quantity.

Mix together in an earthen vessel, and add nine pounds of water. Keep the mixture in a vapour-bath for three days, after which add nine pounds more of boiling water, and strain through a strong linen cloth, pouring boiling water gradually upon it till all the phosphoric acid is washed out. Set the strained liquor apart that the feculencies may subside; then having poured it off, evaporate it to nine pounds. To this liquor, heated in an earthen vessel, add a warm solution of subcarbonate of soda till the effervescence ceases ; then strain, and set the liquor aside that crystals may form. Having removed these, add to the liquor, if necessary, a little subcarbonate of soda, that the phosphoric acid may be entirely saturated, and dispose it, by repeated evaporation, to yield crystals, till they are no longer produced. Finally, preserve the crystals in a well-stopped vessel. (Edinb.)

R. Burnt Bones, in powder, five pounds.

Sulphuric Acid of commerce,
three pounds and a half.

Mix in an earthen vessel, add gradually five pints of water, and stir the mixture. Digest for three days, occasionally stirring, and adding water to prevent the ingredients from becoming dry; then pour over them five parts of boiling water, and strain through a linen cloth, pouring on boiling water, at intervals, till all the acid is washed out. Set apart the liquor that the impurities may subside, then pour it off and evaporate it to one half; then add

Carbonate of Soda,
three pounds ten ounces,

dissolved in a sufficient quantity of hot water. Filter, and obtain crystals by repeated evaporation and refrigeration. Preserve the crystals in a well-stopped vessel. If the salt is not perfectly pure, the solution and crystallization may be repeated. (DUBL.)

R. Super-sulphate of Lime, any quantity.
Subcarbonate of Soda,
a sufficient quantity

to saturate perfectly the acid. Pour off the clear liquor, evaporate it to 25 degrees of the areometer, and set it apart to crystallize. (AMER.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; SUEC.; COXE; VAN MONS)

R. Phosphoric Acid, one part.
Water, eight parts.

Pour gradually into the mixture,

Solution of Subcarbonate of Soda,
a sufficient quantity;

or, till the alkali remains in slight excess. Filter the liquor, evaporate, and crystallize. Preserve the crystals in a very dry place. (ANT.; BATAV.; DAN.; HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; BRUGNATELLI; SWEDIAUR)

It is mildly purgative.—Dose, from half an ounce to an ounce and a half, in broth.

LAXATIVE POTION.

Mixtura Nitri phosphorici. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Phosphate of Soda,
Syrup of Marshmallows,
} of each, half an ounce.
Water, four ounces.

Mix.—To be taken in divided doses, at intervals of an hour.

PHOSPHATE OF SODA AND OF AMMONIA. (BAVAR.)

R. Sub-phosphate of Soda, six parts.
Hot Distilled Water, two parts,

holding in solution,

Hydrochlorate of Ammonia, one part.

Dissolve over a slow fire. Set apart the solution in a cool place for twenty-four hours; then remove and dry the crystals which are formed.

SUPER-PROTO-SULPHATE OF SODIUM.

Sulphas Sodæ acidulus. (VAN MONS)

R. Sulphuric Acid,
Water,
} of each, four ounces.

Add to the mixture,

Subcarbonate of Soda, eight ounces.

Filter, and crystallize.

It is purgative.—Dose, from two to six drams.

PROTO-SULPHATE OF SODIUM.

Alkali minerale sulphuricum seu *vitriolatum*, *Natrum sulphuricum*, *Sal catharticum* seu *mirabile Glauberi*, *Soda vitriolata*, *Sulphas natricus* seu *Sodæ*. — Sulphate of Soda, Glauber's Salt.

1. *That which is met with in commerce.*

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; MIL. COPEN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FULD.; HAMB.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; CAST. BORUS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WURCEB.; COXE; GUIBOURT; PARIS.

It is in long six-sided prisms terminated by a dihedral summit, transparent, colourless, efflorescent, at first of a refreshing taste then bitter.

2. *Prepared according to various formulæ.*

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; GALL.; FERR.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS.

Sodæ Sulphas.

R. Residuary Salt after the distillation of Muriatic Acid,
two pounds.
Boiling Water,
two pints and a half.

Dissolve, and gradually add,

Subcarbonate of Soda,
a sufficient quantity

for the saturation of the acid. Boil the liquor till a pellicle appears on its surface; then having filtered it set aside to crystallize. Pour off the water, and dry the crystals in bibulous paper. (Lond.)

Dissolve in water the acidulous salt remaining after the distillation of muriatic acid, and saturate the superfluous acid by the admixture of carbonate of lime in powder; then set apart that the impurities may subside. Pour off the clear liquor, filter it, and evaporate that crystals may form. (Edinb.)

Dissolve the residuary salt after the distillation of muriatic acid in a sufficient quantity of boiling water. Evaporate the solution to a proper degree of concentration, and set it apart, that crystals may form as it slowly cools. (Dubl.)

Amst.; Austr.; Batav.; Bruns.; Dan.; Ferr.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Olden.; Lusit.; Borus.; Ross.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Brugnatelli; Piderit; Spielmann; Swediaur; and Van Mons give the same formula as Lond.

R. Subcarbonate of Soda, any quantity.

Dissolve it in water, and pour into the liquor,

Sulphuric Acid, a sufficient quantity

to saturate the alkali. Evaporate the solution, and set it aside to crystallize. (Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Belg.; Gall.; Ferr.)

It forms a mild purgative in the dose of from an ounce to an ounce and a half. In that of from three to five scruples, it is diuretic. It is also prescribed as a deobstruent.

PURGATIVE POTION. (Form. Hôp. Fr.; Hamb.; Cast. Borus.; Augustin; Niemann; Ratier; Saunders)

R. Sulphate of Soda, sixteen parts.
Water, five hundred parts.

Dissolve. (Form. Hôp. Fr.)

R. Sulphate of Soda, one ounce.
Water, eight ounces.
Honey, half an ounce.

Dissolve. (Cast. Borus.)

R. Sulphate of Soda, half an ounce.
Nitrate of Potass, one dram.
Lemon Juice, one ounce and a half.
Syrup of Raspberries, two ounces.
Water of Raspberries, ten ounces.

Mix. (Saunders)

R. Sulphate of Soda, one ounce.
Sugar, half an ounce.
Lemon Juice, one ounce and a half.
Gruel, one pound.

Dissolve.—A glassful to be taken every hour. (Augustin)

R. Sulphate of Soda, one ounce.
Peppermint Water, } of each,
Infusion of Rhubarb, } three ounces.
Oxymel of Squill, one ounce.

Dissolve. (Hamb.)

R. Senna, three drams.
Sulphate of Soda, two drams.
Manna, one dram.
Boiling Water, four ounces.

Infuse, and strain. (Ratier)

R. Pulp of Tamarinds,
one ounce and a half.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain four ounces of decoction. Add, when strained,

Sulphate of Soda, one ounce and a half.
Syrup of Pale Roses, six drams.

Mix. (Saunders)

R. Sulphate of Soda, one ounce and a half.
Manna, one ounce.
Water, six ounces.

Dissolve.—To be taken by spoonfuls. (Augustin)

R. Sulphate of Soda, two drams.
———— Magnesia, one ounce.
Infusion of Orange Peel, eight ounces.
Red Wine, a small quantity.

Dissolve. (Niemann)

PURGATIVE LAVEMENT. (Lipp.; Ph. Syph.; Ratier; Saunders)

R. Sulphate of Soda, one ounce.
Linseed Oil, two ounces.
Decoction of Barley, six ounces.

Mix. (Ph. Syph.)

R. Emollient Species, two ounces.
Senna, half an ounce.
Sulphate of Soda, two drams.
Boiling Water, one pound.

Infuse and strain. (Ratier)

Ratier also prescribes two drams of senna, half an ounce of sulphate, and two pounds of emollient decoction; or, half an ounce each, of senna and of sulphate, and one pound of water.—Lipp.—eight ounces of emollient decoction, three ounces of oxymel, and one ounce of sulphate.

R. Herb of Rue, } of each,
Flowers of Chamomile, } half
———— Elder, } an ounce.
Water, one pound.

Boil down to two thirds; then strain, and add,

Sulphate of Soda,	three drams.
Oxymel, }	of each,
Oil of Chamomile, }	one ounce.

Mix. (Saunders)

ALTERATIVE AND TONIC APOZEM. (Pierquin)

R. Root of Dock,	one ounce.
——— Strawberry,	half an ounce.
——— Elecampane,	one dram.
Leaves of Cichory, }	of each,
——— Chervil, }	one handful.
——— Cress, }	
Sulphate of Soda,	one dram.
Compound Syrup of Cichory,	one ounce.

Boil and mix.—To be taken every morning.

ALTERATIVE BROTH. (Pierquin)

R. Chicken Broth,	one pound and a half.
Root of Dock,	two ounces.

Boil for eight minutes. Add towards the end,

Leaves of Cress, }	of each,
——— Balm, }	one handful.
——— Cowslip, }	

Strain, and add,

Sulphate of Soda,	two ounces.

Dissolve.

APERIENT APOZEM. (Gall.; Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Fresh Leaves of Cichory, }	of each,
——— Bugloss, }	one ounce.
——— Borage, }	
Boiling Water,	two pounds.

Infuse for a quarter of an hour; then strain, and add

Sulphate of Soda,	one dram.
Syrup of Violets,	one ounce.

Mix.

STIMULANT LOTION.

Lotio ad Tineam. (Swediaur)

R. Sulphate of Soda,	six ounces.
White Soap,	three drams.
Lime Water,	eighteen ounces.
Proof Spirit,	six drams.

Mix.

SALINE GELATINOUS SOLUTION. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Water,	one pound.
Subcarbonate of Soda, }	of each,
Flemish Glue, }	one ounce.
Sulphate of Soda, }	of each,
Muriate of Soda, }	half an ounce.
Petroleum,	five drops.

Dissolve, and mix.

CATHARTIC DIURETIC POWDER. (Van Mons)

R. Tartarized Antimony, }	of each,
Opium, }	one grain.
Sulphate of Soda,	two ounces.
Gum Arabic, }	of each, two drams.
Liquorice, }	

Make a powder.—To be taken three or four times a day in water.

GUINDRE'S SALT. (Cadet de Gassicourt, Niemann)

R. Sulphate of Soda,	one ounce.
Nitrate of Potass,	twelve grains.
Tartarized Antimony,	half a grain.

Mix.—It is purgative. To be taken in the morning dissolved in broth or any other convenient vehicle.

RESOLVENT LIQUOR. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Sulphate of Soda,	one or two ounces.
Nitrate of Potass,	ten grains.
Tartarized Antimony,	half a grain.
Water,	two pounds.

Dissolve.

PURGATIVE AND EMETIC LIQUOR.

Eau minérale. (Form. Hôp. Fr.; Ratier)

R. Sulphate of Soda,	three drams.
Tartarized Antimony,	three grains.
Warm Water,	ten ounces.

Dissolve.

CATHARTIC POTION. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Sulphate of Soda, }	of each,
Manna, }	half an ounce.
Tartarized Antimony,	two grains.
Water,	four ounces.
Oxymel of Squill,	one ounce.

Dissolve.—Dose, a spoonful, every two hours.

SULPHATE OF SODA AND OF MAGNESIA.

Sulphas Sodæ et Magnesiæ, Sal Astracanensis artificialis. (Van Mons)

R. Supersulphate of Soda,	any quantity.
Warm Water,	a sufficient quantity

to dissolve the salt exactly. Saturate it with

Calcined Magnesia, a sufficient quantity.

Filter the liquor, and crystallize.

It is laxative or diuretic, according to the

dose.—From half a dram to two drams are prescribed several times a day, or from one to two ounces at once.

PROTO-SULPHITE OF SODIUM. (VAN MONS)

R. Subcarbonate of Soda, one part.
Water, four parts.

Dissolve; saturate the solution with sulphurous acid gas, heat in a warm water-bath, and set apart to crystallize.

PROTO-HYPOSULPHATE OF SODIUM. (GALL.; VAN MONS)

R. Subcarbonate of Soda, eight parts.
Water, sixteen parts.

Add to the solution,

Sublimed Sulphur, one part.

Pass a current of sulphurous acid gas into the solution; filter after saturation, evaporate, and crystallize. (GALL.)

VAN MONS directs a current of hydrosulphuric acid gas into a solution of sulphite of soda, or a current of sulphurous acid gas into a solution of hydro-sulphate of soda.

PROTO-NITRATE OF SODIUM.

Nitras Sodæ seu *natricum* seu *cubicum*.—Nitrate of Soda, Nitrate of Protoxide of Sodium, Cubic Nitre, Rhomboidal Nitre.

NIEMANN.

R. Subcarbonate of Soda, any quantity.
Diluted Nitric Acid,
a sufficient quantity

to saturate the alkali. Crystallize the solution.

This salt has been recommended in dysentery.

SOLUTION OF NITRATE OF SODA.

Solutio Nitratis Sodæ. (NIEMANN)

R. Nitrate of Soda, half an ounce.
Gum Arabic, ten grains.
Water, eight ounces.

Dissolve.—Dose, a spoonful every hour.

HYDROSULPHATE OF SODA. (VAN MONS)

R. Calcined Caustic Soda, one part.
Water, six parts.

Dissolve; pass a current of hydrosulphuric acid gas into the solution, and preserve it when it has become clear by repose.

SULPHUREOUS BATH. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Hydrosulphate of Soda, ten ounces.
Saline Gelatinous Solution,
four ounces.

Mix, and add it to the water of the bath, at the moment of the patient entering it.

PROTO-ACETATE OF SODIUM.

Acetas Sodæ seu *natricum*, *Alkali minerale acetatum*, *Natrum aceticum*, *Soda acetata* seu *acetosa*, *Terra foliata mineralis* seu *Tartari crystallisabilis*.—Acetate of Soda, Acetate of Protoxide of Sodium, Acetate of Soda. (DUBL.; AMST.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; DAN.; GALL.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Sodæ Acetas. (DUBL.)

R. Subcarbonate of Soda,
any quantity
Distilled Vinegar,
a sufficient quantity

to saturate the alkali. Evaporate the filtered solution till it attains the specific gravity of 12.76. Carefully dry the crystals, which form as the liquor cools, and preserve them in well-stopped bottles.

The same process is given by the other pharmacopœias, with the exception of their directing the evaporation to be continued till a pellicle forms.

It is diuretic, or cathartic, according to the dose, which is from two to four drams.

ANTI-LACTEAL PILLS. (BORIES)

R. Acetate of Soda, five drams.
Camphor, } of each, two drams.
Nitrate of Potass, }
Rob of Elder, a sufficient quantity.

Make one hundred and twenty pills.—Dose, two, morning and evening.

DIURETIC POWDER. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Acetate of Soda, } of each,
Oleosaccharum of Juniper, } three drams.
Squill, six grains.
Sweet Flag, half a dram.
Opium, three grains.

Make six doses.—One, thrice a day, in infusion of juniper.

LAXATIVE PILLS.

Pilulæ e Rheo cum Natro acetico. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Rhubarb, } of each,
Acetate of Soda, } one dram.
Inspissated Ox-gall,
Gum Arabic, half a dram.

Make a pilular mass.—Dose, from twenty to thirty grains, twice a day.

PROTO-MECONATE OF SODIUM.

Meconate of Soda. (FERR.)

R. Acetate of Soda, one ounce.
Alcoholic Tincture of Opium, four ounces.

Digest for several days; then filter to separate the crystals which are formed, and purify them by means of boiling alcohol, which does not dissolve the meconate of soda.

This salt has been proposed as a certain remedy against tænia; but it should be employed with great circumspection, as it is violently poisonous in the dose of half a grain.

PROTO-OLEO-MARGARATE OF SODIUM.

See Proto-oleo-margarate of Potassium.

SOLANUM.

Five species of this genus are used in medicine:

1. *Solanum Dulcamara*, LINN. — Bitter-sweet, Woody Nightshade.

SYNONIMES:—Douce-amere, Morelle grimpante, FR.; Bittersüsstengel, Hirschkraut, Rother Nachtschatten, Hindischkrautstengel, GERM.; Sladka horka, BOHEM.; Hundebaer, Troldbær, DAN.; Dulciamargo, SPAN.; Bitterzoet, DUT.; Dulcamara, ITAL.; Glistrik Psinki wodne, POL.; Docamarga, PORT.; Qweswod, SWED.

LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; BERGIUS; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY; and GMELIN; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

A very common plant of Europe. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Solaneæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. III. 153)

The young branches are employed, gathered before they have become quite ligneous (*Stipites Dulcamaræ* seu *Amaræ dulcis* seu *Solani scandentis*). They are several feet long, of the thickness of the stock of a goose-quill or more, of a yellowish colour, flexible, branched, glabrous, and covered with a rugose bark. They have a virous odour, particularly when fresh. Their taste is at first bitter and then sweet.

DEFOSSES has discovered in them *Solanine*, an alkaloid, which constitutes their active principle.

This plant is excitant, irritant, and sudorific. It is employed in syphilitic diseases, rheumatism, and itch. It frequently occasions nausea and giddiness.

PILLS OF BITTER-SWEET. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Extract of Bitter-sweet, one ounce.
Sulphuret of Antimony, half an ounce.
Bitter-sweet, a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of four grains each.—Dose, three or four daily.

EXTRACT OF BITTER-SWEET.

Extractum Dulcamaræ. (AMST.)

ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; BORUS.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; VAN MONS.

R. Stalks of Bitter-sweet, any quantity.

Bruise them in a mortar, and express strongly; set apart the juice for two hours, and evaporate it to the consistence of an extract. (LIPP.)

R. Stalks of Bitter-sweet, any quantity.

Boil for an hour in a sufficient quantity of water, and express; then set aside, decant, and evaporate the decoction to the consistence of thick honey. (BAVAR; HERBIP.)

R. Dried Stalks of Bitter-sweet, any quantity.

Having cut and bruised them, macerate them in cold water, and boil slightly with the addition of more water; strain at the end of half an hour, and having clarified the decoction, evaporate it, and strain the liquid again through a sieve, when it begins to thicken. (VAN MONS)

R. Stalks of Bitter-sweet, one part.
Water, eight parts.

Macerate for twenty four hours, then boil for a quarter of an hour, and express strongly; boil the residue with

Water, four parts.

Mix the decoctions, set aside for twenty-four hours, and evaporate. (ANT.; SAX.)

Batav.; and Belg. prescribe twenty-four hours' digestion and two hours' ebullition with ten parts of water, the ebullition of the residue for two hours with eight parts of water, and the evaporation of the mixed liquors.—Amst.—the ebullition of the stalks with twenty pounds of water, till reduced to one half, then with fifteen till reduced to one half, and the evaporation of the mixed liquors.

℞ Stalks of Bitter-sweet, one part.
Boiling Water, eight parts.

Boil slowly for a quarter of an hour, and express; boil the residue with

Water, four parts.

and express again. Set aside the mixed decoctions, decant after sufficient repose, and evaporate slowly to the consistence of an extract. (Hann.; Olden.; Borus.)

Austr.; and Pol. direct the stalks to be exhausted by several successive ebullitions, the liquors to be mixed, decanted, and evaporated in a water-bath.—Brugnatelli—the stalks to be boiled for two hours with six parts of water, then a second time with fresh water, and the mixed decoctions to be evaporated.

℞ Stalks of Bitter-sweet, half a pound.
Spring Water, two pounds.

Digest in a moderate heat for two days, and decant the liquor; repeat the digestion till the water comes off tasteless; then mix the liquors, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract. (Palat.; Wirtem.)

Dose, from five to ten grains.

ANTI-PHTHISICAL MIXTURE. (Pierquin)

℞ Extract of Bitter-sweet, one scruple.
Oxymel of Squill, } of each,
Syrup of Poppy, } six drams.
——— Red Poppy, }
Water, eight ounces.
Orange-flower Water, one ounce.

Mix.—Dose, half a spoonful or one spoonful, four times a day.

RESOLVENT MIXTURE. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

℞ Extract of Bitter-sweet, three drams.
——— Seneka, two drams.
——— Hemlock, one dram.
Antimonial Wine, } of each,
Cinnamon Water, } one ounce.

Mix.—Dose, from forty to eighty drops, four times a day, in white swellings of the joints.

INFUSION OF BITTER-SWEET.

Infusum Dulcamaræ. (Augustin; Niemann)

℞ Stalks of Bitter-sweet,
from two to four drams.
Boiling Water, one pound.

Infuse for half an hour; then boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain.

It is diaphoretic.—Dose, a spoonful every two hours.

DECOCTION OF BITTER-SWEET.

Decoctum Dulcamaræ. (Lond.; Dubl.; Amer.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Genev.; Cast. Borus.; Coxe; Ellis; Ratier; Saunders; Swediaur; Ph. Syph.)

℞ Stalks of Bitter-sweet, sliced, one ounce.
Water, one pint and a half.

Boil down to one pint, and strain. (Lond.; Dubl.)

Amer.; Coxe; and Ellis give the same formula.—Swediaur—from half an ounce to one ounce of stalks and three pounds of water, to be boiled down to two thirds.—Ratier—one ounce of stalks and two pounds of water.—Ph. Syph.—half a dram of stalks and one pound of water, to be boiled down to one half.—Genev.—one ounce of stalks and four pounds of water, to be boiled down to two.—Augustin—two drams of stalks and two pounds of water, to be boiled down to one.

℞ Stalks of Bitter-sweet, one ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity,

to obtain two pounds of strained liquor. Boil for a quarter of an hour, then infuse for two hours, and express. (Form. Hôp. Fr.)

℞ Stalks of Bitter-sweet, one ounce.
Water, twenty-four ounces.

Boil till reduced to sixteen ounces. Strain, and add

Simple Syrup, one ounce.

Mix. (Cast. Borus.)

℞ Stalks of Bitter-sweet, two ounces.
Water, a sufficient quantity,

to obtain two pounds of strained liquor. Add

Syrup of Red Poppy, } of each,
Oxymel, } two ounces.

Mix.—(Saunders)

It is stimulant, and is recommended in diseases of the skin, syphilitic affections, arthrodynia, dysmenorrhœa, amenorrhœa, and jaundice.—Dose, one pound, daily, either alone or with milk.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF BITTER-SWEET. (Augustin)

℞ Bitter-sweet, half an ounce.
Root of Liquorice, } of each,
——— Burdock, } two drams.
Wood of Sassafras, }
——— Guaiac, }

Spring Water, two pounds.

Boil down to sixteen ounces of strained liquor.

It is recommended in acute rheumatism, and syphilitic diseases.

PECTORAL POTION.

Haustus pectoralis resolvens. (BRERA)

R. Bitter-sweet, two drams.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain five ounces of strained decoction. Strain, and add

Extract of Soap-wort, one dram.
Oxymel, one ounce.

Mix.—To be taken gradually, to promote expectoration.

ALTERATIVE PTISAN. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Stalks of Bitter-sweet,
Herb of Fumitory,
Bark of Elm,
Root of Burdock,
——— Red Dock, } of each, half an ounce.
Water, two pounds and a half.

Boil down to half a pound; strain, and add

Syrup of Sarsaparilla, two ounces.

Mix.

CARDIAC OINTMENT. (SPIELMANN)

R. Stalks of Bitter-sweet,
Fresh Herb of Mother-wort,
——————— Germander,
——————— Mallow,
——————— Groundsel,
——————— Scabious,
——————— Houseleek,
——————— Red Pimpernel,
——————— Knapweed, } of each, two handfuls.
Butter,
one hundred and twenty-eight ounces.

Boil to the consumption of the humidity, and strain.

To be rubbed upon the abdomen; for children.

2. *Solanum Lycopersicum*, LINN.—Tomata, Love-apple.

SYNONIMES:—Tomate, Pomme d'amour, FR.; Liebesapfel, Goldapfel, GERM.; Elskovsæble, DAN.; Tomates, SPAN.; Appeltje der liefde, DUT.; Pomo d'amore, ITAL.; Tomate, PORT.; Karleksæple, SWED.

GALL.

The fruit (*Mala Lycopersica*) is employed. It consists of round berries, variously lobed, fleshy, succulent, smooth, shining, of a yellow or red colour, containing a great many seeds in the middle of an acidulous pulp.

3. *Solanum Melongena*, LINN.—Egg-plant.

SYNONIMES:—Aubergine, Mélongène, FR.; Eierfrucht, GERM.; Berinjela, SPAN.; Eijerdragende nagtschade, DUT.; Melanzana, ITAL.; Beringela, PORT.

HISP.; BERGIUS.

A plant cultivated in the south of Europe.

The fruit (*Pomum Melongenæ* seu *Mala insana*) is employed. It consists of a berry of very variable form and colour, sometimes white, and with the exact form of an egg, and sometimes prolonged and of a violet colour.

It is alimentary and demulcent, and is applied to painful piles

4. *Solanum nigrum*, LINN.—Garden Nightshade.

SYNONIMES:—Morelle noire, Morelle, FR.; Schwarzer Nachtschatten, GERM.; Psy vjno, BOHEM.; Svineurt, Soebær, DAN.; Hierba morra, SPAN.; Zwarte nachschade, DUT.; Solano nero, ITAL.; Psinki ziele, POL.; Herba moira, PORT.; Hansletsgras, SWED.

ANT.; BAVAR.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; GENEV.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

A very common plant of Europe. (*Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 44)

The herb (*Herba Solani nigri*) consists of a round, unarmed, smooth, branching stem, and of oval, pointed, serrated, leaves. It has a disagreeable and stupefying odour, and a nauseous taste.

Its berries, according to DEFOSSES, contain *Solanine*.

It is feebly sudorific, emollient, and sedative, externally.

NARCOTIC DECOCTION. (RATIER)

R. Dried Leaves of Garden Nightshade, two ounces.
Poppy Heads, four.
Water, two pounds.

Boil, and strain.

It is employed in fomentations, local baths, injections, and lavements.

OIL OF GARDEN NIGHTSHADE.

Oleum Solani nigri. (HISP.; GALL.)

R. Herb of Garden Nightshade, with its seeds, one part.

Olive Oil, three parts.

Digest in warm ashes, and boil to the consumption of the humidity. (Hisp.)

Gall. prescribes one part of leaves and two parts of oil.

OINTMENT OF GARDEN NIGHTSHADE.

Unguentum Solani. (Spielmann)

R. Expressed Juice of the leaves and berries of Garden Nightshade, thirty-six ounces.
Olive Oil, fifty-four ounces.
Subcarbonate of Lead, eight ounces.
Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, thirty-six ounces.

Boil, and add

White Wax, six ounces.
Powdered Olibanum, three ounces.

Mix.

WATER OF GARDEN NIGHTSHADE. (Bruns.; Gall.; Palat.)

R. Herb of Black Nightshade, one part.
Water, three parts.

Distil one half. (Bruns.; Palat.)

Gall. directs twelve parts and a half of water to be poured upon five of herb, and two parts distilled; the product to be mixed with five of herb and ten of water, and ten to be again distilled: the operation may be repeated a third time if thought requisite.

5. *Solanum tuberosum*, Linn.—Potato.

Synonimes:—Pomme de terre, Fr.; Kartoffel, Germ.; Rata inada, Cyng.; Jordeable, Dan.; Patata de la Mancha, Span.; Aardappel, Dut.; Ziemne jablko, Pol.; Batata da terra, Port.; Jordpæron, Swed.; Wal arai kilangu, Tam.; Uralay gudda, Tel.

Gall.; Ferr.; Ainslie; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin.

A plant originally of America, from whence it was transported to Europe by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1584. (*Fig.* Bauh. *Prodr.* t. 39)

The root and herb are employed.

The culinary uses of the root are generally known.

The fecula which it contains in very large quantity is used in medicine:

The herb is reputed anti-spasmodic.—Latham recommends the extract of it.

FECULA OF POTATO; POTATO STARCH.

Fœcula Solani Tuberosi. (Belg.; Gall.; Ferr.; Niemann; Van Mons)

R. Potatoes, washed, any quantity.

Rasp them, and mix the pulp with a sufficient quantity of water to enable it to be passed through a sieve. Receive the strained turbid liquor in an earthenware vessel, and set it aside; purify the fecula with repeated ablutions, and dry it at a gentle heat in a dark place.

JELLY OF POTATO STARCH.

Gelatina ex Amylo Solani tuberosi. (Niemann)

R. Potato Starch, one ounce.
Water, one pound.
Simple Syrup, one ounce.

Boil.

SOLIDAGO VIRGA AUREA, Linn.—GOLDEN ROD, SARACEN'S WOUNDWORT.

Synonimes:—Verge d'or, Fr.; Goldruthe, Heidenwundkraut, Germ.; Swalnjh prostrednj, Wysoky trank, Bohem.; Heidensche wondkruid, Dut.

Amer.; Amst.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fuld.; Genev.; Lipp.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Coxe; Murray and Gmelin; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

A plant common in Europe. (*Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua*, Linn.; *Synantherœ*, Cass.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 383)

The herb (*Herbæ Virgæ aureæ* seu *Consolidæ Saracenicæ* seu *Solidaginis Saracenicæ*) consists of a pubescent, branching stem, and of leaves, the lower ones of which are elliptical and the upper lanceolated. It has a bitter, styptic, and somewhat aromatic taste.

It is diuretic.

EXTRACT OF GOLDEN ROD.

Extractum Virgæ aureæ. (Herbip.)

R. Herb of Golden Rod, any quantity.

Boil it for an hour in a sufficient quantity of water, and express; set aside and decant the liquor, and evaporate it to the consistence of thick honey.

SONCHUS OLERACEUS, Linn.—SOW THISTLE.

Synonimes :—Laiteron, Fr.; Kohlgænsedistel, Germ.; Svinetistel, Dan.; Corraja, Span.; Milkdistel, Dut.; Sonco, Ital.; Mleczne, Pol.; Serrutha, Port.; Mjoelk tistel, Swed.

Bruns.; Gall.; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A common plant of Europe. (*Syngenesia Polygamia Æqualis*, Linn.; *Synantherеæ*, Cass.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 148)

The herb (*Herba Sonchi lævis et asperi*) is employed. It consists of a branching, cylindrical, glabrous, hollow stem, and of alternate, embracing, smooth, usually runcinated leaves, having acute, dentated lobes, of which the terminal is triangular and very large. It has a bitterish taste.

SORBUS.

Two species of this genus are employed.

1. *Sorbus domestica*, Linn.—Sorb, or Service Tree.

Synonimes :—Cormier, Fr.; Spierlingsbaum, Eschræsleinbaum, Germ.

Gall.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Brugnatelli.

A tree of Europe. (*Icosandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Rosaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Jacq. *Austr.* V. t. 447)

The fruit, *Sorb Apple* (*Fructus Sorbi*), is employed. It is a small pyriform apple, containing three oblong, cartilaginous seeds. It is at first very acerb, but becomes sweet when over ripe, though it always preserves a little astringency.

2. *Sorbus aucuparia*, Linn.—Mountain Ash.

Synonimes :—Sorbier, Sorbier des oiseleurs, Fr.; Vogelbeerbaum, Germ.; Fuglebær, Dan.; Serbar de cazador, Span.; Sorbenboom, Dut.; Sorbo selvatico, Ital.; Jakszebina, Pol.; Servereira brava, Port.; Rænn, Swed.

Bruns.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Lipp.; Suec.; Bergius; Spielmann.

A tree met with in all parts of Europe. (*Icosandria Trigynia*, Linn.; *Rosaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 440)

The fruit (*Baccæ* seu *Poma Sorbi aucupariæ*) is employed. It consists of small round berries of a vivid red colour, soft, umbillicated at the summit, and containing three cartilaginous seeds.

Their taste is astringent, acid, and disagreeable.

The *Sorbic Acid* which is contained in them, according to Labillardiere and Braconnot, is merely malic acid.

They are astringent, diuretic, hydragogue, and anti-scorbutic.

ROB OF THE FRUIT OF MOUNTAIN ASH.

Roob Sorbi aucupariæ. (Fuld.; Lipp.)

R. Berries of Mountain Ash, eight pounds.

Pour a sufficient quantity of water over them to cover them by a finger's breadth, and set the vessel over a slow fire for half an hour; then to the strongly expressed liquor add

Sugar, one pound,

and evaporate slowly to the proper consistence.

Dose, from half an ounce to one ounce.

SPIGELIA.

Two species of this genus are used in medicine :

1. *Spigelia anthelmia*, Linn.—Anthelmintic Spigelia.

Synonimes : — Spigélie anthelmintique, Fr.; Arapubaca, Braz.; Espigelia, Port.

Amst.; Batav.; Bruns.; Dan.; Gall.; Ferr.; Ross.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin.

A plant of North America. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Gentianeæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Desc. *Flore Ant.* l. 61)

The root and herb are employed.

The root (*Radix Spigeliæ anthelmiæ*) is small and fibrous.

The herb consists of a round stem, at the summit of which are four large verticillated leaves.

2. *Spigelia Marylandica*, Linn.—Maryland Spigelia, Snake Root, Indian Pink, Carolina Pink.

Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Amst.; Batav.; Belg.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Lipp.; Lusit.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Murray and Gmelin.

A plant of North America. (*Fig.* Cat. *Carol.* 2. p. 78. t. 78)

The root and herb are employed.

The root (*Radix Spigeliæ Marylandicæ*) is simple and fibrous.

The herb consists of a tetragonal stem, and of opposite, sessile, oval, long, entire, pointed, smooth leaves. It has a fetid and narcotic odour, and a bitter and nauseous taste.

It is excitant, anthelmintic, and laxative. —Dose of the powder, twelve grains to children of twelve years old, and one dram for adults.

VERMIFUGE POWDER. (Ellis)

R. Maryland Spigelia, sixteen grains.
Proto-chloruret of Mercury, eight grains.

Mix.—For one dose.

DECOCTION OF SPIGELIA.

Decoctum Spigeliæ. (Fuld.; Herbip.)

R. Herb of Anthelmintic Spigelia, two handfuls.
Spring Water, two pounds.

Boil, and add to the strained decoction,

Fresh Lemon Juice, six drams.
Syrup of Peach Flowers, two ounces.
Water, two pounds.

Mix.—Dose, two or three ounces, every six hours; for an adult.

INFUSION OF ANTHELMINTIC SPIGELIA.

Infusum anthelminticum. (Amer.; Fuld.; Coxe; Ellis; Niemann; Saunders; Swediaur)

R. Herb of Anthelmintic Spigelia, half an ounce.
Boiling Water, six ounces.

Macerate for two hours, and strain. (Ellis; Saunders; Swediaur)

Amer.; and Coxe prescribe two drams of spigelia, half a pound of water, and four hours' digestion.

R. Herb of Spigelia, three drams.
Boiling Water, four ounces.

Add to the strained infusion,

Oil of Rue, two drops.

Mix. (Fuld.)

Dose, from one ounce and a half to two ounces, in the evening.—Two drams of seneka may be added.

VERMIFUGE INFUSION. (Ellis)

R. Maryland Spigelia, half an ounce.
Senna, two drams.
Manna, one ounce.
Fennel, three drams.
Boiling Water, one pound.

Infuse.—Dose, a glassful, three or four times a day.

SYRUP OF SPIGELIA. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Leaves of Anthelmintic Spigelia, two ounces.
Seeds of Anise, bruised, half a dram.
Water, six ounces.

Infuse in a water-bath for six or seven hours; then express strongly, and add

Aqueous Extract of Jalap, half an ounce.

Mix, filter, and add

White Sugar, twice the quantity.

Dissolve. — Dose, two tea-spoonfuls, daily, to children; and a table-spoonful, morning and evening, to adults, in any proper vehicle.

SPILANTHUS ACMELLA, Linn.—COMMON SPILANTHUS.

Synonimes :—Acmelle, Cresson des Indes, Fr.; Akmella, Indianische Harnkraut, Germ.

Bruns.; Gall.; Wirtem.; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A plant of Ceylon. (*Syngenesia Po-*

lygamia Æqualis, Linn.; *Synanthereæ*, Cass.; *Fig.* Rumph. *Amb.* VI. t. 65)

The herb (*Herba Acmellæ* seu *Attmellæ* seu *Admellæ* seu *Accmellæ* seu *Achmellæ*) is employed. It consists of a straight stem, and of oval, dentated leaves of a bitter and aromatic taste, becoming burning after being chewed for a long time, and inducing an abundant flow of saliva.

It is brought to us, the leaves green and in fragments, and mixed with a great proportion of rather long and thick stems. It is then nearly insipid. From its dearness, the herbs of the *Sigesbechia orientalis*, Linn.; of the *Coreopsis bidens*, Linn.; and of the *Bidens tripartitum*, Linn.; are frequently mixed with it.

It is bitter, aromatic, excitant, and diuretic.

SPINACIA OLERACEA, Linn.—SPINAGE.

Bruns.; Gall.; Bergius; Murray and Gmelin.

A plant cultivated in the kitchen gardens of Europe. (*Diœcia Pentandria*, Linn.; *Atripliceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Enc. *meth.* t. 814)

Its native country is not known.

The herb (*Herba Spinaceæ* seu *Spinachiæ*) is employed. It consists of a straight, branching stem, and of petiolated, arrow-shaped leaves, and of a deep green colour. Its taste is vapid.

It is emollient.

SPIRÆA.

Two species of this genus are used:

1. *Spiræa Filipendula*, Linn.—Dropwort.

Synonimes:—Filipendule, Fr.; Spierstaude, Filipendelwurz, Rothe Steinbrechwurz, Germ.; Rœd Steenbrœk, Dan.; Roode Steenbreck, Dut.; Filipendula, Ital.; Kropidelco mnicysze, Pol.; Brudbrœd, Swed.

Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Lipp.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A plant of Europe. (*Icosandria Pentagynia*, Linn.; *Rosaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 394)

The root (*Radix Saxifragæ rubræ* seu *Filipendulæ*) is employed. It consists of a great number of small fibres furnished with fleshy, round, or oblong tubercles. It is of a deep-brown or blackish colour without, and of a slightly-reddish white within. It is destitute of odour except in autumn when it diffuses one of orange; its taste is sweet, but after desiccation it becomes astringent and bitterish.

The Cossacks employ an infusion of the leaves against tænia.

2. *Spiræa ulmaria*, Linn.—Queen of the Meadows.

Synonimes:—Reine des près, Fr.; Geisbartwurzel, Wiesenkœniginn, Sumpfspierstaude, Germ.; Miœdurn, Dan.; Reyna del prado, Span.; Reynette, Dut.; Regina degli prati, Ital.; Rozia brodka, Pol.; Rainha dos prados, Port.; Miœœurt, Swed.

Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Genev.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A plant of Europe. (*Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 141)

The root, leaves, and flowers are employed.

The root (*Radix Barbæ caprinæ* seu *Barbulæ caprinæ* seu *Ulmariæ* seu *Regina pratensis*) is employed. It is cylindrical, unequal, furnished with a great many small fibres, of a blackish-brown colour externally, and yellowish or reddish internally, and of a bitterish and styptic taste.

The leaves are pinnate, the leafits unequally three lobed, and the leaflets are alternately large and small.

The flowers are white. They have a feeble but agreeable odour of bitter almonds which becomes dissipated by drying. Their taste is sweet and sub-astringent.

SPONGIA MARINA.—SPONGE.

Synonimes :—Eponge, Eponge de mer, Fr. ; Badeschwamm, Meerschwamm, Germ. ; Isfenj, Arab. ; Esponjas, Span. ; Muabadul, Hind. ; Spons, Dut. ; Spugna, Ital. ; Univatta, Jap. ; Abermurdeh, Pers. ; Esponja, Port. ; Badswamp, Swed.

Lond. ; Dubl. ; Edinb. ; Amer. ; Amst. ; Ant. ; Austr. ; Batav. ; Bavar. ; Belg. ; Bruns. ; Dan. ; Hisp. ; Gall. ; Ferr. ; Fenn. ; Form. Hôp. Fr. ; Fuld. ; Genēv. ; Hann. ; Hass. ; Lipp. ; Olden. ; Lusit. ; Pol. ; Cast. Borus. ; Borus. ; Ross. ; Sax. ; Suec. ; Wirtem. ; Herbip. ; Wurceb. ; Ainslie ; Brugnatelli ; Coxe ; Guibourt ; Paris ; Piderit ; Spielmann.

The fibrous, reticulated, or rather felted skeleton of various organized marine bodies, occupying the extreme limits of the animal kingdom.

The *Spongia lacinulosa*, Lmk. (*Fig.* Esp. *die Pflanzenth.* II. t. 1517) of the mediterranean, Red Sea, and Indian Ocean, is most generally employed. It is round, flattish, sublobate, soft, tomentose, porous, and covered with numerous narrow and irregular notches on its surface.

Fyfe has discovered iodine in it.

PREPARED SPONGE.

Spongia præparata. (Amst. ; Ant. ; Austr. ; Bavar. ; Bruns. ; Dan. ; Hisp. ; Gall. ; Ferr. ; Fenn. ; Form. Hôp. Fr. ; Fuld. ; Hann. ; Hass. ; Lipp. ; Olden. ; Lusit. ; Borus. ; Sax. ; Suec. ; Wirtem. ; Herbip. ; Brugnatelli ; Piderit ; Spielmann ; Swediaur ; Van Mons)

1. *Without Wax.*

Wash and cleanse a fine sponge, and bind it closely and firmly with a string while it is still moist ; having fastened the string with a slip-knot, dry the sponge carefully, and keep it in a dry place. (Ferr. ; Form. Hôp. Fr. ; Gall. ; Swediaur)

Hisp. directs the sponge to be cut into long strips, and dipped in white of egg, before it is bound up.—Van Mons directs it to be saturated with mucilage of gum arabic.

2. *With Wax; Spongia cerata.*

Wash, cleanse, and dry a fine sponge ; then dip it into melted yellow wax, and press it between two tin plates heated in a water-bath. Remove it when cold. (Amst. ; Ant. ; Austr. ; Bavar. ; Bruns. ; Dan. ; Gall. ; Ferr. ; Fenn. ; Form. Hôp. Fr. ; Fuld. ; Hann. ; Hass. ; Lipp. ; Olden. ; Lusit. ; Borus. ; Sax. ; Suec. ; Wirtem. ; Herbip. ; Brugnatelli ; Piderit ; Spielmann ; Swediaur ; Van Mons)

It is used for the dilatation of fistulous and other openings.

BURNT SPONGE.

Spongia usta. (Lond.)

Cut sponge into small pieces, and bruise it in order to free it from any adherent extraneous matters ; then burn it in a covered iron vessel till it is black and friable, and finally reduce it to a very fine powder.

STACHYS RECTA, Linn.—WHITE STACHYS.

Synonimes :—Crapaudine, Fr. ; Berufskraut, Germ. ; Estaquis recta, Yerba de feridura, Span.

Hisp. ; Wirtem. ; Spielmann.

A plant of the south of Europe. (*Didynamia Gymnospermia*, Linn. ; *Labiatæ*, Juss. ; *Fig.* Jacq. *Austr.* IV. t. 359)

The herb (*Herba Sideritis hirsutæ*) presents a square, rather branching, and rather hairy stem, and eliptical or lanceolated, heart-shaped, crenelated, rough leaves. It has an agreeable odour, and an aromatic taste.

It is stimulant.

STANNUM.—TIN.

SYNONIMES:—*Jupiter*; Καττιτερος, σλαγγος. —Etain, FR.; Zinn, GERM.; Tin, DAN.; and DUT.; Resas, ARAB.; Yang-seih, CHIN.; Runga, DUK.; Estanno, SPAN.; Kulai, HIND.; Stagno, ITAL.; Tima, MAL.; Urziz, PERS.; Cyna, POL.; Estanho, PORT.; Olowo, RUSS.; Trapu, Ranga, SANS.; Tenn, SWED.; Tajarum, TAM.; Galai, TEL.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; AINSLIE; COXE; GUIBOURT; SAUNDERS; SPIELMANN.

A solid metal, nearly as white as silver, soft, laminable, scarcely ductile, fusible at 210 degrees, not volatile, scarcely alterable by damp air. Its specific gravity is 7. 291. It makes a peculiar cracking sound when bent.

POWDERED TIN.

Stannum pulveratum seu *præparatum* seu *granulatum* seu *raspatum*, *Limatura Stanni*, *Oxydulum Stanni*, *Pulvis Stanni philosophice præparatus*. (DUBL.; AMER.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; ROSS.; SARD.; SUEC.; HERBIP.; COXE; SAUNDERS; SWEDIAUR)

Pulvis Stanni. (DUBL.)

R. Tin, any quantity.

Melt it in an iron mortar over a fire, then stir it as it cools, till it becomes a powder, and when cold pass it through a sieve.

R. English Tin, any quantity.

File it with a very fine file, and preserve the sifted powder for use. (AMER.; BAVAR.; BRUNS.; FERR.; PALAT.; COXE; SWEDIAUR)

LIPP. directs the filings to be boiled in vinegar till the liquor ceases to be precipitated by subcarbonate of potass.

R. Pure Tin, any quantity.

Melt it, and pour it into a rough wooden box rubbed with chalk; then close the box and shake it rapidly. Pass the powder through a sieve. (AUSTR.; BATAV.; GALL; OLDEN.; PALAT.; SARD.; SUEC.; HERBIP.)

R. Tin Filings, two parts.
Chalk, in powder, one part.

Triturate together in a mortar. (ROSS.)

SAUNDERS directs three drams of tin and one ounce of coral to be triturated together.

R. Leaf Tin, } of each,
White Sugar, } an equal part.

Triturate together; then having sifted the powder, boil it in a large quantity of water, and set aside to crystallize. (ANT.)

BELG. directs muriate of soda to be triturated rapidly in a heated mortar with melted tin, till the whole is reduced to very fine powder; this to be well washed, dried, and sifted.

R. Tin Filings, two parts.
Crab's Eyes, one part.

Triturate together. (FULD.)

VERMIFUGE POWDER. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Powdered Tin, one ounce.
Sulphuret of Mercury, two scruples.

Mix.—A sixth part to be taken twice a day in syrup, treacle, or honey.

FERRUGINOUS POWDER OF TIN.

Pulvis Stanni martiatus. (AUGUSTIN; SAUNDERS; SWEDIAUR)

R. Tin Filings, two drams.
Sulphate of Iron, five grains.

Triturate together, and make five parcels. —Dose, one every two hours.

VERMIFUGE BOLUS.

Bolus e Stanno. (SAUNDERS; SWEDIAUR)

R. Powdered Tin, half a scruple.
Conserve of Orange Peel, one scruple.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.

VERMIFUGE ELECTUARY. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; ELLIS; PIERQUIN; RATIER)

R. Powdered Tin, one ounce.
Despumated Honey, four ounces.

Mix.—Dose two or three spoonfuls in the morning. (ELLIS)

R. Powdered Tin, one ounce.
Extract of Mugwort, } of each,
Powdered Jalap, } one dram.
Compound Syrup of Cichory, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—To be taken at twelve or fifteen doses, at intervals of half an hour. (RATIER)

R. Powdered Tin, one ounce.
Root of Male Fern, six drams.
Semen Contra, half an ounce.
Jalap, } of each,
Sulphate of Potass, } one dram.
Honey, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, half a tea spoonful in the morning, repeated every half hour. (Augustin; Cadet de Gassicourt; Pierquin)

AMALGAM OF TIN. (Amer.; Hisp.; Herbip.; Coxe; Saunders)

R. Tin, two ounces.
Mercury, three ounces.

Heat the mercury in a crucible till it begins to be volatilized; then add the tin fused separately, and agitate the mixture in a marble mortar, adding a little muriate of soda: lastly wash it well, and dry it in a linen cloth. (Hisp.)

Saunders directs three drams of mercury and two ounces of tin to be united, and the amalgam triturated to powder in a marble mortar.—Amer.; and Coxe—five parts of tin and two of mercury to be united and the amalgam triturated with one part of prepared chalk till it has entirely lost its metallic lustre.—Herbip.—one ounce of tin to be amalgamated with one ounce of mercury, and the mixture when cold to be powdered with one ounce of prepared oyster shells.

VERMIFUGE POWDER. (Saunders)

R. Amalgam of Tin, half a dram.
Rhubarb, } of each,
Deutoxide of Antimony, } ten grains.

Mix.—To be taken twice a day.

ANTHELMINTIC PILLS. (Van Mons)

R. Amalgam of Tin, any quantity.

Set it over hot ashes that the metals may become oxidized. Add

Extract of Wormwood, a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of six grains each.—Dose, four, six, or eight, in the morning.

VERMIFUGE ELECTUARY.

Electuarium joviale ad tæniam. (Bruns.; Sard.; Herbip.; Spielmann; Van Mons)

R. Pure Tin, } of each, one ounce.
Mercury, }

Make an amalgam; pulverize it with

Prepared Oyster Shells, one ounce.

Add gradually,

Conserve of Wormwood, two ounces.
Syrup of Mint, a sufficient quantity,

to make an electuary. (Bruns.; Sard.; Herbip.; Spielmann)

Van Mons substitutes calcined magnesia for the subcarbonate of lime, and simple syrup for that of mint

Dose, two drams, twice a day.

ANTI-HÆMORRHOIDAL OINTMENT.

Unguentum empiricum Flaki in tumoribus hæmorrhoidalibus. (Brera)

R. Tin Filings } of each, two drams.
Mercury, }

Make an amalgam, and add

Rose Ointment, one ounce.
Nitric Oxide of Mercury, two drams.
Oil of Peppermint, twenty drops.

Triturate together.

PROTOXIDE OF TIN.

Stannum sub-oxydatum seu *pulveratum, Pulvis Stanni.* (Palat.; Niemann; Swediaur; Van Mons.)

R. Pure Tin, any quantity.

Keep it in fusion in an open vessel, till it is entirely converted into a grey powder; then triturate and sift it. (Palat.; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Chloruret of Tin, dissolved in
water, any quantity.
Solution of Potass, a sufficient quantity,

to precipitate and re-dissolve the oxide. Filter the liquor, and precipitate the oxide with hydrochloric acid. (Niemann)

It is anthelmintic and purgative, and is principally prescribed against tinea, though it is also extolled in phthisis pulmonalis.—Dose, five or six grains.

POTIER'S ANTI-HECTIC.

Anti-hecticum Poterii, Bezoardicum joviale. (Sard.; Wirtem.; Spielmann; Van Mons)

R. Regulus of Antimony, four parts.
Fine Tin, five parts and a half.

Fuse together, and pour the mass upon a cold metal slab; pulverize, and mix it with

Nitrate of Potass, fifteen parts.

Project the mixture into a crucible at a white heat, and still keep it at the same heat for some time after it is fused; then having let it cool, wash it with cold water, and dry it slowly. (Van Mons)

Wirtem.; and Spielmann prescribe six ounces of regulus, two of tin, and twenty-four of nitre.—Sard.—six of regulus, six of tin, and thirty-six of nitre. This prepa-

ration was formerly employed to arrest sanguineous and seminal discharges, and to diminish the colliquative sweats of consumptive patients.—Dose, half a dram, morning and evening.

PERSULPHURET OF TIN, MOSAIC GOLD.

Sulphuretum Stanni, Aurum mosaicum. (Ant.; Ferr.; Brugnatelli; Cadet de Gassicourt; Niemann; Van Mons)

R. Powdered Tin, three ounces.
Sublimed Sulphur, one ounce.

Put them into a crucible placed in burning charcoal, and apply heat till a vivid flame is produced; then remove the crucible, cover it, set it apart to cool, and finally levigate and sift the mass. (Ant.; Ferr.; Brugnatelli; Cadet de Gassicourt)

Van Mons directs seven parts of oxide of tin to be calcined with four and a half of sulphur.

R. Chloruret of Tin, any quantity.

Pour into it,

Solution of Hydrosulphate of Potass, a sufficient quantity;

or, till it ceases to produce any precipitate. Dry this, and heat it to redness. (Van Mons)

R. Tin, twelve parts.
Mercury, three parts.
Sublimed Sulphur, seven parts.
Hydrochlorate of Ammonia, three parts.

Triturate together, and apply a gentle heat till sulphurous acid gas ceases to be disengaged; then calcine slowly till a scaly, yellow, brilliant mass remains. (Niemann)

VERMIFUGE POWDER. (Van Mons)

R. Persulphuret of Tin, three parts.
Mercury, one part.

Triturate to the extinction of the mercury.

It is principally recommended against tænia.—Dose, from two drams to half an ounce, in the morning, in conserve of wormwood.

CHLORURET OF TIN.

Murias Stanni seu *Oxyduli Stanni, Liquor fumans Libavii, Stanni Butyrum, Stanni Deuto-hydrochloras.* (Bavar.; Niemann; Van Mons)

R. Tin, one part.
Concentrated Hydrochloric Acid, three parts.

Dissolve with heat, and crystallize.

It is violently purgative.—Dose, two grains.—Bavar. only indicates it as a chemical test dissolved in nine parts of water, to ascertain the presence of gold.

STATICE LIMONICUM, Linn.—SEA LAVENDER.

Synonimes:—Marsh Rosemary, Lavender Thrift.—Behen rouge, Fr.; Rother Behen, Limonienkraut, Meernelkengras, Germ.

Batav.; Bruns.; Gall.; Genev.; Palat.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A plant which grows in the north of both continents, on the sea shore. (*Pentandria Pentagynia*, Linn.; *Plombagineæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Ed. *Fl. Dan.* t. 315)

The root (*Radix Behea rubri* seu *Limonii*) is employed. It is met with in the shops, in round, wrinkled, arched, solid pieces, of a brown colour externally and reddish internally. Its odour is feeble, and its taste astringent.

A congeneric species, the *Statice Caroliniana* (*Fig.* Walter, *Flor. Carol.* 118), is indicated by Amer.; and Coxe.

STIZOLOBIUM PRURIENS, P.—COWHAGE.

Synonimes:—*Dolichos pruriens*, (Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.)—Pois à gratter, Fr.; Kuhkrætze, Juckende faseln, Germ.; Kosambiliwail, Dewipaghura, Cyng.; Klœnde bœnne, Dan.; Kaunchkurikebinge, Duk.; Kiwack, Hind.; Jeukboontijes, Dut.; Dolico pizzicaule, Ital.; Rawe, Jap.; Kapikachlin, Sans.; Punaykalie, Tam.; Piliadugukaila, Tel.

Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Dan.; Ferr.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Ainslie; Bergius; Coxe; Murray and Gmelin.

A shrub of South America. (*Diadelphia Decandria*, Linn.; *Leguminosæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Desc. *Flor. Ant.* t. 49.)

The fruit (*Siliqua hirsuta*) is employed. It is a pod of from two to four inches in length, and of about the thickness of the finger, coriaceous, arched, and covered with sharp, brittle hairs, easily detached, shining, and of a reddish-brown colour (*Dolichi Pubes* seu *Setæ*, *Stizolobium*, *Setæ* seu *Lanugo Siliquæ hirsutæ*).

It is esteemed anthelmintic.—Dose, from three to six grains in syrup.

VERMIFUGE ELECTUARY.

R. Hairs of Cowhage, one dram.
Honey, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, a tea spoonful, to a child of two or three years old.

STRYCHNINA, STRYCHNINUM, STRYCHNIA.—STRYCHNINE.

Gall.; Ferr.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Magendie; Niemann.

R. Alcoholic Extract of Nux Vomica, any quantity.

Having mixed it with water, add solution of acetate of lead to the liquor till it ceases to throw down any precipitate; separate the lead by passing a current of hydrosulphuric acid gas into the liquor; then filter, and boil it with magnesia. Wash the precipitate with cold water, dissolve it in alcohol, and evaporate the solution to dryness.

It is violently stimulant and poisonous, serious effects being frequently produced by the fourth of a grain. It is prescribed in palsies, commencing with the sixteenth of a grain, and increasing the dose very gradually.

PILLS OF STRYCHNINE.

Pilulæ Strychnini. (Ferr.; Brera; Bories; Cadet de Gassicourt; Ellis; Fee; Henri; Magendie; Pierquin; Niemann; Ratier)

R. Strychnine, two grains.
Conserve of Roses, half a dram.

Make twenty-four pills, and silver them. (Ferr.; Bories; Cadet de Gassicourt; Ellis; Fee; Henri; Magendie; Niemann; Pierquin; Ratier)

Brera prescribes from half a grain to six grains of strychnine and a sufficient quantity of crumb of bread, of despumated honey, and of liquorice powder, to make four pills; one of which is to be taken every two hours in the morning.—It is very likely that there is an error in this formula.

TINCTURE OF STRYCHNINE.

Tinctura Strychnini. (Ferr.; Bories; Fee; Magendie; Niemann; Pierquin; Ratier)

R. Strychnine, three grains.
Alcohol (36 degrees), one ounce.

Mix.—Dose, from six to sixty drops.

STIMULANT POTION. (Fee; Magendie; Pierquin; Ratier)

R. Strychnine, one grain.
Distilled Water, two ounces.
White Sugar, two drams.
Acetic Acid, two drops.

Mix.—A spoonful to be taken morning and evening.

POWDER OF STRYCHNINE. (Brera)

R. Strychnine, one sixth of a grain.
Deutoxide of Iron, six grains.
Sugar, half a dram.

Mix.—To be taken morning and evening.

STRYCHNOS COLUBRINA, Linn.—SNAKEWOOD.

Synonimes:— Bois de couleuvre, Fr.; Schlangenholz, Germ.; Kuchila-luta, Beng.; Mahapenala, Cyng.; Widero-pait; Jav.; Modira caniram, Malab.

Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Palat.; Wirtem.; Ainslie; Bergius; Guibourt; Murray; and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A tree of the Moluccas. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Apocyneæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Rumph. *Amb.* 2. c. 46. t. 37.)

The root (*Lignum colubrinum*) is employed. It is in heavy pieces, of a yellowish-white colour, covered with a brownish, ru-

gose, tuberculous bark. It is destitute of odour, and is exceedingly bitter when old.

Pelletier and Caventou have found strychnine in it.

This wood is a reputed specific against the bites of venomous animals. It should be employed with circumspection.—Boerhaave extolled it in intermittent fevers.

STYRAX LIQUIDAMBAR.—LIQUID STORAX.

Synonimes: — *Ambra liquida.* — Styrax, Styrax liquide, Liquidambar, Fr.; Flüssiger Storax, Germ.; Tekaucy Styrax, Bohem.; Estoraque liquido, Span.; Vlœjende storax, Dut.; Storax rzadki, Pol.

Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Hann.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Wurceb.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann; Zarda.

There are two sorts of this kind of storax.

1. *Copalm Liquid Storax, Balsam* or *Oil of Copalm, Louisiana Copalm;* of the consistence of honey, transparent, of a reddish-yellow colour becoming of a deep red or blackish with time, of a very agreeable odour, and of an acid and aromatic taste. It solidifies into a blackish-brown, brittle resin.

2. *Common Liquid Storax;* of the consistence of thick ointment, of a reddish, greyish, or brownish colour, scarcely translucent, of a strong and agreeable odour and of an acrid and bitter taste.

This balsam flows from the *Liquidambar styraciflua*, a tree of Mexico. (*Monœcia Polyandria*, Linn.; *Amentaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. VI. 331)

Bonastre has discovered in it a peculiar resinous and crystallizable matter, which he calls *Styacine.*

It is stimulant, and is reserved almost exclusively for external use.

OINTMENT OF STORAX.

Unguentum Styracis resinosum seu *e Styrace compositum.* (Ant.; Belg.; Bruns.; Gall.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Genev.; Hann.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Niemann; Spielmann; Van Mons)

R. Walnut Oil, three hundred and fifty parts.
Liquid Storax, eight parts.

Melt at a gentle heat, occasionally stirring; then set aside, strain, and add

Resin, four hundred and eighty parts.
Elemi, } of each, one hundred
Yellow Wax, } and ninety-two parts.

Strain through a linen cloth. (Gall.; Form. Hôp. Fr.)

Genev.; Sard.; and Spielmann prescribe one pound of walnut oil, half a pound of storax, one pound of resin, and half a pound each of elemi and of wax.

R. Olive Oil, two ounces and a half.
Liquid Storax, } of each seven
Elemi, } ounces and a half.
Yellow Wax, }
Resin, two ounces.

Melt together. (Bruns.; Hann.; Wirtem.; Niemann)

Herbip.; and Van Mons prescribe one part each of oil, of liquid storax, of elemi, and of wax, and two parts of resin.—Suec.—one and a half of oil, and seven each, of the four other ingredients.

R. Turpentine, fifteen ounces.
Walnut Oil, eleven ounces.
Elemi, } of each,
Yellow Wax, } seven ounces.

Melt slowly together; remove from the fire, and add

Liquid Storax, seven ounces.

Evaporate the humidity at a gentle heat. (Ant.; Belg.)

R. Resin, } of each, one pound.
Lard, }
Walnut Oil, fifteen ounces.
Elemi, } of each, six ounces.
Yellow Wax, }

Add to the melted mass,

Liquid Storax, seven ounces.

Mix. (Cadet de Gassicoert)

STORAX PLASTER.

Emplastrum Styracis Stomachicum. (Hisp.)

R. Yellow Wax, } of each, two pounds.
Olibanum, }
Turpentine, three pounds.

Add to the melted mixture,

Liquid Storax, } of each, three
Mastic, } ounces and a half.
Labdanum, }

Benzoin,	two ounces two scruples.
Pimenta,	four ounces and a half.
Oil of Mint, }	of each,
—— Wormwood, }	two drams.

Mix.

R. Yellow Wax,	two pounds and a half.
Turpentine,	three pounds.
Tacamahac,	two pounds and a half.
Liquid Storax, }	of each, four
Mastic, }	ounces and a half.
Labdanum, }	
Benzoin, }	of each, eighteen drams.
Cloves, }	
Nutmeg, }	
Oil of Mint, }	of each,
—— Wormwood, }	two drams.

Soften the storax, and beat it with the labdanum, adding a little wax; then melt the wax with the turpentine, and strain; finally add the powders and the oils.

DIGESTIVE OINTMENT. (RATIER)

R. Ointment of Storax,	one pound.
Olive Oil,	half a pound.

Mix.

ANTI-SCORBUTIC OINTMENT. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Storax Ointment,	five ounces.
Fioraventi's Balsam,	one ounce.

Mix.

BALSAMUM AD LORICANDUM CADAVER CONDITUM. (SPIELMANN)

R. Balsam of Peru, }	of each,
———— Copaiba, }	twenty-four
Liquid Storax, }	ounces.
Oil of Nutmeg,	eight ounces.
—— Lavender,	two ounces.
—— Thyme,	half an ounce.

Melt slowly together.

STYRAX SOLIDUS.—STORAX.

Storax, Styrax Resina, Styrax Balsamum; Στύραξ. — Storax, Styrax solide, FR.; Storax, Judenweyrauch, GERM.; Storax, DAN.; and SWED.; Usteruk, ARAB.; Estoraque, PORT.; and SPAN.; Styrax, DUT.; Storace, ITAL.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HASS.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; AINSLIE; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY; and GMELIN; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

There are distinguished:

1. *Storax in tears; Styrax granulata* seu *in granis.* This sort is in small, shining, transparent grains, rather unctuous, softening between the teeth, of an agreeable odour and resinous taste.

2. *Storax in cakes; Styrax in massis.* This sort is in reddish, odoriferous masses, sometimes of a soft consistence, and separating a honey-like liquor, of a pleasant odour, and of a bitter and resinous taste.

The first variety, which is now very rare, was the only sort known to the ancients, who called it *Styrax calamita* seu *cannulata*, which name has been since applied to the second. This is called *Styrax amygdalata* when the masses are of the size of an almond.

This balsam is said to be produced by the *Styrax officinale*, LINN.; a tree of the south of Europe and of the East. (*Decandria, Monogynia*, LINN.; *Ebenaceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Enc. *Meth.* t. 369) Perhaps it comes from the *liquid ambar orientale*, LMK.

It is stimulant.—Dose, from ten grains to half a dram.

PURIFIED STORAX.

Styrax purificata. (DUBL.)

Dissolve balsam of storax in rectified spirit, and strain the solution; then distil off the spirit with a gentle heat till the balsam becomes of a proper consistence.

PILLS OF STORAX.

Pilulæ e Styrace. (DUBL.)

R. Purified Storax,	three drams.
Soft Purified Opium, }	of each,
Saffron, }	one dram.

Mix well.

SUCCINUM.—AMBER.

SYNONIMES: — *Ambra flava*; Ηλεκτρον.— Succin, Ambre jaune, Karabé, FR.; Agtstein, Bernstein, GERM.; Kernulbehr, ARAB.; Hambar, BAL.; Ambar, CYNG.; and MAL.; Beensteen, DAN.; Karuba, DUK.; and PERS.; Sucino, SPAN.; Kepur, HIND.; Barnsteen, DUT.; Ambra gialla, Succino, ITAL.; Barsztyn, POL.; Alumbre, PORT.; Jantar, RUSS.; Bernsten, SWED.; Umbir, TAM.; and TEL.

LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; AINSLIE; COXE; GUIBOURT; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN.

A solid substance of various colours; some of a more or less deep yellow, some white, some red, and some of a reddish-brown approaching to black: it is diaphonous, translucid, or opaque; sometimes clouded. Its fracture is conchoid and brilliant; it is susceptible of polish, though not very hard, and it is fragile. It diffuses an agreeable odour, and becomes electric when rubbed; it burns with a yellow and greenish flame, diffusing a thick smoke and a strong and penetrating but not disagreeable odour.

FUMIGATORY POWDER.

Pulvis fumalis seu *ad suffiandum* seu *pro Suffimigio.* (BRUNS.; LIPP.; CAST. BORUS.)

R. Olibanum, Amber, } of each, one part.

Pulverize. (CAST. BORUS.)

R. Juniper, Mastic, Amber, } of each, four ounces.
Cascarilla, one ounce.

Make a coarse powder. (LIPP.)

R. Amber, twenty ounces.
Olibanum, ten ounces.
Mastic, four ounces.
Labdanum, Benzoin, Storax, Rhodium Wood, Yellow Sanders, } of each, two ounces.
Petals of Red Roses, four ounces.
Flowers of Lavender, three ounces.
Juniper, twelve ounces.

Make a coarse powder. (BRUNS.)

ÆTHEREAL TINCTURE OF AMBER.

Tinctura Succini ætherea seu *balsamica.* (SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Amber, two ounces.
Sulphuric Æther, two pounds.

Digest for four days in a sand-bath, at a moderate heat, and strain. (HERBIP.)

R. Amber, powdered and slightly torrified, two ounces.
Alcohol, seven ounces and a half.

After several days' digestion in a covered vessel, filter, and add

Sulphuric Æther, two parts and a half.

Preserve. (NIEMANN)

R. Amber, powdered and slightly torrified, one ounce.
Spirit of Sulphuric Æther, five ounces.

Digest for four days in a covered vessel, and strain. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Amber, in coarse powder, one part.
Spirit of Sulphuric Æther, three parts.

Macerate without heat for eight days, with occasional agitation, and filter. (SAX.; VAN MONS)

SUEC. prescribes one ounce of amber, and four ounces of spirit.—WIRTEM.—one ounce of amber, and three and a half of spirit.—FULD.—one part of amber, and six parts of spirit.

It is excitant, and is reputed anti-spasmodic, nervine, anti-catarrhal, and uterine. —Dose, from fifteen to thirty drops, on sugar or with water.

ALCOHOLIC TINCTURE OF AMBER.

Tinctura seu *Essentia Succini alcoholica*, *Alcohol cum Succino.* (AMST.; ANT.; BELG.; BRUNS.; GALL.; GENEV.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; VAN MONS)

R. White Amber, in powder, one ounce.
Alcohol (38 degrees), six ounces.

Digest for three days at a moderate heat, then decant, and pour upon the residue

Alcohol (38 degrees), two ounces.

Digest again for two days, and strain. Mix the tinctures, and filter. (ANT.)

R. White Sugar, one part.
Alcohol (32 degrees), eight parts.

Digest without heat for ten days; then strain and filter. (BELG.)

Amst. prescribes one part of amber, eight parts of alcohol (0.835), and eight days' digestion at a moderate heat.—Wirtem.—one ounce and a half of amber, six ounces of concentrated alcohol, and several days' digestion without heat. — Palat. — one ounce of amber, eight ounces of concentrated alcohol, and several days' digestion at a moderate heat.—Lipp.; and Bruns.—one ounce of amber, one pound of alcohol, and eight days' digestion at a gentle heat.—Gall.—one part of amber, sixteen parts of alcohol (26 degrees), and six days' digestion, followed by a repose of six days.—Genev.—one ounce of amber, ten ounces of alcohol, and eight days' digestion.

R. Amber, powdered and slightly torrified in an iron pan, one part.
Concentrated Alcohol, four parts.

Digest for several days at a gentle heat in a covered vessel, occasionally agitating, and filter. (Bruns.; Hann.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Van Mons)

It is slightly stimulant, and is reputed anti-catarrhal, balsamic, nervine, and vulnerary.—Dose, from forty to sixty drops.

SUCCINATED JULEP.

Julapium succinatum. (Genev.)

R. Tincture of Amber, two drams.
Sugar, one ounce.
Water, six ounces.

ALKALINE TINCTURE OF AMBER.

Tinctura seu *Essentia Succini alkalisata.* (Bruns.; Saunders; Wirtem.; Spielmann)

R. Amber, in powder, two ounces.
Solution of Subcarbonate of Potass, half an ounce.

Make a paste; then, having dried it, pour upon it

Alcohol, eight ounces,

or, a sufficient quantity to cover it by three or four fingers' breadth. Digest for several days in a sand-bath, and filter. (Bruns.; Sard.)

R. Amber, four ounces.
Subcarbonate of Potass, six ounces.

Triturate together. Add

Proof Spirit, sixteen ounces.

Macerate for several days, and distil about eight ounces of the liquor; then, having evaporated the rest to dryness, pour upon it the spirit first obtained, and after sufficient digestion, filter. (Wirtem.)

R. Powdered Amber, Subcarbonate of Potass, } of each, twelve ounces.
Concentrated Alcohol, twenty-four ounces.

Distil the spirit, and infuse in it for eigh days, in a water-bath, a powder composed o

Amber, eight ounces
Deliquesced Subcarbonate of Potass, a sufficient quantit

to reduce it to a paste, to be then dried Filter. (Spielmann)

It is excitant, and is reputed nervine, an ti-catarrhal, and resolvent.—Dose, fron twenty to forty drops.

RESIN OF AMBER.

Resina Succini. (Lipp.)

R. Amber, two pounds
Alcohol, four pounds

Digest for three days in a sand-bath, and decant; treat the residuum in the same manner with more alcohol till this at last comes off colourless. Having mixed and distilled the tinctures, wash the resin, and dry it gently.

OIL OF AMBER.

Oleum Succini æthereum, Ætheroleum seu *Pyroleum Succini.* (Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Amst.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Sard.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Piderit; Swediaur; Van Mons)

Oleum Succini.

Put amber into an alembic, and distil in a sand-bath, with a gradually raised heat, an acid liquor, an oil, and a salt impregnated with the oil. Re-distil the oil a second and third time. (Lond.)

R. Amber, in powder, } of each, an
Pure Sand, } equal part.

Mix them together in a glass retort which the mixture only fills to one half; then having adapted to it a large receiver, distil in a sand-bath with a gradually augmented heat. A watery liquor tinged with a little yellow oil will first come over; then a yellow oil with an acid salt, and lastly, a black and reddish oil. Pour the fluid from the receiver, and separate the oil from the watery liquor. (Edinb.)

R. Amber, bruised, any quantity.

Put it into a luted stoneware retort communicating with a large tubulated receiver. Distil with a gradually augmented heat till nothing more passes over, and separate the oil by means of a funnel.

This oil is only employed after it has been rectified. There are several processes for that purpose.

Oleum Succini purissimum. (EDINB.)

Distil oil of amber, mixed with six times its quantity of water, from a glass retort, till two thirds of the water have passed over into the receiver; then separate the purified volatile oil from the water, and keep it in well-stopped phials.

Oleum Succini Rectificatum. (DUBL.)

R. The Oil which comes over in the preparation of succinic acid, one pound.
Water, six pints.

Distil till two-thirds of the water have passed over into the receiver; then separate the oil.

R. Empyreumatic Oil of Amber, any quantity.

Fill a retort with it to one half, and distil, by slight ebullition, till the oil begins to pass over more coloured. (BAVAR.; POL.; BRUGNATELLI; HENRI; VAN MONS)

POL. requires three successive rectifications.—GENEV.; and HERBIP.—four.

R. Oil of Amber, one part.
Wood Ashes, two parts.

Distil slowly. (BRUNS.; FERR.; HASS.; LIPP.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; PIDERIT)

R. Oil of Amber, } of each, an equal part.
Charcoal, }

Distil in a glass retort. (FENN.; FULD.; SUEC.)

R. Oil of Amber, }
Charcoal, } of each, one part.
Water, six parts.

Distil slowly. (OLDEN.)

SARD. prescribes either pure chalk or burnt hartshorn.

R. Oil of Amber, one part.
Water, six parts.

Distil four parts. Separate the oil from the water. (AMER.; BATAV.; BELG.; DAN.; HANN.; BORUS.; SAX.; COXE; SWEDIAUR)

R. Oil of Amber, one pound.
Water, six pounds.

Distil slowly four ounces; then change the receiver, and distil five ounces more: re-distil this with water, and draw off three ounces more. Mix this second product with the first, and re-distil the whole with water. (AMST.)

HISP. requires the distillation of the oil with twelve parts of water, till it becomes perfectly limpid.

It is stimulant, anti-spasmodic, nervine, resolvent, diaphoretic, diuretic, and emmenagogue.—Dose, from five to fifteen drops. —It is not much used.

OLEOSACCHARUM OF AMBER.

Oleosaccharum Succini. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

R. White Sugar, one ounce.
Oil of Amber, sixteen drops.

Triturate together.

BALSAM OF AMBER.

Balsamum Succini. (WIRTEM.)

R. Oil of Amber, one dram.
—— Nutmeg, two drams and a half.

Mix.—It is employed externally, in hysteria and cephalalgia.

ARTIFICIAL MUSK.

Moschus artificialis, Resina Succini balsamica, Oleum Succini oxydatum, Succinum oxygenatum. (AMER.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; SUEC.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Oil of Amber, two parts.
Nitric Acid, six parts.

Digest for twenty-four hours, and wash the product with cold water. (LIPP.; NIEMANN)

AMER.; and COXE prescribe one part of oil and two parts of acid.—OLDEN.—two of oil and five of acid.—VAN MONS—one of oil and three of acid.—SUEC.; and BRUGNATELLI—one of oil and four of acid.

It is stimulant, and is recommended as a substitute for the true musk.

TINCTURE OF ARTIFICIAL MUSK.

Tinctura Moschi artificialis seu *Resinæ Succini* seu *Succini balsamica.* (LIPP.; SUEC.; NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Artificial Musk, one part.
Concentrated Alcohol, eight parts.

Dissolve at a moderate heat. (LIPP.; NIEMANN)

SUEC. prescribes one part of musk and

seven parts of alcohol.—Van Mons—one of musk and sixteen of alcohol.

It is excitant, and is recommended in epilepsy.—Dose, forty drops.

FETID TINCTURE OF AMBER. (Ferr.)

R. Rectified Oil of Amber, two drams.
Subcarbonate of Potass, } of each,
Medicinal Soap, } one dram.
Alcohol, four ounces.

Filter at the expiration of a few days.

By adding a few drops of this tincture to solution of ammonia, a kind of *Eau de Luce* is immediately produced.

EXPECTORANT POTION. (Ellis)

R. Oil of Amber, eighty drops.
Gum Arabic, } of each, half an ounce
Sugar, }
Tincture of Balsam of Tolu, two drams
Water, four ounces

Dissolve, and mix.—Dose, one spoonful every two or three hours, in hooping cough.

SUCCINATED ANODYNE LIQUOR.

Liquor succinicus anodynus. (Swediaur)

R. Rectified Oil of Amber, one pound and a half
Concentrated Sulphuric Acid, half a pound

Distil one pound in a glass retort.—It is extolled, in Germany, against epilepsy.—Dose, twenty or thirty drops, in syrup of wormwood or of mint.

SULPHUR; θεῖον.—SULPHUR.

Synonimes:—Soufre, Fr.; Schwefel, Germ.; Kabrit, Arab.; Lew, Chin.; Gundaka, Cyng.; Svolv, Dan.; Gunduck, Duk.; Azufre, Span.; Gundhuk, Hind.; Schwavel, Dut.; Zolfo, Ital.; Gunduk, Mah.; Blerong, Mal.; Gowgird, Pers.; Siarka, Pol.; Enxofre, Port.; Sura, Russ.; Ganhak, Sans.; Skafvel, Swed.; Gendagum, Tam.; Ghendagum, Tel.

Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Cast. Borus.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Ainslie; Coxe; Guibourt; Paris; Piderit; Saunders; Spielmann.

A solid substance of a lemon-yellow colour, very friable at the least concussion, and presenting a brilliant fracture. It is crystallizable in needles or in octohædra, fusible, volatilizable, and inflammable; insipid and inodorous, but exhaling a slight odour when rubbed. It is met with in commerce, under two forms:

1. *Roll Sulphur;* in cylinders of a more or less dull and greyish yellow, almost always containing needle-shaped crystals in their centre.

2. *Flowers of Sulphur, Sublimed Sulphur: Flores Sulphuris:* in fine powder, of a beautiful yellow colour.

The pharmacopœias of Ant.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Hass.; Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Piderit; Swediaur; and Van Mons are the only ones which require the apothecary himself to prepare it by subliming the sulphur of commerce, either alone or previously mixed with washed sand. They direct it to be well washed afterwards in order to free it from any sulphureous acid which may be formed.

This washing is required by the other pharmacopœias who direct the flowers of sulphur of commerce to be used. It is then called *Sulphur depuratum* seu *lotum, Flores Sulphuris loti.*

WASHED SULPHUR.

Sulphur lotum. (Lond.)

R. Sublimed Sulphur, one pound.

Pour boiling water upon it, that whatever acid may be present with it, may be entirely washed away; then dry it.

Sulphur Sublimatum lotum.

R. Sublimed Sulphur, one part.
Water, four parts.

Boil the sulphur in the water for a short time; then pour off this water, and by repeated effusions of cold water, wash away all the acid; finally dry the sulphur. (Edinb.)

Pour warm water upon sublimed sulphur repeatedly till the water employed ceases to acquire acidity, which may be ascertained by testing with litmus.

Dry the sulphur on bibulous paper. (DUBL.)

There is also another process for the obtaining of pure sulphur, the product of which process is called *Precipitated Sulphur, Magistery of Sulphur, Milk of Sulphur, Hydrate of Sulphur; Sulphur præcipitatum, Lac* seu *Magisterium sulphuris.* (LOND.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; FULD.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; BORUS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS). This process consists in decomposing the aqueous solution either of sulphuret of potass, or of sulphuret of soda (ANT.), or of sulphuret of lime. (LOND.; COXE), with hydrochloric acid, carefully washing and drying the precipitate.

PRECIPITATED SULPHUR.

Sulphur præcipitatum. (LOND.; COXE)

R. Sublimed Sulphur, one pound.
Fresh-burnt Lime, two pounds.
Water, four gallons.

Boil the sulphur and lime together in the water; then filter the liquor through paper, and drop into it

Muriatic Acid,
a sufficient quantity

to precipitate the sulphur. Wash this repeatedly with water till it becomes tasteless.

Sulphur is an excitant, which, according to the dose and particularly according to the subject, acts as a stimulant, expectorant, diaphoretic, diuretic, or purgative. It is one of the most powerful and most valuable agents in the materia medica, and is employed under a great number of different forms, and to fulfil numerous indications.

Dose, from twelve to twenty grains twice or thrice a day, as a stimulant, and one or two drams and more, as a purgative.

CARBURET OF SULPHUR.

Alcohol Sulphuris. (VAN MONS)

R. Sulphuret of Iron, in powder, five parts and a half.
Charcoal, one part and a half.

Mix by continued trituration, and fill a retort with the mixture to one fourth; distil by heating to incandescence, and set apart the liquid which collects at the bottom of the water contained in the receiver.

Some experiments which have been made with this substance do not appear to have succeeded.

DENTIFRICE POWDER. (PIERQUIN)

R. Sublimed Sulphur, one ounce.
Lac, in powder, a sufficient quantity.

Make a very fine powder.

ANTI-PSORIC POWDER.

Pulvis contra Scabiem. (HAMB.; HERBIP.; AUGUSTIN; CADET DE GASSICOURT; VAN MONS)

R. Sulphur, } of each,
Root of Liquorice, } six drams.
Camphor, half a dram.

Mix.—Dose, half a dram twice a day. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Sublimed Sulphur, } of each,
Charcoal, } an equal part.
Brick, }

Make a powder. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Sublimed Sulphur, } of each, half
Sulphuret of Antimony, } an ounce.
Magnesia, two drams.

Make a powder. (HAMB.)

R. Sublimed Sulphur, } of each,
Sulphuret of Mercury and of Antimony, } one ounce.
——— Mercury, }

Make a very fine powder. (HERBIP.)

R. Nitrate of Potass, } of each,
Sugar, } two drams.
Supertartrate of Potass, six drams.
Sublimed Sulphur, one ounce and a half.

Make a powder. (VAN MONS)

The second of these powders is only applied externally incorporated with a little oil. The two succeeding may be used both externally and internally. The last is for internal use.

DIAPHORETIC POWDER. (HUFELAND; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Sublimed Sulphur, four drams.
Camphor, one scruple.

Make twelve parcels.—Dose, one or two daily, in a cup of tea. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Sulphur, two drams.
Red Sulphuret of Antimony, } of each, eight grains.
Camphor, }
Sugar, two scruples.

Mix.—Dose, half a dram, three or four times a day. (Hufeland)

ANTI-PLEURITIC POWDER.

Pulvis pleuriticus Mynsichti. (Wirtem.)

R. Sublimed Sulphur, half an ounce.
Wild Boar's Teeth, } of each,
Pike's Jaws, } one ounce.
Flowers of White Poppy, half an ounce.

Make a powder.—Dose, from a scruple to half a dram.—It was to the osseous particles that superstitious credulity attributed the reputed efficacy of this powder, which however is not absolutely inert as those are into which only the phosphate of lime enters. The sulphur renders it excitant.

LAXATIVE POWDER. (Ellis; Ratier)

R. Sublimed Sulphur, } of each,
Supertartrate of Potass, } one ounce.
White Sugar, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (Ratier)

Ellis prescribes half an ounce of sulphur and one ounce of supertartrate.

This powder is mixed with honey.

Delicate stomachs better support a mixture at equal parts of precipitated sulphur and of calcined magnesia, a spoonful of which mixture may be taken four or five times a day in milk. (Ellis)

INCISIVE POWDER.

Poudre anti-asthmatique. (Gall.; Form. Hôp. Fr.)

R. White Sugar, three parts.
Sublimed Sulphur, two parts.
Dried Squill, one part.

Mix.

ANTI-DYSENTERIC POWDER. (Van Mons)

R. Sublimed Sulphur, eight parts.
Fennel, one part.
Gum Arabic, } of each, sixteen parts.
White Sugar, }

Mix.

ABSORBENT PURGATIVE POWDER.

Pulvis catharticus absorbens. (Swediaur)

R. Subcarbonate of Lime, } of each,
Sublimed Sulphur, } one ounce.

Mix.—Dose, from ten to twenty grains, to children, and from half a dram to one dram, to adults.

ANTI-CATARRHAL POWDER.

Pulvis sulphurosus seu *sulphureus* seu *catarrhalis.* (Fuld.; Hamb.; Cast. Borus.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Hufeland)

R. Sublimed Sulphur, } of each,
Liquorice, } six drams.
Camphor, half a dram.

Make a powder. (Cast. Borus.)

R. Sublimed Sulphur, } of each,
Nitrate of Potass, } two drams.
Liquorice, }
Fennel, }

Mix. (Fuld.)

Hamb. gives the same formula, but substitutes hydrochlorate of ammonia for the nitre.

R. Sublimed Sulphur, two drams.
Supertartrate of Potass, six drams.
Red Sulphuret of Antimony, fifteen grains.

Make a powder. (Hamb.)

R. Sugar, three ounces.
Florentine Iris, nine scruples.
Sublimed Sulphur, four scruples.
Saffron, one dram.
Gum Arabic, } of each, one scruple.
Starch, }
Liquorice, }

Make a powder. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Sublimed Sulphur, one ounce and a half.
Fennel, } of each, one ounce.
Florentine Iris, }
Liquorice, }
Senna, six drams.

Make a powder. (Hufeland)

Dose, one or two drams.

RESOLVENT PECTORAL POWDER.

Pulvis pectoralis resolvens. (Bruns.; Palat.; Wirtem.)

R. Simple Diaireos Species, } of each,
Cold Diatragacanth } half an
Species, } ounce.
Liquorice, } of each,
Marshmallows, } three drams.
Armenian Bole, } of each,
Sublimed Sulphur, } two drams.
Terra Sigillata, one dram and a half.
White Sugar Candy, six ounces.

Make a powder. (Palat.)

R. Root of Arum, } of each,
——— Florentine Iris, } half an
Deutoxide of Antimony, } ounce.
Sublimed Sulphur, }
Native Cinnabar, }
Crabs' Eyes, }

Make a powder. (Bruns.; Wirtem.)

Dose, from a scruple to half a dram.

BALSAMIC PECTORAL POWDER.

Pulvis pectoralis seu *pectoralis balsamicus.* (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; BORIES; CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Root of Liquorice, one ounce.
——— Florentine Iris, two drams.
Sublimed Sulphur, half an ounce.
Benzoic Acid, one scruple.
White Sugar, two ounces.
Oil of Anise, —— Fennel, } of each, ten drops.

Make a powder. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; NIEMANN)

SPIELMANN prescribes six drams each, of liquorice and of iris, one ounce of sulphur, one dram of benzoic acid, two ounces of sugar, and ten drops each, of the two oils.—CADET DE GASSICOURT; and SWEDIAUR—two drams each, of liquorice and of iris, half an ounce of sublimed sulphur, one scruple of benzoic acid, two ounces of sugar, and ten drops each, of the two oils.

R. Benzoic Acid, six grains.
Sublimed Sulphur, ten grains.
Cascarilla, twelve grains.
Sugar Candy, twenty grains.

Mix. (PIERQUIN)

This last is for one dose.

BOLUS OF SULPHUR. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

R. Washed Sulphur, eight grains.
Honey, a sufficient quantity.

Make a bolus.

COMPOUND BOLUS OF SULPHUR. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

R. Washed Sulphur, Anise, in powder, } of each, eight grains.
Senna, in powder, four grains.
Honey, a sufficient quantity.

Make a bolus.

DIAPHORETIC BOLUSES. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Sublimed Sulphur, Supertartrate of Potass, } of each, one scruple.
Guaiac Resin, ten grains.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Make two boluses.—One to be taken night and morning, in diseases of the skin and chronic rheumatism.

BOLUSES AGAINST CYSTITIS.

Boli in Cystitide lenta. (BRERA)

R. Sublimed Sulphur, one dram.
Venice Turpentine, two scruples.

Make six boluses.—Dose, one every two or three hours,—They are said to be particularly serviceable when some cutaneous disease exists as a cause or complication of the complaint.

ANTI-ASTHMATIC BOLUSES. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Conserve of Smallage, Extract of Elecampane, } of each, one dram.
Sublimed Sulphur, Gum Ammoniac, } of each, half a dram.
Oxymel of Squill, a sufficient quantity.

Make boluses of ten grains each.—Dose, one, two, or three, five or six times a day.

ANTI-HÆMORRHOIDAL BOLUSES. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; SAUNDERS; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Sublimed Sulphur, four scruples.
Compound Electuary of Rhubarb, eight scruples.

Make four boluses. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Sublimed Sulphur, two scruples.
Confection of Senna, two drams.
Syrup of Buckthorn, a sufficient quantity.

Make two boluses. (SAUNDERS)

Dose, one every morning.

TROCHISCS OF SULPHUR.

Rotulæ pectorales, Trochisci e Sulphure. (AMST.; BRUNS.; GALL.; AUGUSTIN; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN; SAUNDERS; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Sublimed Sulphur, one part.
White Sugar, eight parts.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.

Make trochiscs. (GALL.)

PIERQUIN prescribes one part of sublimed sulphur, and six parts of sugar.—PIERQUIN, in another place; AMST.; and SAINTE-MARIE—one of sulphur, and two of sugar.

R. Sublimed Sulphur, one part.
White Sugar, twelve parts.

Triturate the sulphur with one part of sugar, and incorporate with the rest of the sugar boiled *à la plume.* (VAN MONS)

R. Powdered Florentine Iris, half an ounce.
——— Liquorice, eight scruples.
——— Angelica, two scruples.
Sublimed Sulphur, one dram.
Extract of Elecampane, ——— Horehound, } of each, two scruples.
——— Saffron, one scruple.

White Sugar, sixteen ounces.
Essential Oil of Fennel, fifteen drops.
Make trochiscs. (Bruns.)

R. Powdered Liquorice, ——— Florentine Iris, Sublimed Sulphur, } of each, one dram.
Saffron, ten grains.
White Sugar, half an ounce.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.

Make trochiscs of half a scruple each. (Augustin)

R. Sublimed Sulphur, two drams.
Benzoic Acid, twelve grains.
Florentine Iris, half a dram.
Oil of Anise, twelve drops.
White Sugar, five ounces and a half.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.

Make trochiscs. (Gall.; Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Pulp of Marshmallows Root, ——— Great Comfrey Root, } of each, one ounce.
Sublimed Sulphur, two drams.
Benzoic Acid, half a dram.
Sugar dissolved in White Lily Water, eight ounces.

Make trochiscs. (Pierquin)

R. Precipitated Sulphur, two ounces.
Benzoic Acid, one scruple.
White Sugar, four ounces.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, a sufficient quantity.

Make trochiscs. (Swediaur)

R. Oxalic Acid, one part.
Sublimed Sulphur, sixteen parts.
Incorporate in

Sugar, melted at a moderate heat, one hundred and twenty-eight parts.

Make trochiscs. (Van Mons)

Anti-psoric trochiscs.

Morsuli ad Scabiem. (Spielmann)

R. Sublimed Sulphur, one ounce.
Sulphuret of Antimony, Species Imperatoris, } of each, two drams.
Sweet Almonds, cut, one ounce.
White Sugar, boiled *à la plume*, eight ounces.
Essence of Lemon, ten drops.

Make lozenges.

Electuary of sulphur. (Henri; Ratier)

R. Sublimed Sulphur, one hundred and sixty-six parts.
Honey, three hundred and fifty parts.
Mix. (Henri)

Ratier prescribes one part of honey and three parts of sulphur.

Purgative electuary. (Ellis)

R. Sublimed Sulphur, half an ounce.
Confection of Senna, one ounce and a half.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. — Dose, a tea spoonful night and morning.

Pectoral marmalade.

Conditum pectorale. (Sainte-Marie; Van Mons)

R. Sublimed Sulphur, Fennel, Liquorice, } of each, half an ounce.
Syrup of Red Poppy, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (Van Mons)

R. Honey, eight ounces.
Sublimed Sulphur, Root of Elecampane, Extract of Liquorice, Rose Water, } of each, two drams.

Mix. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Sublimed Sulphur, Saffron, Rob of Elder, Extract of Liquorice, } of each, two drams.
Honey, four ounces.

Mix. (Sainte-Marie)

Dose, the volume of a nutmeg, three or four times a day.

Anti-rheumatismal electuary. (Niemann)

R. Resin of Guaiac, Rhubarb, } of each, two drams.
Supertartrate of Potass, one ounce.
Sublimed Sulphur, two ounces.
Nutmeg, one.
Despumated Honey, one pound.

Mix.

Anti-phthisical electuary. (Niemann; Pierquin)

R. Spermaceti, Sublimed Sulphur, Crab's Eyes, } of each, two drams.
Conserve of Roses, half an ounce.
Honey, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, one or two drams in the course of the day.—Dufresnoy has proposed to add three drams of edible mushroom (*Galarhæus piperatus*, Fries.) to render it more efficacious.

EXPECTORANT LOHOCH. (HANN.; BORIES; PIERQUIN; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Sublimed Sulphur, one dram.
Sugar, two drams.
Linseed Oil, one ounce.
Balsamic Syrup, one ounce and a half.

Mix. (HANN.)

R. Syrup of Violets, one ounce and a half.
Oxymel, one ounce.
Sublimed Sulphur, half a dram.
Benzoic Acid, fifteen grains.

Mix. (BORIES; PIERQUIN)

R. Honey, } of each,
Pulp of Raisins, } two ounces.
Sublimed Sulphur, } of each, one dram.
Benzoic Acid. }
Syrup of Wild Mustard, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (PIERQUIN)

SAINTE-MARIE gives the same formula, but substitutes the pulp of rennet apples for that of raisins.

SULPHUROUS POTION.

Mixtura Sulphuris præcipitati. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Precipitated Sulphur, two drams.
Fennel Water, three ounces.
Cinnamon Water, one ounce.
Syrup of Opium, half an ounce.

Mix.—Dose, one spoonful every two hours; in diabetes and in affections from the abuse of mercury.

TINCTURE OF SULPHUR. (WIRTEM.)

R. Sulphur, one ounce and a half.

Fuse it slowly in an earthen dish, and add gradually to it,

Subcarbonate of Potass, three ounces.

Increase the heat till the mass flows; then pour it into a heated mortar: reduce it to powder, and add,

Concentrated Alcohol, ten ounces.

Digest and strain.

It is stimulant, and is recommended in affections of the chest, itch, and scorbutic ulcers.—Dose, fifty or sixty drops in an appropriate vehicle.

SIMPLE BALSAM OF SULPHUR.

Balsamum Sulphuris simplex, Oleum sulphuratum, Linimentum e Sulphure. (LOND.; EDINB.; AMST.; ANT.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; FULD.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; BORUS.; SARD.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Oleum Sulphuretum.

R. Washed Sulphur, two ounces.
Olive Oil, one pint.

Add the sulphur gradually to the oil heated in a very large iron pot, stirring the mixture after each addition till they perfectly unite. (LOND.)

R. Olive Oil, eight parts.
Sublimed Sulphur, one part.

Boil with a gentle heat in a large iron vessel, stirring constantly, till they unite. (EDINB.)

R. Sublimed Sulphur, one part.
Oil of Almonds, six parts.

Digest in a sand-bath for several days, and decant. (SARD.; WIRTEM.)

SPIELMANN prescribes the same proportions, but requires the oil of walnuts instead of that of almonds.—ANT.; BELG.; DAN.; FERR.; HANN.; OLDEN.; BORUS.; SAX.; and VAN MONS—one part of sulphur and four parts of linseed oil.—BRUNS.—one of sulphur and four of oil of almonds.—FULD.; and COXE—one of sulphur and four of olive oil.—HISP.; and PIDERIT—one of sulphur and four of walnut oil.—LIPP.—one of sulphur and four of linseed oil.—CADET DE GASSICOURT—one of sulphur and three of walnut oil.—BRUNS.—one of sulphur and two of linseed oil.—AMST.; BRUGNATELLI; and SWEDIAUR—one of sulphur and eight of olive oil.—SWEDIAUR—an equal part each, of sulphur and of olive oil.

R. Sublimed Sulphur, two ounces.
Oil of Clove-pink, one pound and a half.
Wine, half a pound.

Digest for eight days; then boil to the consumption of the humidity. (PALAT.)

ANISATED BALSAM OF SULPHUR.

Balsamum Sulphuris anisatum. (ANT.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; LIPP.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN; PIERQUIN; VAN MONS)

R. Sublimed Sulphur, one part.
Oil of Anise, four parts.

Digest in a sand-bath. (ANT.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN; VAN MONS)

PALAT.; SARD.; and WIRTEM. prescribe one part of sulphur and six parts of oil.

R. Simple Balsam of Sulphur, one part.
Oil of Anise, five parts.

Mix. (DAN.; LIPP.; NIEMANN)

EMULSION OF ANISATED BALSAM OF SULPHUR. (VAN MONS)

R. Gum Arabic, two drams.
Anisated Balsam of Sulphur, one dram.
Honey, one ounce.
Hyssop Water, eight ounces.
Mix.

SUCCINATED BALSAM OF SULPHUR.

Balsamum Sulphuris succinatum. (HISP.; SARD.; VAN MONS)

R. Rectified Oil of Amber, six parts.
Sublimed Sulphur, one part.

Digest in a sand-bath. (SARD.; VAN MONS)

HISP. prescribes one part of the oil and four parts of sulphur.

TEREBINTHINATED BALSAM OF SULPHUR.

Balsamus Vitæ Rulandi, Balsamum sulphuris terebinthinatum, Oleum Terebinthinæ sulphuratum. (ANT.; BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; FERR.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; BORUS.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIDERIT; VAN MONS)

R. Sublimed Sulphur, one part.
Spirit of Turpentine, four parts.

Dissolve in a sand-bath. (HISP.; FERR.; VAN MONS)

PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; BRUNS.; and HERBIP. prescribe one part of sulphur and five parts of spirit.

R. Sublimed Sulphur, two parts.
Linseed Oil, six parts.

Dissolve, and add to three parts of the solution.

Spirit of Turpentine, eight parts.

Mix. (SUEC.)

ANT.; BATAV.; BELG.; HANN.; OLDEN.; and BORUS. prescribe one part of simple balsam of sulphur and three parts of spirit.—PIDERIT—one of balsam and four of spirit.—DAN.—one of balsam and eight of spirit.—LIPP.—one of balsam and five of spirit.—FERR.—three of balsam and thirty-two of spirit.

R. Sulphur, two ounces.
Spirit of Turpentine, three ounces.
Linseed Oil, two pounds.

Dissolve the sulphur in the oil; then add the spirit, and leave the mixture to digest in a very gentle heat. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.)

It is excitant, and was formerly reputed diuretic.—Dose, from six to twelve drops.

ÆTHEREAL BALSAM.

Balsamum æthereum. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Terebinthinated Balsam of Sulphur, } of each,
Sulphuric Æther, } half a dram.
DIPPEL'S Animal Oil, six drops.

Mix.—It is extolled by BUCKING, in what he calls pituitous colic, attributed to atony of the stomach.—Dose from two to ten drops, thrice a day, on sugar or in a little water.

CERATE OF SULPHUR.

Cerátum e Sulphure. (RATIER; SWEDIAUR)

R. Sublimed Sulphur, four ounces.
Cerate, one pound.
Mix. (RATIER)

R. Sublimed Sulphur, } of each,
Bay Berries, } one ounce.
Fresh Butter, a sufficient quantity.

Triturate together.

SIMPLE OINTMENT OF SULPHUR.

Unguentum Sulphuris seu *e Sulphure* seu *sulphuratum simplex* seu *ad Scabiem.* (LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; BAVAR.; HAMB.; HANN.; LUSIT.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; SAX.; AUGUSTIN; CADET DE GASSICOURT; COXE; RATIER; SWEDIAUR)

Unguentum Sulphuris.

R. Sublimed Sulphur, three ounces.
Prepared Lard, half a pound.
Mix. (LOND.)

EDINB.; and DUBL. prescribe one part of sulphur and four parts of lard.

HANN.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; SAX.; RATIER; and SWEDIAUR prescribe one part of sulphur and two parts of lard.—BAVAR.—one of sulphur and three of lard.—AMER.; and COXE—one of sulphur and four of lard.—HAMB.—one of sulphur and eight of lard.—AUGUSTIN—one of sulphur and a sufficient quantity of lard.

R. Sulphur, one part.
Rose Ointment, two parts.

Triturate together. (LUSIT.)

R. Walnut Oil, half a pound.
Sublimed Sulphur, two ounces.

Dissolve in a water-bath, and add

Lard, half a pound.
Yellow Wax, one ounce.
Alkanet, a sufficient quantity,

to colour the mass. Strain through a linen cloth. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

SULPHURO-SAPONACEOUS OINTMENT.

Linimentum psoricum. (MIL. COPEN; AUGUSTIN; HENRI; NIEMANN; RATIER)

R. Sublimed Sulphur, } of each, one part.
White Soap, }
Water, three parts.

Dissolve the soap in the water; then strain, and add the sulphur, assiduously stirring. (HENRI; RATIER)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, two ounces.
Boiling Water, one ounce.
Olive Oil, four ounces.

Make a soap, and add gradually to it, constantly stirring,

Sublimed Sulphur, five ounces.

Mix. (RATIER)

R. Soft Soap, two parts.
Sublimed Sulphur, one part.

Triturate together. (MIL. COPEN.)

NIEMANN prescribes an equal part each, of sulphur and of soap, and a sufficient quantity of water.

R. Sublimed Sulphur, } of each,
Soft Soap, } half a pound.
Root of White Hellebore, two ounces.
Nitrate of Potass, one dram.
Lard, one pound and a half.

Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

SULPHURO-SAPONACEOUS LOTION. (RATIER)

R. White Soap, three ounces.
Water, fifteen pounds.

Dissolve, and add

Sulphur, three ounces.

Mix.

COMPOUND OINTMENT OF SULPHUR.

Unguentum sulphuratum seu *Sulphuris* seu *Sulphuris compositum* seu *anti-psoricum* seu *contra Scabiem* seu *ad Scabiem.* (LOND.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BELG.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; HANN.; LIPP.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SARD.; WURCEB.; AUGUSTIN; BORIES; BRUGNATELLI; CADET DE GASSICOURT; COXE; PIDERIT; PIERQUIN; RATIER; SAUNDERS; SAINTE-MARIE; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Unguentum Sulphuris compositum. (LOND.; HANN.)

R. Sublimed Sulphur, half a pound.
White Hellebore Root, in powder, two ounces.
Nitrate of Potass, one dram.
Soft Soap, half a pound.
Prepared Lard, one pound and a half.

Mix.

SWEDIAUR prescribes one pound of sulphur, three ounces of white hellebore, one ounce and a half of nitre, one pound of soap, and three pounds of lard.

R. Sublimed Sulphur, one ounce.
White Precipitate, } of each,
Benzoic Acid, } one dram.
Oil of Lemon, one ounce.
Sulphuric Acid, sixteen grains.
Nitrate of Potass, two drams.
Lard, half a pound.

Melt the lard and incorporate the other ingredients, constantly stirring till cold. (AMER.; COXE)

R. Lard, eighteen ounces.
Rose Oil, six ounces.
Sublimed Sulphur, nine ounces.
Powdered Cloves, }
——— Grains of } of each, one
Paradise, } ounce and a half.
Ginger, }

Mix. (SPIELMANN)

R. Lard, one pound.
Extract of Ox-gall, two ounces.
Sublimed Sulphur, }
Hepatic Aloes, } of each,
Colocynth, } half an ounce.
Oil of Wormwood, three drams.

Melt the lard, and incorporate. (BRUGNATELLI)

R. Juice of Elaterium, one part.

Coagulate it over a slow fire; then remove the fecula, let it drip, and mix it with

Olive Oil, one half part.
Butter, one fourth part.

Evaporate to the consumption of the humidity; then triturate, and add

Wax, one tenth part.
Extract of Bile, } of each,
Galbanum, } one ninetieth part.

Add to the mass when half cold,

Scammony, }
Aloes, } of each,
Colocynth, } one fiftieth part.
Mezereon Bark, }
Euphorbium, }
Myrrh, } of each,
Long Pepper, } one hundredth part.
Ginger, }

Mix. (BRUGNATELLI)

R. Sublimed Sulphur, } of each,
Soap, } half a pound.
Root of Black Hellebore, two ounces.
Lard, two pounds and a half.

Mix. (SAX.)

R. Sublimed Sulphur, one ounce.
Powdered White Hellebore, two drams.
Lard, two ounces.
Mix. (Ant.)

R. Sublimed Sulphur, sixteen parts.
Muriate of Ammonia, one part.
Lard, thirty-two parts.
Mix. (Piderit)

Amst.; and Niemann prescribe eight parts of sulphur, one part of muriate and sixteen parts of lard.—Ratier—two ounces of sulphur, one dram of muriate, four ounces of lard, and one scruple of essence of lemon.—Pierquin—two ounces of sulphur, two drams of muriate, two ounces of lard, and a sufficient quantity of oil of orange flowers.—Augustin—three ounces of sulphur, two drams of muriate, and a sufficient quantity of lard to form an ointment.

R. Sublimed Sulphur, two parts.
Decrepitated Muriate of Soda, one part.
Lard, eight parts.
Melt the lard, and incorporate. (Form. Hôp. Fr.)

R. Root of Dock, eight ounces.
Leaves of Fumitory, } of each,
——— Bay, } half a handful.
——— Tobacco, }
Water, a sufficient quantity.
Boil; then bruise, and pass the pulp through a sieve. Add to six ounces of it
Sublimed Sulphur, half an ounce.
Decrepitated Muriate of Soda, six drams.
Lard, three ounces.
Triturate together. (Bories)

R. Sublimed Sulphur, two ounces.
Subcarbonate of Lead, half an ounce.
White Precipitate, two drams.
Lard, washed with rose water, one pound.
Mix. (Sard.)

R. Sublimed Sulphur, } of each, one part.
Sulphate of Zinc, }
Bay Berries, }
Rose Ointment, four parts.
Mix well. (Hann.)

Sainte-Marie prescribes one part each, of sulphur, of the sulphate, and of the berries, and a sufficient quantity of linseed oil.

R. Sublimed Sulphur, } of each, one part.
Sulphate of Zinc, }
Oil of Bay, }
Lard, six parts.
Triturate together. (Sax.)

Hisp. prescribes two parts each, of sulphur and of sulphate, and four each, of oil of bay and of lard.—Batav.; Belg.; and Lipp.—two of sulphur, one of sulphate, three of oil, and six of lard.—Swediaur—an equal part each, of sulphur, of sulphate, and of oil, without lard.—Fuld.—two of sulphur, one of sulphate, and six of lard, without oil.—Pol.; and Borus.—two each of sulphur and of sulphate, and eight of lard, without oil.—Austr.—one ounce and a half each, of sulphur and of sulphate, and one pound of simple ointment.

R. Sublimed Sulphur, two parts.
Oxide of Zinc, one part and a half.
Oil of Bay, three parts.
Lard, six parts.
Mix. (Van Mons)

R. Sublimed Sulphur, } of each,
Sulphate of Zinc, } six parts.
Lard, sixteen parts.
Triturate together. (Wurceb)

Dan.; and Ross. prescribe two parts of sulphur, one of sulphate, and twelve of lard.

R. Sublimed Sulphur, two parts.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one part.
Lard, eight parts.
Triturate together. (Gall.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Swediaur)

Saunders prescribes two ounces of sulphur, half an ounce of subcarbonate, and half a scruple of essence of lemon.—Dan.—one ounce of sulphur, one ounce of bay berries, two ounces of root of elecampane, half an ounce of subcarbonate, and ten ounces of lard.

Anti-herpetic ointment. (Pierquin)

R. Sublimed Sulphur, one dram.
Pulp of Dock Root, one ounce.
Lard, two ounces.
Lemon Juice, two spoonfuls.
Mix.

R. Sublimed Sulphur, } of each,
Benzoin, } two ounces.
Fresh Butter, a sufficient quantity.
Triturate together.

Ointment against tinea. (Bories)

R. Sublimed Sulphur, } of each
Powdered Charcoal, } two ounces.
——— Soot, } of each,
——— Cinchona, } one ounce.
Cerate, a sufficient quantity.
Triturate together.

Sulphur plaster.

Emplastrum sulphuratum resinosum seu *Guillermi servitoris.* (Hisp.)

R. Resin, four pounds.
Yellow Wax, one pound.
Turpentine, eight ounces.

Add to the melted mixture,

Powdered Ginger, one ounce and a half.
——— Bay Berries, } of each,
——— Sulphur, } one ounce.
——— Anise, } one ounce.
——— Pennyroyal, } one ounce.

Powdered Olibanum, } of each,
——— Saffron, } one ounce.
——— Mastic, } one ounce.
——— Pimenta, } two ounces.

Mix

SWIETENIA.

Two species of this genus are mentioned in pharmacopœias :

1. *Swietenia Mahagoni*, LINN.—Mahogany.

SYNONIMES :—Acajou à meubles, Mahogon d'Amerique, FR.

DAN. ; BRUGNATELLI ; GUIBOURT ; MURRAY and GMELIN.

A large tree of South America. (*Decandria Monogynia*, LINN. ; *Meliaceæ*, JUSS. ; *Fig.* Cat. Carol. II. tab. 20)

The bark of the trunk and of the branches (*Cortex Ligni Mahagoni*) is employed. It is in nearly flat pieces, of about a foot in length, rough, and of a brown-grey colour : that of the branches is quilled, of the length of the hand or less, of a pale whitish-grey without, and of a deep brown-red within ; it is inodorous, but of a very astringent and bitterish taste.

2. *Swietenia febrifuga*, ROXB.

SYNONIMES :—Mahogon fébrifuge, FR. ; Rohun, BENG. ; Swamy, CAN. ; Patranga, SANS. ; Schemmarum, TAM. ; Sormido, TEL.

DUBL. ; DAN. ; COXE ; GUIBOURT.

A tree of the Coromandel Coast. (*Fig.* Roxb. *Pl. Corom.* I. tab. 17)

The bark (*Cortex Soymidæ*) is employed. It is in pieces of different sizes, generally one or two feet long, from one to eight inches broad, and of a moderate thickness. It is covered with a thin, rough, ash-grey, and a little spotted, epidermis, and is itself of an iron-red colour, brittle, compact, and susceptible of a polish. It has an agreeable and feebly aromatic odour, and a very bitter, astringent, and rather balsamic taste.

It is febrifuge.—Dose, of the powder, one scruple.

SYMPHYTUM.—COMFREY.

Two species of this genus of plants are used in medicine :

1. *Symphytum Officinale*, LINN. — Great Comfrey.

SYNONIMES ,— Grande Consonde, FR. ; Schwarzwurz, Beinwell, Wallwurz beinwell, Schmeerwurz, GERM. ; Kostiwal, Swalnjk, Wysaky trank, BOHEM. ; Kul sukkerod, DAN. ; Consuelda major, SPAN. ; Smeerwortel, DUT. ; Consolida maggiore, ITAL. ; Zywokost, POL. ; Consolda mayor, PORT. ; Vallœrt, SWED.

AMST. ; ANT. ; AUSTR. ; BATAV. ; BELG. ; BRUNS. ; HISP. ; GALL. ; FERR. ; FORM. Hôp. FR. ; FULD. ; GENEV. ; LIPP. ; PALAT. ; ROSS. ; SAX. ; WIRTEM. ; HERBIP. ; BERGIUS ; BRUGNATELLI ; GUIBOURT ; MURRAY and GMELIN ; PIDERIT ; SPIELMANN ; ZARDA.

A common plant of Europe. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, LINN. ; *Borragineæ*, JUSS. ; *Fig.* Flore Medic. III. 130)

The root (*Radix consolidæ majoris* seu *Symphyti*) is employed. It is thick, not very branching, fibrous, long, of a blackish-brown without, and white within. It is inodorous, and has a viscous taste. It contains much mucilage, with gallic acid.

2. *Symphytum tuberosum*, LINN.

HISP.

A plant of the south of Europe. (*Fig.* Jacq. *Austr.* t. 225)

The root is employed ; it is bulged, and tuberculous at distances.

These two plants are slightly astringent. They are used, especially the first, in hæmoptysis and diarrhœa.

CONSERVE OF GREAT COMFREY.

Conserva Symphyti. (SARD.)

R. Root of Great Comfrey, any quantity.

Having sliced it, boil it in water till it may be bruised with the fingers; then pound it in a marble mortar, and strain the pulp through a silk sieve. Add to this two parts of sugar, and boil over a slow fire, constantly stirring.

ANTI-HÆMORRHAGIC POWDER. (NIEMANN)

R. Powdered Brick, one ounce.
——— Gum Tragacanth, } of each, half an
——— Arabic, } ounce.
——— Root of Great Comfrey, six drams.
——— Leaves of Betony, two drams and a half.

Mix.—It is recommended by PURMANN in hæmorrhages which cannot be restrained by ligature.

MUCILAGE OF GREAT COMFREY.

Mucilago Consolidæ majoris. (SARD.)

R. Root of Great Comfrey, one pound.
Boiling Water, four pounds.

Macerate till the water is rendered very thick, and strain with slight expression.

DECOCTION OF GREAT COMFREY.

Decoctum Radicis Consolidæ. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; NIEMANN; RATIER)

R. Root of Great Comfrey, half an ounce.
Spring Water, sixteen ounces.

Boil down to one half. (NIEMANN)

RATIER prescribes one ounce of root, and two pounds of water.

R. Root of Great Comfrey, half an ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain two pounds of strained liquor.

Boil for a quarter of an hour, adding towards the end,

Grated Liquorice, two drams.

Infuse for a few minutes, and strain. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

It is astringent, and is recommended in internal hæmorrhages.—Dose, two spoonfuls every hour, of the first decoction, and a cupful of the two others.

SYRUP OF GREAT COMFREY.

Syrupus Symphyti seu *e Symphyto.* (HISP.; GALL.; SARD.; VAN MONS)

R. Root of Great Comfrey, one part.
Warm Water, twenty parts.

Infuse for five or six hours, and strain with expression. Dissolve in the strained liquor,

Sugar, twelve parts.

Evaporate to the consistence of syrup. (VAN MONS)

R. Sliced Root of Great Comfrey, six ounces.
Water, four pounds.

Boil a little. Add to the strained decoction,

Sugar, six pounds.

Boil to a syrup. (GALL.)

R. Sliced Root of Great Comfrey, two ounces.
Water, six pounds.

Boil till reduced to four pounds, and add towards the end,

Grated Liquorice, half an ounce.

Dissolve in the liquor,

White Sugar, two pounds.

Clarify, and make a syrup. (HISP.)

R. Depurated Juice of Comfrey, two pounds and a half.
Root of Great Comfrey, sliced, three ounces.

Macerate for an hour, and boil. Add to the strained decoction,

White Sugar, two pounds.

Clarify, boil to a syrup, and add

Syrup of Kermes, one pound.

Mix. (SARD.)

ASTRINGENT BROTH. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Root of Great Comfrey, } of each,
——— Tormentil, } half an
——— Bistort, } ounce.
Chicken Broth, two pounds.

Boil down to one half.—To be taken cold in the course of the day, in uterine hæmorrhages. It may be sweetened with syrup of quince or of comfrey.

ASTRINGENT DRINK. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Root of Great Comfrey, } of each,
Catechu, } two drams.
Water, one pound.

Boil down to ten ounces. Add to the strained decoction,

Syrup of Quince, two ounces.
Hordeated Cinnamon Water, one ounce.

Mix.—To be taken by spoonfuls, every hour, in atonic diarrhœa.

ASTRINGENT PTISAN. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Root of Great Comfrey, one ounce.
Red Roses, one pinch.

Hips, twelve.
Catechu, one scruple.
Water, one pound and a half.

Boil for a quarter of an hour and strain. —To be taken cold, by glassfuls, sweetened with syrup of quince or of gooseberries.

EMOLLIENT GARGLE. (FULD.)

R. Root of Great Comfrey, four ounces.
Dried Figs, one ounce.
Water, three pounds.

Boil down to two thirds.

BOYLE'S SYRUP.

Syrupus Boyleanus. (SPIELMANN)

R. Root of Great Comfrey, six ounces.
Herb of Great Plantain, three ounces.

Bruise together, and express the juice. After having depurated it, add

White Sugar, an equal weight.

Boil to a syrup.

It is principally recommended in hæmoptysis.

SYRUP AGAINST HOOPING COUGH.

Syrupus ad Pertussim. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Fresh Leaves of Lungwort, four handfuls.
Root of Great Comfrey, } of each,
Corinth Raisins, } two ounces.
Liquorice, bruised, three ounces.
Water, two pounds.

Boil down to one pound and a half. Add to the strained decoction,

White Sugar, twenty-four ounces.

Boil for a few moments.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF COMFREY.

Syrupus e Symphyto Fernelii. (BRUNS.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

R. Red Roses,
Fresh Roots and Leaves of Great Comfrey, } of each, three ounces.
Betony,
Plantain,
Burnet Saxifrage,
Scabious,
Knot Grass,
Coltsfoot, } of each, one ounce.

Express the juice of these fresh plants, and after depuration add to every nine ounces of it,

White Sugar, sixteen ounces.

Make a syrup. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.)

PALAT. directs the juice to be boiled, and two pounds and a half of sugar to be dissolved in three pounds of it.

ANTI-HERNIAL PLASTER.

Emplastrum ad Hernias seu *Picis nigræ regium.* (HISP.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Venice Turpentine, four ounces.
Mastic, one ounce and a half.

Melt together, and add

Yellow Wax, six ounces.
Powdered Myrrh, } of each, six drams.
——— Olibanum, }
——— Dragon's Blood, }
——— Root of Great Comfrey, } of each, one ounce.
——— Seeds of Thorough-wax, }
——— Blood stone, } of each, half an ounce.
——— Calcined Vitriol, }

Mix. (WIRTEM.)

R. Yellow Wax, four ounces.
Turpentine, six ounces.

Melt together, and add,

Powdered Acacia Juice,
——— Hypocist,
——— Mastic,
——— Myrrh,
——— Olibanum,
——— Root of Great Comfrey, } of each, one ounce.
——— Alum, } of each, six drams.
——— Dragon's Blood, }
——— Cypress Nuts,
——— Blood stone,
——— Seeds of Thorough-wax,
——— Sulphate of Copper, } of each, half an ounce.

Mix. (SPIELMANN)

R. Black Resin, one pound and a half.
Yellow Wax, } of each, eight ounces.
Turpentine, }
Labdanum, two ounces.

Melt together, and add,

Juice of Hypocist, dissolved in decoction of Cypress nuts and inspissated, one ounce.

Having removed it from the fire, add further,

Powdered Mastic, } of each, two drams and a half.
——— Root of Great Comfrey, }
——— Cypress Nuts, one ounce.
——— Armenian Bole, } of each, half an ounce.
——— Blood stone, }

Mix. (HISP.)

R. Yellow Wax, two ounces.
Turpentine, } of each, half an ounce.
Black Peruvian Balsam, }

Resin, one ounce.
Melt together, and add
Powdered Mastic, } of each,
——— Dragon's } half an ounce.
Blood,
——— Olibanum, } of each,
——— Myrrh, } two drams.
Oil of Eggs, a sufficient quantity.
Mix. (PALAT.)

It was formerly recommended to be applied to the herniæ of children. The use of styptics in such cases is now properly estimated.

PLASTER AGAINST FRACTURES.

Emplastrum catagmaticum seu *ad fracturas* seu *ad fracturas et luxationes.* (BRUNS.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Yellow Wax, half a pound.
Resin, one pound.
Turpentine, two ounces.
Melt, and add,
Powdered Root of Great Comfrey, } of each,
——— Queen of the Meadows, } two ounces.
——— Armenian Bole,
Mix. (WIRTEM.)

PALAT. prescribes three pounds of resin, one pound of wax, half a pound of turpentine, five ounces of root of comfrey, three ounces of root of ulmaria, six ounces of bole, and one ounce of hæmatitis.—BRUNS.—thirty-two ounces of resin, eight of turpentine, four of comfrey, and four of ulmaria.—SPIELMANN—twenty-four ounces of resin, six of turpentine, and three each, of bistort, of comfrey, and of tormentil.

It is astringent and corroborant.

TACAMAHACA.—TACAMAHAC.

SYNONIMES:—Tacamahaca, FR.; Hack und tack, Takamahak harz, GERM.; Takamaka, BOHEM.; Hak og tak, DAN.; Tacamahaca, SPAN.

AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; OLDEN.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

A resin in irregular masses, appearing to be formed of agglutinated pieces, of a yellowish or greenish colour, semi-transparent internally, undulated with whitish zones, farinous and of a greyish colour externally, slightly friable, of an aromatic and terebinthine odour, and of an indistinct taste becoming acrid after some time.

Besides this kind, called *Tacamahaca communis* seu *in sortis*, there is also another, *Tacamahaca sublimis* seu *in testa* which is in tears or small grains, of a whitish-grey externally and reddish or yellowish internally.

This resin flows from incisions made in the bark of the *Fagara octandra*, LINN. (*Octandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Terebinthaceæ*, JUSS.), a tree of South America, and also, it is said, of Madagascar (*Fig.* Jacq. *Amer.* t. 71. f. 1.—3). It has been erroneously attributed to the *Populus balsamifera*, LINN.; a tree (*Diœcia Octandria*, LINN.; *Amentaceæ*, JUSS.) of the north of the two continents (*Fig.* Pall. *Fl. Ross.* I. t. 41), which yields an odorous resin called *North American Tacamahac* (*Baume Tocot*, *Tacamahaca de l'Amerique septentrionale*, FR.); but some authors think this latter is produced by the *Calophyllum inophyllum*, LINN.; a tree (*Polyandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Guttiferæ*, JUSS.) of the East Indies. (*Fig.* Rheed. *Hort. Malab.* 4. t. 38)

It is stimulant and resolvent.

OIL OF TACAMAHAC.

Oleum Tacamahacæ. (WIRTEM.)

R. Tacahamac, one part.
White Sand, washed, one part and a half.

Distil in a glass retort placed in a sand-bath, separate the oil from the acid liquor which passes over with it, and rectify it.

STOMACHIC PLASTER.

Emplastrum stomachicum seu *de Tacamahaca* seu *tacamahacinum* seu *de Crusta Panis.* (BRUNS.; FULD.; PALAT.; SARD.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; AUGUSTIN; SPIELMANN)

R. Tacamahac, three ounces.
Caranna, six drams.
Balsam of Peru, } of each,
Turpentine, } one ounce and a half.
Melt together over a slow fire. (SARD.)
R. Yellow Wax, eight ounces.
Turpentine, one ounce.

Melt, and add to the mixture when half cold,

Powdered Tacamahac,	four ounces.
——— Balsam of Peru,	of each,
Oil of Mint,	two drams.
—— Cloves,	one ounce.

Mix. (Sax.; Wirtem.; Spielmann)

Fuld. prescribes one pound and a half of wax, half a pound of turpentine, three ounces each, of tacamahac and of nutmegs, half an ounce of balsam of Peru, and two drams of oil of mint.—Van Mons—sixty-four parts of wax, eight of turpentine, thirty-two of tacamahac, one of oil of cloves, and two each, of oil of nutmeg and of balsam of Peru.

R. Galbanum, Tacamahac, Yellow Wax, Assafœtida, Cumin, Turpentine, of each, an equal part.

Make a plaster. (Augustin)

R. Tacamahac, one ounce.
Mastic, Storax, of each, half an ounce.
Mace, Nutmeg, Cloves, of each, one dram.
Balsam of Peru, two drams.
Oil of Caraway, —— Mint, of each, twenty drops.
Yellow Wax, four ounces.
Turpentine, two ounces.

Make a plaster. (Bruns.)

R. Crust of Bread, grated, two ounces.
Tacamahac, one ounce.
Mastic, Cloves, Nutmegs, Oil of Mint, of each, half an ounce.
Yellow Wax, six ounces.
Turpentine, Oil of Mastic, —— Quince, of each, one ounce.

Make a plaster. (Palat.; Wirtem.; Spielmann)

This plaster is applied to the epigastrium to arrest vomiting and diarrhœa, and also as tonic and carminative.

TAMARINDUS INDICA, Linn.—TAMARIND TREE.

Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Hamb.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Ainslie; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Paris; Piderit; Saunders; Spielmann; Zarda.

A fine tree of the East Indies. (*Triandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Leguminosæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. VI. 338)

The fruit, *Tamarinds*; *Tamarindi, Fructus Tamarindorum*, are employed.

Synonimes:—Tamarins, Fr.; Tamarinden, Sauerdatteln, Germ.; Umblie, Arab.; Duk.; and Hind.; Tamaryndy, Indyanske daktyle, Bohem.; Tamalaki, Band.; Cay-me, Cochin.; Mahasi ambala, Cyng.; Tamarin, Dan.; and Suec.; Tamarindo, Ital.; Span.; and Port.; Tamarinde, Dut.; Kamal, Jav.; Heghka, Mal.; Tumiri hindi, Pers.; Amlika, Tintili, Sans.; Pullie, Tam.; Chinta punddo, Tel.

It consists of rather compressed pods, from three to five inches in length, indehiscent, of a brown-grey colour, filled with a thick pulp, containing several rather large, shining, angular, compressed seeds.

The pulp is of a glutinous consistence, of a dark-brown colour, of a vinous odour, and of an agreeable and acidulous taste, becoming nauseous in time.

It contains, according to Vauquelin, starch, sugar, jelly (pectic acid), gum, citric acid, super-proto-tartrate of potassium, tartaric acid, and malic acid.

PULP OF TAMARINDS.

Pulpa Tamarindorum. (Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Gall.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Hann.; Hass.; Olden.; Lusit.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Piderit; Spielmann: Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Tamarinds, any quantity.

Triturate them with water to form a homogeneous mass; rub this on the under side of a hair-sieve with a wooden spatula: remove the pulp which passes through with a silver spatula, and preserve it in a pot covered with paper. (Ant.; Batav.; Belg.; Van Mons)

Amst.; and Gall. direct the tamarinds to be triturated with boiling water.—Lu-

SIT. directs them to be softened by previous ebullition in water.

R. Tamarinds, any quantity.

Triturate with a little boiling water; then strain the pulp through a silk sieve, and evaporate it to the consistence of honey; then add one-sixth of sugar, and evaporate again to the required consistence. (HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; SWEDIAUR)

BRUNS.; HASS.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; and PIDERIT prescribe two parts of pulp and one part of sugar.—DAN.; ROSS.; and HERBIP.—three of pulp and one of sugar.—SPIELMANN—four of pulp and one of sugar.—FENN.—twenty-four of pulp and one of sugar.

R. Tamarinds, bruised, any quantity.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil for some time, and strain through flannel; add half an ounce of iron filings to each pound of the strained liquor, and set aside for twenty-four hours; then pour off the clear part, plunge a polished iron plate in it, and if no particle of copper is deposited upon the plate, evaporate the liquor to the consistence of honey. Add three ounces of sugar to each pound of the decoction, and evaporate to the required consistence. (FULD.; LIPP.)

It is laxative, refreshing, anti-septic, and anti-alkaline.—Dose, from two drams to two ounces.

CONSERVE OF TAMARINDS.

R. Pulp of Tamarinds, one part.
White Sugar, two parts.

Mix intimately.

INFUSION OF TAMARINDS.

Infusum Tamarindorum. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Tamarinds, one or two ounces.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Boil for ten minutes, and strain without expression.

LAXATIVE DRINK. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Tamarinds, two ounces.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Mix, and add to the strained liquor

Honey, one ounce.

Mix.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF TAMARINDS.

Infusum Tamarindorum compositum. (BRUNS.; LUSIT.)

R. Pulp of Tamarinds, } of each, one
Manna, } ounce and a half.
Orange Peel, two drams.
Boiling Water, eight ounces.

Digest till the manna and pulp become dissolved, and strain. (LUSIT.)

R. Tamarinds, freed from their stones, half a pound.
Oleosaccharum of Lemon, one ounce.
Lemon Juice, half an ounce.
Supertartrate of Potass, two drams.
Boiling Water, eight pounds.

Infuse, and strain. (BRUNS.)

It is laxative.

DECOCTION OF TAMARINDS.

Decoctum Tamarindorum. (AMER.; GALL.; FULD.; NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Tamarinds, two ounces.
Water, three pounds.

Boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain. (RATIER)

R. Tamarinds, one or two ounces.
Water, two pounds.

Boil for eight minutes, and strain without expression. Add

Syrup of Maidenhair, one ounce.

Mix. (GALL.)

NIEMANN prescribes two ounces of tamarinds, four pounds of water reduced to three, and one ounce and a half of syrup of raspberries.

R. Tamarinds, one ounce.
Corinth Raisins, two ounces.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain sixteen ounces of strained liquor.

Boil for a few moments, and strain without expression.

ANT. prescribes two ounces of tamarinds, four of raisins, and two pounds and a half of water, to obtain two pounds of strained liquor.

R. Pulp of Tamarinds, two ounces.
Water, four pounds.

Boil to the consumption of one fourth. Add

Nitrate of Potass, three drams.
Rob of Gooseberries, one ounce and a half.

Mix. (FULD.)

To be taken by glassfuls.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF TAMARINDS.

Decoctum Tamarindi compositum. (HERBIP.; VAN MONS)

R. Tamarinds, } of each,
Corinth Raisins, } three ounces.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain three pounds of strained decoction. Add

Tartarized Antimony, half a grain.
Syrup of Mulberries, one ounce and a half.

Mix. (VAN MONS)

R. Tamarinds, six ounces.
Supertartrate of Potass, three drams.
Spring Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain one pound of strained decoction. Add while hot,

Senna, } of each,
Rhubarb, } one dram and a half.

Digest for four hours; then dissolve in the liquor

Manna, ten drams.

Strain, and add

Sulphuric Æther, six drops.

Mix. (HERBIP.)

Dose, from two to four ounces every hour.

TAMARIND WHEY.

Serum Lactis tamarindatum seu *temperans.* (HANN.; AUGUSTIN; BRERA; SWEDIAUR)

R. Cow's Milk, two pounds.
Tamarinds, two ounces.

Boil, and strain after coagulation. (HANN.; SWEDIAUR)

LIPP.; and AUGUSTIN direct four parts of whey to be boiled with one part of tamarinds, and strained.—BRERA—one ounce and a half of pulp, and a sufficient quantity of milk to obtain two pounds of strained whey.

It forms an agreeable, acidulous, refreshing, and slightly laxative drink.

ANTI-SCORBUTIC WHEY. (PALAT.; BORIES)

R. Sorrel, } of each, one handful.
Betony, }
Clove-pinks, half a handful.
Tamarinds, one ounce and a half.
Clarified Whey, three pounds.

Infuse for an hour at a moderate heat. Add to the strained liquor

Syrup of Lemon, } of each, one
———Violets, } ounce and a half.

Mix. (BORIES)

R. Tamarinds, half an ounce.
Sorrel, one handful and a half.
Betony, } of each, half a handful.
Chervil, }
Whey, three pounds.

Infuse for an hour, and express. Add

Syrup of Lemon Juice, } of each,
———Raspberries, } one ounce.
———Violets, }

Mix. (PALAT.)

Dose, one ounce every half hour.

LAXATIVE POTION.

Potio seu *Mixtura laxans.* (FULD.; HAMB.; BRERA; PIERQUIN; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Tamarinds, three ounces.
Water, twelve ounces.

Boil down to ten ounces; then add to the strained liquor,

Manna, two ounces.

Strain again. (HAMB.)

R. Pulp of Tamarinds, one ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain eight ounces of decoction. Add

Supertartrate of Potass, one ounce.

Dissolve.—To be taken at twice. (BRERA)

R. Pulp of Tamarinds, one ounce and a half.
Sulphate of Soda, one ounce.
Boiling Water, nine ounces.
Syrup of Manna, one ounce.

Dissolve, and mix. (FULD.)

R. Pulp of Tamarinds, } of each,
Manna, } two ounces.
Nitrate of Potass, two drams.
Water, two pounds.

Dissolve, and strain. (FULD.)

R. Tamarinds, one ounce.
Yellow Sanders, one dram.
Manna, two ounces and a half.
Water, nine ounces.
Infusion of Ipecacuanha, one ounce.

Mix. (PIERQUIN)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, six drams.
Nitrate of Potass, two drams.
Tamarinds, four ounces.
Water, one pound and a half.

Boil for half an hour. Add to the strained decoction,

Syrup of Violets, two ounces.

Mix. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Tartrate of Potass, two drams.
Senna, three drams.
Tamarinds, one ounce.
Liquorice, two drams.
Lemon, sliced, one half.
Chervil, one handful.
Montpellier Scammony, seven grains.
Boiling Water, one pound and a half.

Infuse for twelve hours, and express. (Pierquin)

To be taken by glassfuls.

LAXATIVE ELECTUARY.

Electuarium laxativum seu *Tamarindorum.* (Palat.; Wirtem.; Ph. Syph.; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Pulp of Tamarinds, four ounces.
——— Raisins, } of each, one
——— Prunes, } ounce and a half.
Senna,
Supertartrate of Potass, six drams.
Cinnamon, } of each, two drams.
Fennel, }
Oil of Nutmeg, ten drops.
Syrup of Buckthorn, a sufficient quantity.

Make an electuary. (Wirtem.)

R. Senna, six ounces.
Fennel, two drams.
White Wine, } of each, two pounds.
Water, }

Boil down to one half. Add to the expressed liquor,

Pulp of Prunes, } of each,
——— Raisins, } half a pound.
——— Tamarinds, }
Supertartrate of Potass, one ounce.
Senna, three ounces.
Oil of Anise, } of each, half a dram.
——— Nutmeg, }

Mix. (Palat.)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, one dram.
Senna, three drams.
Manna, three ounces and a half.
Pulp of Cassia, } of each, one
——— Tamarinds, } ounce and a half.
Syrup of Violets, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (Van Mons)

R. Pulp of Tamarinds, three ounces.
Leaves of Senna, one dram and a half.
Nitrate of Potass, } of each,
Sulphur, } three drams.
Syrup of Orange Peel, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (Swediaur)

Ph. Syph. gives the same formula, but omits the senna.

Dose, from half an ounce to one ounce.

TAMARIX.—TAMARISK.

Two species of this genus of plants are used in medicine.

1. *Tamarix Germanica*, Linn.—German Tamarisk.

Synonimes:—Tamaris d'Allemagne, Fr.; Deutscher Tamarisken, Germ.

Amst.; Ferr.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Spielmann.

A tree of Germany. (*Pentandria Trigynia*, Linn.; *Portulaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Pall. *Fl. Ross.* II. t. 80)

The bark and leaves are employed.

The bark (*Cortex Tamarisci* seu *Tamariscis*) of the trunk and particularly of the root, is grey or brown-grey without and yellow or reddish within, unequal, and cracked. It has a pleasant and balsamic odour, and a very astringent and bitterish taste.

The leaves are sessile, linear, lanceolated, and imbricated.

2. *Tamarix Gallica*, Linn.—French Tamarisk.

Synonimes:—Tamaris de France, Fr.; Franzdsischer Tamarisk, Germ.; Fransche Tamarish, Dut.; Tamarisco, Ital.; Tamarqueira, Port.

Ant.; Batav.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray; and Gmelin.

A shrub of the south of Europe. (*Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 312)

The bark and leaves of this species are also employed.

The bark (*Cortex Tamarisci* seu *Tamarisci Gallici*) is thin, quilled, brown externally and pale yellow internally. Its taste is bitter and somewhat astringent. The leaves are lanceolated, very small, pointed, amplexicaul, and imbricated.

It is tonic, but is not much used. It was formerly classed among the alteratives.

TAMNUS COMMUNIS, Linn.—COMMON TAMNUS, BLACK BRYONY.

Synonimes :—Sceau de notre dame, Vigne noire, Bryone noire, Fr. ; Jungferwurzel, Schmeerwurzel, Schmeerswurz schwarzrebe, Germ.

Gall. ; Guibourt.

A plant of the south of Europe. (*Diœcia Hexandria*, Linn. ; *Alismaceæ*, Juss. ; *Fig.* Blackw. *Herb.* t. 457)

The root (*Radix Tammi* seu *Bryoniæ nigræ*) is employed. It is round, tuberculous, black without and white within. It has an acrid and rather disagreeable taste.

It is considered diuretic.

TANACETUM VULGARE, Linn.—TANSEY.

Synonimes :—Tanaisie, Fr. ; Rheinfarn, Germ. ; Wratje, Bohem. ; Rheinfan, Dan. ; Tanaceto, Ital. ; and Span. ; Seinevaren, Dut. ; Wrotyez, Pol. ; Tanasia, Port. ; Renfana, Swed.

Edinb. ; Dubl. ; Amer. ; Amst. ; Ant. ; Austr. ; Batav. ; Bavar. ; Belg. ; Bruns. ; Dan. ; Hisp. ; Gall. ; Ferr. ; Fenn. ; Form. Hôp. Fr. ; Fuld. ; Genev. ; Hamb. ; Hann. ; Hass. ; Lipp. ; Olden. ; Pol. ; Borus. ; Ross. ; Sax. ; Suec. ; Wirtem. ; Herbip. ; Wurceb. ; Bergius ; Brugnatelli ; Coxe ; Guibourt ; Murray and Gmelin ; Piderit ; Spielmann ; Zarda.

A plant of Europe. (*Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua*, Linn. ; *Synantherœ*, Cass. ; *Fig. Flore Medic.* VI. 339)

The herb, flowers, and seeds are employed.

The herb (*Herba Tanaceti* seu *Athanasiæ*) consists of a striated, cylindrical, branching stem, and of ample, alternate, petiolate, even, glabrous leaves, the inferior of which are twice winged ; the leaflets present three notches, are nearly sessile, narrow, linear, acute, and slightly decurrent. The taste is aromatic, warm, and bitter.

The flowers are radiated calathides, of a brilliant yellow colour, and of a balsamic and bitter taste.

The seeds are small, long, slightly curved, deeply grooved, and furnished with a small border at the superior extremity, which is broader than the inferior. Their taste is bitter and camphorous.

The odour is strong and balsamic. That of the flowers is disagreeable, camphorous, and aromatic.

It is excitant, diaphoretic, and vermifuge. —Dose, of the powder, from twenty to forty grains.

CONSERVE OF TANSEY.

Conserva Tanaceti, *Confectio Florum Tanaceti.* (Fuld. ; Sard. ; Van Mons)

R. Leaves of Tansey, bruised, one part.
White Sugar, two parts.

Triturate together, and heat in a water-bath. (Van Mons)

Sard. prescribes an equal part of each.

R. Flowers of Tansey, without calices, one part.

Put them into a copper pan placed over a gentle fire, and pour over them gradually,

Syrup, boiled à *la plume*, two parts.

Stir till the mass is psrfectly dry, and repeat this till the flowers become entirely covered with sugar. (Fuld.)

COMPOUND POWDER OF TANSEY.

Pulvis Tanaceti compositus. (Suec.)

R. Tops of Tansey,
Semen Contra,
Gamboge,
Nux Vomica,
Sulphate of Iron,
} of each, one dram,

Pulverize separately, and mix.

NERVINE SPECIES.

Species nerviæ pro cucuphis. (Hass. ; Piderit)

R. Herb of Peppermint,
——— Rue,
——— Wild Thyme,
——— Marjoram,
——— Thyme,
——— Sage,
——— Savine,
——— Balm,
Juniper,
} of each, two ounces.
Flowers of Red Roses,
——— Lavender,
——— Tansey,
} of each, three ounces. four ounces.

Bay Berries,	two ounces.
Lesser Cardamoms,	one ounce.
Anise, Caraway,	of each, one ounce and a half.
Mace,	half an ounce.

Cut, and bruise.

AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF TANSEY.

Extractum Tanaceti aquosum. (Bruns.; Fuld.; Lipp.; Sard.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Van Mons)

R. Herb of Tansey,	one pound.
Spring Water,	six pounds.

Digest for four days in a warm place, and boil a little. Evaporate the expressed liquor to the consistence of an extract. (Bruns.; Fuld.; Wirtem.)

Lipp. directs one pound of herb, to be boiled with eight pounds of water, and expressed; a little cold water to be poured upon the residue, and expressed again: the liquors to be mixed and then evaporated.

R. Herb of Tansey,	one part.
Water,	eight parts.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, then boil for a quarter of an hour, and express; boil the residue with

Water,	four parts.

Mix the decoctions, set apart for twenty-four hours, and evaporate the decanted liquor to the proper consistence. (Sax.)

R. Herb of Tansey, bruised, eight pounds.

Macerate for three days in an alembic; then having distilled off about two ounces of liquor, pour upon the herb,

Water,	twenty-four pounds,

and boil till reduced to one third. Clarify and strain the liquor, and evaporate to the consistence of an electuary, adding the distilled water to this when nearly cold. (Sard.)

Ferr. directs one pound of herb to be boiled in three pounds of water; the strained decoction to be clarified with white of egg, and evaporated.

R. Leaves of Tansey,	any quantity.

Bruise them, and triturate them with a little water for a considerable time; then express, coagulate, and set apart the fecula: then infuse the residue at a moderate heat in the limpid juice, express again, clarify, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract; finally, having added the fecula, continue the evaporation till the mass has acquired a proper consistence. (Van Mons)

Dose, from six to twenty grains.

ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT OF TANSEY.

Extractum Tanaceti alcoholicum. (Herbip.)

R. Tops of Tansey, Alcohol,	of each, one pound.
Water,	eight pounds.

Digest for three days at a gentle heat, and express; then, having set aside and decanted the liquor, distil off the alcohol, and evaporate to the proper consistence.

VERMIFUGE LINIMENT. (Van Mons)

R. Fresh Green Fecula of Tansey,	one part.
Lard,	one part and a half.

Melt gradually, wash the mixture with hot water, and decant; then by successive meltings and decantations, free it as much as possible from water.

INFUSION OF TANSEY.

Infusum Tanaceii. (Niemann)

R. Herb of Tansey,	half an ounce.
Boiling Water,	ten ounces.

Infuse, and strain.

It is diaphoretic.—Dose, a cupful every two hours.—The infusion made with milk, and administered as a lavement, is useful to expel ascarides.

VERMIFUGE LAVEMENT.

Enema ad Ascarides. (Swediaur)

R. Herb of Tansey,	half an ounce.
Water,	eight ounces.

Boil down to six ounces, and strain.

TINCTURE OF TANSEY.

Tinctura Tanaceti. (Fuld.)

R. Tops of Tansey,	one part.
Alcohol,	four parts.

Digest for three days, at a moderate heat, and express.

Dose, from thirty to sixty drops.

VERMIFUGE ESSENCE.

Essentia contra Vermes. (Bruns.; Van Mons)

R. Herb of Tansey,	of each, half an ounce.
——— Wormwood,	
——— Lesser Centaury,	
Root of Gentian,	
Flowers of Tansey, Semen Contra, Myrrh,	of each, two drams.
Spirit of Mint,	one pound.

Digest, express, and filter. (Bruns.)

R. Fresh Leaves of Tansey, one part.
—— Root of Elecampane, } of each,
Rhubarb, } three
Santolina, } parts.
Madeira Wine, two parts.
Proof Spirit, twenty parts.

Infuse without heat for eight days; then express and filter. (Van Mons)

ESSENTIAL OIL OF TANSEY.

Oleum Tanaceti æthereum, Ætheroleum Tanaceti. (Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Piderit; Swediaur)

R. Flowering Herb of Tansey, any quantity.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Distil. (Amst.; Batav.; Belg.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Ross.; Suec.; Brugnatelli)

Fuld.; and Lipp. prescribe one part of herb and three parts of water.—Swediaur—one of herb and four of water.—Dan.—one of herb and six of water.—Hann.; Olden.; and Sax.—one of herb and eight of water.—Austr.—one of herb and twelve of water.—Gall.—five of herb and seven of water.—Ant.—three of herb and ten of water.

R. Herb of Tansey, twenty-five parts.
Water, seventy-five parts.
Muriate of Soda, three parts.

Macerate for three days, and distil. (Bruns.; Hass.; Piderit)

R. Herb of Tansey, any quantity.
Distilled Water of Tansey, a sufficient quantity.

Distil. (Herbip.)

DISTILLED WATER OF TANSEY.

Aqua Tanaceti. (Austr.; Herbip.; Piderit)

R. Flowering Herb of Tansey, one part.
Water, six parts.

Distil, and separate the oil from the water. (Herbip.)

Austr. prescribes one part of herb and twelve parts of water; four parts to be distilled.—Piderit—one of herb and eight of water; four to be distilled.

TARAXACUM DENS LEONIS, Desf.—DANDELION.

Synonimes:—Pissenlit, Fr.; Lœwenzahn, Pfafftenrœhrlem, Pappenkraut, Germ.; Plesska, Bohem.; Lœvetand, Dan.; Diente de leon, Span.; Paapenkruid, Dut.; Dente di leone, Ital.; Wolowe oczy, Swini mlecz, Pol.; Dente de leao, Port.; Lejontand, Maskrosor, Swed.

Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Cast. Borus.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Paris; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

A plant common to all Europe. (*Syngenesia Polygamia æqualis*, Linn.; *Synantherea*, Cass.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 69)

The root and herb are employed.

The root (*Radix Taraxaci* seu *Dentis Leonis*) is cylindrical, long, of the thickness of the finger, sometimes branched, furnished with fibrils. It is of a dark-brown colour externally and white and milky internally; it is destitute of odour, and has a bitter, then sweet, and rather saline taste: it loses its bitterness by desiccation.

The herb consists of a rosette of long, runcinate, denticulated, smooth leaves of a light-green colour, inodorous, and of a bitter taste.

JUICE OF DANDELION.

Succus Taraxaci. (Hass.; Sard.; Herbip.)

R. Fresh Root and Herb of Dandelion, any quantity.

Bruise in a stone mortar; then express, set aside, and filter the juice. (Hass.)

Herbip. directs one dram of alcohol to be added to each pound of juice.—Sard. requires it to be clarified.

Dose, from two to four ounces.

DECOCTION OF DANDELION.

Decoctum Taraxaci seu *Leontodontis Taraxaci.* (Ant.; Niemann)

R. Root of Dandelion, two ounces.
Water, two pounds.

Boil down to about one half, and set aside and decant the liquor. (Ant.)

Niemann prescribes one ounce and a half of root, and three pounds of water; to be reduced to one third.

It is diuretic and deobstruent.—Dose, one pound daily.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF DANDELION.

Decoctum Taraxaci compositum seu *resolvens.* (Mil. Copen.; Niemann; Swediaur)

R. Root of Dandelion, four ounces.
Herb of Buckbean, half an ounce.
Water, forty-eight ounces.

Boil down to one half, and express strongly. Add to the liquor when half cold

Muriate of Ammonia, two drams,
or, Sulphate of Magnesia, one ounce.
Sulphuric Æther, two drams.

Mix. (Mil. Copen.)

Swediaur prescribes one pound and a half each, of herb and root of dandelion and of dog-grass, six pounds of water, reduced to three, and the addition to the strained liquor of half a pound of oxymel, six drams of sulphate of potass, and twenty-five drops of spirit of sulphuric æther.—Niemann—two ounces and a half each, of dog-grass, of root of dandelion, and of root of cichory, and a sufficient quantity of water to obtain one pound of strained decoction, and the addition to this of from one to three ounces of compound syrup of smallage, two drams of sulphate of potass, and twenty-five drops of sulphuric æther.

It is recommended by Stoll, in obstinate quartan fevers, enlargements of the abdominal viscera, jaundice, and in cases of biliary calculi.—Dose, half a pound, four or six times a day.

DEOBSTRUENT DECOCTION.

Decoctum resolvens. (Fuld.; Hamb.; Sainte-Marie; Van Mons)

R. Root of Dandelion, } of each,
——— Dog-grass, } two ounces.
Water, three pounds.

Boil down to two pounds; then add to the strained decoction,

Sulphate of Potass, half an ounce.
Oxymel, two ounces.

Mix. (Sainte-Marie; Van Mons)

R. Root of Dandelion, four ounces.
Spring Water, two pounds.

Boil down to one half, and add to the strained liquor

Supertartrate of Potass, one ounce.
Sub-borate of Soda, three drams.
Glycyrrhized Honey, two ounces.

Dissolve. (Hamb.)

R. Root of Dandelion, two ounces.
Spring Water, one pound.

Boil down to one half, and add when strained,

Extract of Great Celandine, two drams.
Tartarized Antimony, two grains.

Dissolve. (Hamb.)

R. Root of Dandelion, four ounces.
Supertartrate of Potass, } of each,
Sub-borate of Soda, } half an ounce.
Water, three pounds.

Boil down to one half, and add

Despumated Honey, two ounces.

Mix. (Fuld.)

EXTRACT OF DANDELION.

Extractum seu *Mellago Taraxaci* seu *Leontodontis Taraxaci.* (Lond.; Dubl.; Amst.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Piderit; Swediaur; Van Mons)

Extractum Taraxaci. (Lond.)
Ext. Herbæ et Radicis Taraxaci. (Dubl.)

R. Fresh Root of Dandelion, one pound.
Boiling Water, one gallon.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, and then boil down to one half. Strain the decoction while hot, and evaporate to the proper consistence. (Lond.; Coxe)

Dubl. directs the herb and root to be employed.

R. Fresh Root and Herb of Dandelion, one pound.
Water, ten pounds.

Boil for two hours, and express; set apart the decoction, strain it through flannel, and evaporate till the extract no longer adheres to the fingers. (Amst.)

Ross. directs one part of herb and root to be boiled in two or three of water; the decoction to be filtered and evaporated.—Hass.; and Piderit—one of herb and root to be boiled in three of water; the decoction to be expressed and evaporated over a slow fire.—Austr.—equal parts of root and of herb to be boiled in a sufficient quantity of

water, and the decanted decoction evaporated to the consistence of liquid extract.—Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; and Sax.—twelve pounds of root to be bruised, gradually adding six pounds of water; the juice to be expressed, boiled for an instant, strained through flannel, and evaporated to the consistence of honey.—Hisp.—the root to be boiled in a sufficient quantity of water, and the decanted decoction evaporated slowly, constantly stirring.—Herbip.—the boiling to be continued for an hour, and then evaporated to the consistence of honey.—Ant.—two pounds of root and herb to be boiled for a quarter of an hour in ten of water, and the decanted decoction evaporated.—Bavar.—one part of root and herb to be boiled in six of water for a quarter of an hour, and the strained liquor evaporated.—Ferr.—one pound of root to be boiled in three pounds of water; the decoction to be clarified with white of egg and evaporated.

R. Fresh Herb and Root of Dandelion, two pounds.
Boiling Water, ten pounds.

Digest for twenty-four hours, and boil for one hour; then decant when cold, and express; when the mixed liquors are depurated by repose, evaporate to the proper consistence. (Batav.; Belg.)

R. Dried Root of Dandelion, any quantity.

Macerate in cold water, and digest at two different times in hot water, clarify the mixed infusions with white of egg, and evaporate to the consistence of extract. (Van Mons)

R. Fresh Herb of Dandelion, any quantity.

Bruise it in a stone mortar, sprinkling it with a little water; then express the juice, and evaporate it in a water-bath, constantly stirring towards the end with a spatula. (Bruns.; Hisp.; Genev.; Lusit.)

Dan.; and Swediaur direct two pounds of root and herb to be bruised, adding six pounds of water; the juice to be expressed, after having boiled it for a few moments, and evaporated to the consistence of thick syrup.

R. Root of Dandelion, } of each,
Herb of Dandelion, } eight pounds.

Bruise in a stone mortar, and express the juice; boil the residue with

Water, two parts,

and express. Mix the liquors, and after twelve hours repose, evaporate to the consistence of syrup. (Lipp.)

R. Herb and Root of Dandelion, one part.
Boiling Water, eight parts.

Boil slightly for a quarter of an hour, and express; boil the residue with

Water, four parts,

and strain again. Mix the liquors, decant after sufficient repose, and evaporate slowly to the consistence of an extract. (Hann.)

Suec. directs one part of root to be boiled a little with two parts of water; then to be boiled again with fresh water; the mixed decoctions to be evaporated in a water-bath.—Fenn.; and Fuld.—the same process to be followed, but six parts of water to be used the first time, and the ebullition to be continued for a quarter of an hour.—Brugnatelli—the first ebullition to be continued for two hours.

It is slightly stimulant or tonic, and has been much extolled in abdominal obstructions and dropsy. The liquid extract may be given, in the dose of a spoonful, several times a day.

RESOLVENT PILLS. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Extract of Dandelion, } of each,
White Soap, } one ounce.
Solution of Acetate of Potass, a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of four grains each.—Dose, four or six, daily.

DEOBSTRUENT ELIXIR.

Elixir resolvens. (Fuld.; Hamb.)

R. Extract of Dandelion, three drams.
——— Great Celandine, two drams.
Mint Water, eight ounces.

Mix. (Hamb.)

Fuld. prescribes six drams of extract of dandelion, two of extract of great celandine, six ounces of distilled water, and two of peppermint water.

To be taken by spoonfuls.

TEREBINTHINA.—TURPENTINE.

Although it has lately been attempted to extend the appellation of turpentine to every liquid resin, yet custom has prevailed: the four following resinous substances are still only recognized under that denomination:

1. *Terebinthina Cypria* seu *Chia* seu *pistacina.*—Chio or Cyprian Turpentine.

Synonimes:—Térébenthine de Chio, de Scio, de Chypre ou de térébinthe, Fr.; Cyprischer Terpenthin, Germ.

Lond.; Bavar.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Bergius; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Paris; Saunders; Spielmann.

A very thick, glutinous, transparent substance, of a greenish-citrine colour, of an agreeable odour, and of a pleasant aromatic taste without bitterness or acridity.

It flows from the *Pistacia Terebinthus*, Linn.; a small tree of the Archipelago. (*Diœcia Pentandria*, Linn.; *Terebinthaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Blackw. *Herb.* t. 478)

2. *Terebinthina communis* seu *Pini sylvestris* seu *pinea*, *Balsamum nativum Pini sylvestris*.—Turpentine, Common Turpentine.

Synonimes:—Térébinthine commune, de Bourdeaux ou de pin, Fr.; Gemeiner Terpenthin, Germ.; Ratinge rumie, Arab.; Almindelig terpentin, Dan.; Trementina comun, Span.; Gemeen terpentin, Dut.; Trementina commune, Ital.; Kota, Nep.; Zungbarie, Pers.; Tjok terpentin, Swed.

Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Hamb.; Hann.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Ainslie; Bergius; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Paris.

A syrupy, whitish, turbid, consistent liquid, of a disagreeable odour, and of an acrid, bitter, and nauseous taste.

It flows from the *Pinus sylvestris*, Linn. (*Monœcia Monadelphia*, Linn.; *Coniferæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. V. 272), and from the *Pinus maritima*, Lmk. (*Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 526)

3. *Terebinthina laricea* seu *lagigna* seu *laricina* seu *Veneta*, *Resina liquida Pini Laricis*, *Pini Laricis Terebinthina* seu *Balsamum*.—Venice Turpentine.

Synonimes:—Térébenthine de mélèze, ou de Venise, Fr.; Venetianischer Terpenthin, Germ.; Venedisk terpentin, Dan.; and Swed.; Termentina de Venecia, Span.; Terpentyna modrzewowa, Pol.; Terebinthina fina, Port.

Edinb.; Dubl.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Wurceb.; Bergius; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Paris; Piderit; Spielmann.

This resin is rather liquid, transparent, of a greenish hue, of a strong and not unpleasant odour, and of a warm, acrid, and bitter taste.

It is obtained by piercing the trunk of the *Larix Europœa*, Cand., a tree common on the Alps. (*Monœcia Monadelphia*, Linn.; *Coniferæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Blackw. *Herb.* t. 477)

4. *Terebinthina abiegna* seu *abietina* seu *Argentoratensis*.—Strasburg Turpentine.

Synonimes:—Térébenthine de sapin ou de Strasbourg, Fr.; Strasburgher Terpenthin, Germ.; Trementina de abeto, Span.

Ant.; Hisp.; Gall.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Lipp.; Bergius; Coxe; Guibourt; Paris; Spielmann.

A rather fluid resin, transparent or slightly opaque, of a strong odour, and of an acrid and very bitter taste.

It is obtained from the *Abies pectinata*, Cand., a tree of Swisserland. (*Monœcia Monadelphia*, Linn.; *Coniferæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 528)

Like all the resins, turpentine is powerfully excitant: its action, when introduced into the stomach, at a certain dose variable according to the individual, is not confined to the digestive apparatus, but extends to other organs, either by sympathy or by absorption. Among these its secondary effects, those which manifest themselves upon the urinary apparatus were for a long time only observed, but those also which are perceptible in the respiratory organs and in the sensorium have been latterly attended to; so that turpentine, to which formerly only a specific action upon the urinary organs was assigned, is now also reputed to possess one not less specific, upon the thoracic viscera and upon the nerves. It is prescribed in gonorrhœa, particularly in the chronic stage, leucorrhœa, chronic catarrhs of the bladder, chronic catarrhs of the lungs, and in neuralgiæ.

Turpentine principally consists of two substances, a resin and a volatile oil. The practitioner should therefore consider it under three different forms, as it presents these two substances in natural combination, and as it presents each of them separately. This has not yet been sufficiently attended to, for the three substances do not act with the same energy upon the living tissues; if they were classed according to their energy, the first place should be assigned to the volatile oil, then would follow the unaltered turpentine, and lastly the pure residuum. We do not intend to follow this order, as it would, without sufficient occasion, interfere with the course followed in the other articles.

I. *Preparations which contain the entire Turpentine.*

A

Preparations which contain it dissolved in an alcoholic liquid.

TINCTURE OF TURPENTINE.

Tinctura seu *Essentia Terebenthinæ; Baume vulneraire commun.* (Gall.; Van Mons)

R. Clear Turpentine, one part.
Alcohol (26 degrees), four parts.

Digest for six days, occasionally agitating, and strain.

B

Preparations which contain Turpentine suspended in an aqueous liquid.

EMULSION OF TURPENTINE.

Lac terebinthinaceum, Emulsio terebinthinacea. (Niemann; Pierquin; Saunders; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Chio Turpentine, one ounce and a half.

Wash it well in proof spirit, and then mix it, in a marble mortar, with

Yolk of Egg, one,

adding gradually,

Water of Wall-Pellitory, twelve ounces.

Make an emulsion. (Pierquin)

R. Gum Arabic, three drams.
Water, a sufficient quantity,

to make a thick mucilage. Triturate this with

Turpentine, two drams.

Adding gradually,

Water, nine ounces.
Simple Syrup, one ounce and a half.

Make an emulsion. (Swediaur)

Van Mons prescribes one dram of gum, two drams of turpentine, eight ounces of water, and one ounce of syrup.

R. Chio Turpentine, two drams.

Triturate it with a sufficient quantity of yolk of egg, and add

Common Julep, eight ounces.

Mix. (Saunders)

Niemann prescribes half an ounce of turpentine, two yolks of eggs, two ounces of syrup of marshmallows, and eight ounces of water or of white wine.

R. Turpentine, two drams.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, half an ounce.

Triturate, adding gradually,

Honey, one ounce and a half.
Juniper Water, nine ounces.
Spirit of Nitric Æther, one dram.

Mix. (Van Mons)

It is excitant, and has been extolled in chronic diseases of the bladder and urethra.

TEREBINTHINE LOHOCH.

Lohoch leniens balsamicum. (Spielmann)

R. Gum Tragacanth, in powder, sixteen grains.
Common Ptisan, half an ounce.

Make a mucilage, and incorporate gradually,

Syrup of Marshmallows, } of each,
Oil of Almonds, } one dram.
Turpentine, triturated with
Yolk of Egg, one scruple.
Pectoral Ptisan, three ounces and a half.

Mix.

POTION OF TURPENTINE.

Potio terebinthinata. (Swediaur)

R. Venice Turpentine, four pounds.
Myrrh, one ounce.

Triturate, adding gradually,

Water, twenty-four pounds.

Set aside, and put the decanted liquor into a dozen bottles.

It is recommended in diseases of the urinary and respiratory passages, cutaneous affections, dysmenorrhœa, leucorrhœa, hysteria, in the suppurative stage of variola, &c.—It is administered in the same as a tar water.—Sometimes an ounce of subcarbonate of potass may be added to it with advantage.

DIURETIC MIXTURE. (Bories; Pierquin)

R. Turpentine, one dram.
Yolk of Egg, one.

Triturate, and add

Parsley Water, } of each,
Strawberry Water, } three ounces.
Honey, half an ounce.
Syrup of Marshmallows, one ounce.

A spoonful to be taken four times a day. —Barthez employed it extensively.

BALSAMIC MIXTURE. (Bories)

R. Turpentine, two drams.
Yolk of Egg, one.
Extract of Rhubarb, } of each,
Nitrate of Potass, } one dram.
Infusion of Liquorice, ten ounces.
Syrup of Marshmallows, one ounce.

Mix.—Boerhaave prescribed it in gonorrhœa.—Dose, a spoonful every half hour.

TEREBINTHINATE INJECTION. (NIEMANN; SAUNDERS)

R. Strasburg Turpentine, three drams.
Triturate it with a sufficient quantity of yolk of egg, and add gradually,
Thick Infusion of Linseed, one pound.
Make an emulsion. (SAUNDERS)

R. Venice Turpentine, half an ounce.
Distilled Water, eight ounces.
Tincture of Benzoin, two drams.
Mix intimately. (NIEMANN)

DETHARDING recommended the latter in deafness and dulness of hearing. The former is used in leucorrhœa.

TEREBINTHINATE LAVEMENT. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; NIEMANN; SARD.; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Venice Turpentine,
from half an ounce to one ounce.
Triturate it with yolk of egg or mucilage, and add gradually,
Spring Water, six or eight ounces.
Mix. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; NIEMANN)

R. Venice Turpentine, one ounce.
Triturate with yolk of egg, and add
Decoction of Barley, six ounces.
Mix. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Venice Turpentine, any quantity.
Yolk of Egg, a sufficient quantity.
Decoction of Barley, six ounces.
Honey, or Confection of Senna, six drams.
Mix. (SAUNDERS)

R. Turpentine, triturated with yolk of egg, half an ounce.
Emollient Decoction, ten ounces.
Linseed Oil, one ounce.
Triturate together. (SPIELMANN)

R. Venice Turpentine, triturated with yolk of egg,
from one dram to half an ounce.
Emollient Decoction, one pound.
Linseed Oil, } of each,
Syrup of Buckthorn, } one ounce.
Mix. (SWEDIAUR)

It is recommended in constipation, nephritis, calculous ischuria, and colic.

SEDATIVE LAVEMENT. (AUGUSTIN; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Turpentine, one dram.
Fresh Yolk of Egg, one.
Triturate, and add
Theriac, four drams.
Warm Milk, four ounces.
Mix.—VAN SWIETEN employed it to appease the tenesmus and intestinal disturbances of consumptive patients. It has also been successfully employed in what has been called intestinal consumptions, that is, in those which succeed acute or chronic enteritis. (SAINTE-MARIE)

AUGUSTIN prescribes eight ounces of milk, half an ounce of turpentine triturated with yolk of egg, half an ounce of theriac, and one ounce of honey of roses.

ASTRINGENT LAVEMENT. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Turpentine, four drams.
Linseed Oil, two ounces.
Yolk of Egg, two drams.
Triturate in a mortar, adding gradually,
Lime Water, six ounces.
Mix.—It is prescribed by WINTRINGHAM in the same cases as the preceding.

ASTRINGENT BALSAMIC LAVEMENT. (BORIES; PIERQUIN)

R. Chamomile Flowers, two handfuls.
Milk, a sufficient quantity,
to obtain eight ounces of strained decoction. Add
Turpentine, triturated with yolk of egg, three drams.
Honey of Roses, one ounce.
Mix. (BORIES)

R. Saffron, } of each,
St. Johns-wort, } one pinch.
Milk, a sufficient quantity.
Boil and add to the strained liquor,
Turpentine, triturated with two yolks of eggs, half an ounce.
Theriac, two drams.
Mix. (BORIES; PIERQUIN)

This lavement may be useful in the same cases as the preceding.

TEREBINTHINATE INJECTION.

Injectio terebinthinacea. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Turpentine, two ounces.
Yolk of Egg, one ounce.
Honey, two ounces.
Alcohol, half an ounce.
Water, nine ounces.
Mix.

R. Medicinal Soap, one ounce.
Turpentine, half an ounce.
Water, eight ounces.
Tincture of Benzoin, three drams.
Mix.

C.

Preparations which contain Turpentine mixed with fat bodies.

ASTRINGENT MIXTURE. (NIEMANN)

R. Venice Turpentine, Copaiba, Oil of Amber, } of each, an equal part.

Mix.—It is recommended in blenorrhœa, and seminal emissions.—Dose, from thirty to sixty drops, thrice a day, with a spoonful of sugar, taking afterwards a glass of wine.

ANTI-NEPHRITIC MARMALADE.

Conditum nephriticum. (VAN MONS)

R. Turpentine, four scruples.
Oil of Almonds, two ounces.
Extract of Juniper, four ounces.
Prepared Crab's Eyes, half an ounce.

Mix.—It is useful in chronic nephritis.—Dose, two drams, several times a day.

OINTMENT OF TURPENTINE.

Unguentum Terebinthinatum. (AUSTR.)

R. Simple Ointment, nine ounces.
Turpentine, two pounds.

Melt together over a slow fire, and stir till cold.

COMMON SPARADRAP. (AUSTR.; FORM. HÔP FR.; PALAT.; VAN MONS)

R. Turpentine, one part.
Olive Oil, four parts.
Yellow Wax, eight parts.

Melt together in a water-bath, and spread it over strips of linen.

VAN MONS prescribes one part of turpentine, one and a half of mutton suet, and four parts of white wax.—AUSTR.—six ounces of yellow wax, two of mutton suet, and one and a half each, of lard and of turpentine.—PALAT.—half a pound of white wax, four ounces of stag's suet, one ounce and a half of turpentine, and a sufficient quantity of rose oil.

EMOLLIENT OINTMENT.

Unguentum lenitivum. (GENEV.; SWEDIAUR)

R. Mucilage, one pound.
Fresh Butter, two pounds.
Yellow Wax, half a pound.

Boil over a slow fire to the consumption of the humidity, and add

Venice Turpentine, one ounce.

Mix.—There are sometimes added to each pound of this ointment, three ounces of

spirit of turpentine and one dram of opium.—It is recommended in milky enlargements of the breasts, nephritic pains, ischury, and rigidity of the joints. (SWEDIAUR)

GENEV. prescribes three pounds and a half of olive oil, one pound of yellow wax, half a pound of resin, and three ounces of turpentine.

CAUSTIC PAPER.

Papier à cautère. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Pure Turpentine, White Wax, Spermaceti, } of each, one ounce and a half. one dram.

Melt in a water-bath, and spread the mass upon smooth paper.

CAUSTIC PEAS.

Pisa pro fonticulis. (NIEMANN)

R. Venice Turpentine, any quantity.
Yellow Wax, one ounce and a half.
Powdered Turmeric, one ounce.
——— Iris, half an ounce.

Mix, and form masses of the size of peas.

DEPILLATORY OINTMENT. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Venice Turpentine, ten drams.
Resin, one ounce.

Melt together and preserve it in cold water.—A little is to be taken between the fingers wetted, the hairs seized, and torn up by a quick movement.

EMPLASTRUM GRATIA DEI. (VAN MONS)

R. Yellow Wax, Resin, } of each, nine parts.

Melt together, and add

Turpentine, five parts,

then, when the mass is becoming solidified,

Powdered Olibanum, three parts.

Mix.

FRAHM'S BALSAM.

Unguentum terebinthinatum seu *Balsami et Olei Laricis, Balsamum Frahmii.* (BAVAR.; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Yellow Wax, one part.

Melt it over a slow fire; then add a mixture, melted apart, of

Venice Turpentine, Spirit of Turpentine, } of each, one part.

Mix. (BAVAR.; NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

SWEDIAUR prescribes one part of the spirit, and four parts each, of wax and of turpentine.

It is much extolled as an application to chronic ulcers of the legs.

ANTI-HÆMORRHOIDAL LINIMENT. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Venice Turpentine, Honey, Olive Oil, } of each, one ounce.

Triturate together.

DIGESTIVE LIQUOR.

Digestivum liquefactum. (SPIELMANN)

R. Turpentine, two ounces.
Yolk of Egg, one ounce.

Triturate, adding gradually,

Honey, two ounces.
Spring Water, four ounces.
Alcohol, six ounces.

It is employed by PLENK, as an injection, in fistulæ.

DEMULCENT AND BALSAMIC OINTMENT. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Proof Spirit, Wheat Flour, White Sugar, —— of Egg, Turpentine, Olive Oil, Honey, } of each, one ounce.

Incorporate the honey with the turpentine; then add the other ingredients gradually.

It is a useful application to ulcers, excoriations, and wounds attended with severe pain.

ARCÆUS' BALSAM; COMPOUND OINTMENT OF ELEMI.

Balsamum Arcæi, Unguentum Amyridis elemiferæ seu *Arcæi* seu *balsamicum* seu *basilicum* seu *digestivum flavum* seu *Elemi* seu *Elemi compositum* seu *Elemi et Terebinthinæ* seu *Resinæ flavæ* seu *Resinæ Elemi* seu *Sebi Arcæi.* (LOND.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SARD.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Unguentum Elemi compositum. (LOND.)

R. Elemi, one pound.
Turpentine, ten ounces.
Prepared Suet, two pounds.
Olive Oil, two fluid ounces.

Melt the elemi with the suet; then remove the mixture from the fire, add the turpentine and oil, and strain the whole through a linen cloth.

R. Turpentine, sixteen ounces.
Elemi, two pounds.
Resin, two pounds and a half.
Olive Oil, one pound and a half.
Yellow Wax, four ounces.

Melt together. (FERR.)

R. Venice Turpentine, Elemi, Stag's Suet, } of each, two ounces.
Oil of St. John's-wort, one ounce.
Red Sanders, one dram.

Melt the elemi with the turpentine over a slow fire, then add the oil and suet melted together, and finally incorporate the powdered sanders wood. (SARD.; WIRTEM.)

R. Turpentine, Elemi, } of each, six parts.

Melt together over a slow fire, constantly stirring; then remove from the fire, and incorporate gradually

Melted Stag's Suet, six parts.
Oil of St. John's-wort, two parts.

Strain through a flannel, and triturate till perfectly cold. (LIPP.)

AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BAVAR.; BELG.; OLDEN; POL.; BORUS.; and SAX. prescribe an equal part each, of turpentine, of elemi, of lard, and of mutton suet.—LUSIT.; and COXE—the same as LOND.—GALL.; and FORM. HÔP. FR.—three parts each, of turpentine and of elemi, six of suet, and five of lard.—HISP.—five each, of turpentine, of elemi, and of lard, and six of suet.—ROSS.—six each, of turpentine and of elemi, eight of lard, and four of suet.—FULD.; HASS.; and PIDERIT—three each, of turpentine, of elemi, and of stag's suet, and two of oil of St. John's-wort.—SPIELMANN—six each, of turpentine and of elemi, nine of stag's suet, and two of St. John's-wort.—BRUNS.; and PALAT.—six each, of turpentine and of elemi, two of goat's suet, and one of oil of St. John's-wort.

R. Turpentine, Elemi, } of each, six parts.
Mutton Suet, ten parts.

Melt together. (BRUGNATELLI)

ANT. prescribes one part each, of turpentine and of elemi, and two parts of mutton suet.—GENEV.—fourteen of turpentine, twelve of elemi, and twenty-four of mutton suet.

This stimulant ointment is rather exten-

sively used in surgical practice: it is one of the best of the kind.—The third formula is that of the inventor.

VULNERARY BALSAM. (WIRTEM.; NIEMANN)

R. Venice Turpentine, one ounce and a half.
Elemi, half an ounce.
Add to the melted mixture
Oil of St. John's-wort, one ounce and a half.
—— Wax, two scruples.
Mix. (WIRTEM.)

R. Venice Turpentine, Elemi, } of each, one ounce and a half.
Goat's Suet, two ounces.
Balsam of Tolu, one ounce.
Make an ointment.

It is for the same purposes as the preceding, from which it scarcely differs.

CAMPHORATED OINTMENT OF TURPENTINE. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

R. ARCÆUS' Balsam, one hundred and fifty parts.
Camphor, one part.
Triturate together.

PLENK'S DIGESTIVE.

Baume d'Arcaus liquide. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. ARCÆUS' Balsam, Yolk of Egg, } of each, one ounce.
Triturate, and mix with
Proof Spirit, eight ounces.
Preserve. (SPIELMANN)

R. Clear Turpentine, Honey, } of each, two ounces.
Yolk of Egg, one ounce.
Alcohol, six ounces.
Water, four ounces.
Triturate together. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. ARCÆUS' Balsam, two parts.
Rectified Petroleum, one part.
Triturate together. (VAN MONS)

It is suppurative,—It may be employed in injections.

SIMPLE DIGESTIVE OINTMENT.

Unguentum digestivum seu *digestivum simplex* seu *lacteum, Unguentum Terebinthinæ* seu *de Terebinthina, Balsamum terebinthinatum.* (DAN.; GALL.; FULD.; HASS.; LIPP.; CAST. BORUS.; ROSS.; WURCEB.; BRUGNATELLI; PIDERIT; RATIER)

R. Venice Turpentine, one pound.
Yolks of Eggs, eighty.
Mix. (ROSS.)

R. Venice Turpentine, one pound.
Yolks of Eggs, twelve.
Mix, and add
Honey of Roses, half a pound.
Preserve. (WURCEB.)

R. Turpentine, half a pound.
Yolks of Eggs, four.
Triturate together, and add
Oil of St. John's-wort, one ounce and a half.
Mix. (HASS.; PIDERIT)

GALL. prescribes two parts of turpentine, one part of yolk of egg, and a sufficient quantity of the oil to obtain a diffluent ointment.—LIPP.—one pound of turpentine, eight yolks of eggs, and three ounces of olive oil.

R. Venice Turpentine, Olive Oil, White Wax, } of each, one pound, half a pound.
Melt together, and stir till perfectly cold. (BRUGNATELLI)

CAST. BORUS. prescribes two parts of wax, two of turpentine, and six of lard.

R. Venice Turpentine, two drams.
Yellow Wax, one dram and a half.
Melt slowly, and add
Spirit of Turpentine, two drams.
Mix. (DAN.)

R. Venice Turpentine, half an ounce.
Honey of Roses, one ounce.
Oil of St. John's-wort, three drams.
Yolk of Egg, one.
Mix. (FULD.)

R. ARCÆUS' Balsam, one ounce.
Cerate, two ounces.
Yolk of Egg, one.
Mix. (RATIER)

It is applied as a stimulant to wounds and ulcers.

COMPOUND DIGESTIVE OINTMENT.

Unguentum digestivum aloeticum seu *myrrhatum.* (BRUNS.; FULD.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; PIDERIT; RATIER; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

1. *With Aloes.*

R. Aloes, one part.
Honey of Roses, four parts.
Triturate together, and add
Clear Turpentine, twelve parts.

Oil of St. John's-wort, three parts.
Mix. (Hann.; Borus.; Van Mons)

R. Venice Turpentine, half a pound.
Honey, four ounces.
Tincture of Aloes, three ounces.
Yolks of Eggs, four.
Mix. (Pol.)

R. Turpentine, two ounces.
Oil of St. John's-wort, half an ounce.
Mix, and add
Yolk of Egg, one.
Tincture of Aloes, } of each, one
——— Myrrh, } dram and a half.
Mix well. (Van Mons)

2. *Without Aloes:*

R. Venice Turpentine, half a pound.
Yolks of Eggs, four.
Triturate together, and add
Powdered Myrrh, six drams.
Olive Oil, one ounce and a half.
Mix. (Suec.)

R. Venice Turpentine, nine ounces.
Oil of Myrrh, one ounce and a half.
Add
Yolks of Eggs, two.
Mix well. (Swediaur)

R. Strasburg Turpentine, eight ounces.
Yolks of Eggs, four.
Triturate together, and add,
Oil of St. John's-wort, one ounce and a half.
Powdered Olibanum, } of each,
——— Myrrh, } three drams.
Mix. (Bruns.; Wirtem.; Piderit; Spielmann)

Palat. prescribes one pound of turpentine, three yolks of eggs, three ounces of oil of St. John's-wort, and half an ounce each, of the two powders.

R. Turpentine, half a pound.
Yolks of Eggs, four.
Triturate together, and add
Oil of St. John's-wort, one ounce and a half.
Powdered Myrrh, } of each,
——— Olibanum, } three drams.
Saffron, macerated in alcohol, a sufficient quantity
to colour the mass. (Olden.)

R. Arcæus' Balsam, two ounces.
Yolks of Eggs, two.
Olive Oil, two ounces.
Mix. (Ratier)

R. Arcæus' Balsam, } of each,
Ointment of Storax, } two drams.
Yolks of Eggs, two.
Spirit of Turpentine, one ounce.
Mix. (Ratier)

Fuld. directs two drams each, of myrrh and of olibanum, to be added to two ounces of the simple digestive ointment.—Lipp.—adds four grains each, of myrrh and of olibanum to each dram.—The detergent property of this ointment may also be encreased by the addition of *Unguentum Ægyptiacum* (Gall.), or of verdigris (Swediaur).

OPIATE DIGESTIVE OINTMENT. (Ratier)

R. Simple Digestive Ointment, four ounces.
Sydenham's Laudanum, one ounce.
Mix.

Two drams of powdered opium may be substituted for the laudanum.

LOCATELLI'S BALSAM.

Balsamum Locatelli seu *Italicum* seu *Italicum rubrum.* (Amst.; Batav.; Bruns.; Fuld.; Genev.; Lipp.; Palat.; Sax.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Henri; Spielmann; Van Mons)

R. Olive Oil, one pound.
Turpentine, } of each, half a pound.
Yellow Wax, }
Red Sanders, one ounce.

Melt the wax with a portion of the oil; then add the remainder and the turpentine, and finally the wood in powder. Stir till perfectly cold. (Genev.)

R. Turpentine, four parts.
Red Sanders, one part.

Digest for an hour in warm ashes in a covered vessel; then melt separately,
Yellow Wax, six parts.
Add
Olive Oil, twelve parts,
and finally the wood and turpentine.

Leave the mixture over the fire for a quarter of an hour; then express strongly, and add at the moment of its cooling,
Balsam of Peru, one part.
Stir till cold. (Van Mons)

R. Yellow Wax, four ounces.
Olive Oil, six ounces.
Melt over a slow fire, and add
Venice Turpentine, six ounces.
Red Sanders, half an ounce.
Strain, and add further,
Balsam of Peru, two drams.
Preserve. (Batav.)

Amst. prescribes four ounces of wax, six of oil, six of turpentine, one ounce of wood, and one of balsam.—Palat.—six ounces

of wax, nine of oil, five of turpentine, a sufficient quantity of wood, and six drams of balsam.

R. Olive Oil, six ounces.
Yellow Wax, four ounces.
Madeira Wine, five ounces.

Boil slowly to the consumption of the humidity, and add

Venice Turpentine, six ounces.
Balsam of Peru, two drams.
Red Sanders, half an ounce.

Preserve. (Wirtem.; Spielmann)

Henri prescribes six ounces of wax, nine of oil, two of Spanish wine, nine of turpentine, one of red sanders, and one and a half of balsam of Peru.

R. Olive Oil, two pounds.
Madeira Wine, one pound.
Venice Turpentine, eight ounces.

Boil slowly to the consumption of the humidity, and add

Balsam of Peru,
Dragon's Blood, } of each, one ounce.
Storax,

Stir till perfectly cold. (Sard.)

R. Yellow Wax, one part.
Olive Oil, one part and a half.

Add to the melted mixture,

Venice Turpentine, one part and a half.

Add further, when taken from the fire,

Black Balsam of Peru, one sixteenth part.
Kino, one twelfth part.

Preserve. (Bruns.; Sax.)

R. Olive Oil, four ounces.
Yellow Wax, one ounce and a half.

Melt slowly, and add

Turpentine, three ounces.

Remove from the fire, and add further, constantly stirring,

Copaiba, half an ounce.
Kino, three drams.

Preserve. (Fuld.; Lipp.)

It is employed externally, as a detergent and vulnerary.—It is seldom used now.

CAMPHORATED OINTMENT OF TURPENTINE. (Gall.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Van Mons)

R. Red Wine, } of each, three pounds.
Olive Oil, }
Yellow Wax, } of each, half a pound.
Rose Water, }
Red Sanders, two ounces.

Boil for half an hour, stirring with a wooden spatula. Add

Venice Turpentine, one pound.

Incorporate; and when the mass is nearly cold, add

Camphor, in powder, two ounces.

Strain; and after some hours' repose, express. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Yellow Wax, half a pound.
Olive Oil, one pound.

Melt; then keep the mixture over the fire, for an hour, with

Red Sanders, two ounces.

Then add

Turpentine, one pound.

Express strongly; and when the mass is nearly cold, add to it,

Camphor, in powder, two drams.

Stir till perfectly cold. (Van Mons)

R. Olive Oil,
three hundred and eighty-four parts.
Yellow Wax, sixty-four parts.
Red Sanders, fourteen parts.
Turpentine,
one hundred and twenty-eight parts.

Digest in a gentle heat; and just before it becomes cold, add

Camphor, two parts.

Mix. (Gall.)

It used formerly to be extolled as an application to bruises, ulcerations, and even gangrene.

BALSAMUM CHIRON. (Henri)

R. Olive Oil, six ounces.
Turpentine, two ounces.
Yellow Wax, one ounce.
Root of Alkanet, a sufficient quantity.

Having melted these together, add successively

Black Peruvian Balsam, one dram and a half.
Camphor, in powder, twelve grains.

Mix.

This is scarcely different from the preceding.

PECTORAL BALSAM. (Spielmann)

R. Turpentine, } of each,
Oil of Almonds, } eighteen drams.
—— St. John's-wort, two ounces.
Spermaceti, half an ounce.
Dragon's Blood, } of each,
Aqueous Extract of Opium, } two
Balsam of Peru, } drams.
Butter, one ounce and a half.

Mix.

Meibom directed from ten to fifteen drops to be taken daily, in the chimerical hope of thus preventing pulmonary consumption.

SPARADRAP OF PLASTERS. (GALL.)

R. Simple Diachylon Plaster, Gummy Diachylon Plaster, Plaster of Yellow Wax, of each, fifteen parts.
——— Turpentine, twenty-five parts.

Melt together in a water-bath, and spread the mass upon strips of linen.

ANTI-APOPLECTIC PLASTER. (WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Venice Turpentine, three drams.
Galbanum, Opoponax, of each, two drams.
Root of Pyrethrum, Long Pepper, Castor, of each, one dram.
Oil of Amber, one scruple

Make a plaster. (WIRTEM.)

R. Walnut Oil, twelve ounces.
Turpentine, four ounces.
Resin, twenty ounces.
Yellow Wax, sixty-four ounces.

Melt together, and add,

Powdered Amber, ——— Tacamahac, ——— Caranna, ——— Sandarac, of each, one ounce and a half.
——— Olibanum, ——— Mastic, ——— Storax, ——— Benzoin, of each, one ounce.
——— Root of Round Birthwort, ——— Pyrethrum, ——— Angelica, ——— Iris, of each, half an ounce.

Mix; and when the mass is half cold, add to it,

Fat of Castor, Camphor, of each, two drams.
Oil of Mace ——— Marjoram, ——— Cloves, ——— Rhodium Wood, ——— Lavender, of each, two scruples.
——— Sage, ——— Rosemary, ——— Chamomile, ——— Amber, of each, twelve drops.

Mix. (SPIELMANN)

It used formerly to be applied, in apoplexy and paralysis, to the shaven head.

BALSAMUM VIRIDE. (PALAT.)

R. Herb of Lavender, ——— Sage, ——— Hyssop, ——— Marjoram, ——— Thyme, ——— Caraway, ——— Water-mint, of each, half an ounce.
Herb of Mentha Crispa, ——— Plantain, ——— Rosemary, ——— Ladies-Mantle, ——— Golden Rod, Flowers of Chamomile, ——— Red Roses, of each, half an ounce.
Olive Oil, Oil of Roses, of each, two pounds.
Linseed Oil, one pound.

Infuse; then add

Turpentine, Sagapenum, of each, one pound.
Olibanum, half a pound.

Digest in a water-bath; then express strongly. Add to the mass when half cold,

Oil of Lavender, Spirit of Turpentine, Petroleum, of each, four ounces.

Decant after a few days.

It used to be formerly employed internally and externally, as stimulant, alterative, and agglutinant.

D.

Preparations which contain Turpentine mixed with dry substances.

PILLS OF TURPENTINE. (MIL. COPEN.; GENEV.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; ELLIS; PIERQUIN; SAINTE-MARIE; SWEDIAUR)

R. Guaiac Resin, one dram.
Turpentine, a sufficient quantity to make fifteen pills.—Dose, one, thrice a day. (ELLIS)

R. Turpentine, half a dram.
Balsam of Tolu, two scruples.
Crabs' Eyes, a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of three grains each. (GENEV.)

R. Turpentine, Rhubarb, of each, two drams.

Make pills of two grains each. (MIL. COPEN.)

Dose, five.

R. Gum Arabic, half an ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity to make a mucilage.
Turpentine, six drams.
Aperitive Powder, a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of five grains each. (VAN MONS)

Dose, three, four times a day.—The turpentine may be substituted by copaiba.

R. Turpentine, two drams.
Powdered Liquorice, a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of four grains each. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; SAINTE-MARIE)

These various pills are principally prescribed as diuretic. The third formula is by DE HAEN.

ANTI-GONORRHŒIC BOLUSES. (PIERQUIN; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Venice Turpentine, one or two scruples.

Triturate with yolk of egg, and add

Liquorice Powder, a sufficient quantity to make four boluses.

Dose, one every six hours.—This formula is by ASTRUC.

ASTRINGENT PILLS. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Venice Turpentine, two ounces.
Extract of Rhubarb, three drams.
Camphor, two drams.

Make pills of four grains each.

They are prescribed in leucorrhœa and blenorrhœa.—Dose, three, thrice a day.

TRAUMATIC PILLS. (FULD.)

R. Venice Turpentine, } of each,
Extract of Liquorice, } one dram.
——— Milfoil,
Powdered Mastic, } of each,
——— Olibanum, } half a dram.

Make a pilular mass.

Dose, from ten to twenty grains.

BALSAMIC PILLS. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Chio Turpentine, } of each,
Spermaceti, } half an ounce.
Myrrh, two drams.
Olibanum, a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of three grains each.—Dose, one, every three hours, in pulmonary consumption.

RESOLVENT PILLS. (PIERQUIN; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Turpentine, twenty drops.
Extract of Liquorice, two drams.
White Soap, four drams.
Compound Syrup of Smallage, a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of four grains each. (PIERQUIN; SAINTE-MARIE)

Dose, three, thrice a day; in cases of biliary calculi.

R. Turpentine, two scruples.
Extract of Rhubarb, one dram.
——— Dandelion, four drams.
White Soap, two drams.
Compound Syrup of Smallage, a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of four grains each. (SAINTE-MARIE)

To be taken in the same dose as the preceding, in abdominal obstructions.

These two formulæ are by TRONCHIN.

PILLS AGAINST TÆNIÆ. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Venice Turpentine, one dram.
Jalap Soap, half a dram.
Extract of Henbane, four grains.
Proto-chloruret of Mercury, eight grains.

Make pills of twelve [*two?* EDIT.] grains each.

HUFELAND directs four to be taken every three hours, for two or three days successively.

CYPHEOS TROCHISCS.

Trochisci Cypheos, Cyphoides Galli. (PALAT.; SPIELMANN)

R. Chio Turpentine, six drams.
Pulp of Raisins, two ounces and a half.
Bdellium, half an ounce.
Myrrh, } of each, one dram.
Aloe Wood,
Saffron,
Cinnamon,
Spikenard,
Cassia Lignea,
China Root, three drams.
Sweet Flag, two drams.
Honey, five ounces.
Greek Wine, a sufficient quantity.

Mix carefully. (SPIELMANN)

R. Raisins, } of each,
Yellow Resin, } three ounces.
China Root, } of each,
Myrrh, } one ounce and a half.
Sweet Flag, nine drams.
Cinnamon, four drams.
Bdellium, } of each, three drams.
Spikenard,
Cassia Lignea,
Round Cyperus,
Juniper,
Asphaltum, two drams and a half.
Saffron, one dram.
Honey, } of each,
Cretan Wine, } a sufficient quantity.

Dissolve the bdellium, myrrh, and resin in the wine; then having evaporated the solution to the consistence of honey, mix it with the honey, the raisins triturated together for a long time, and add the other substances reduced to fine powder. Dry the trochiscs in the shade. (PALAT.)

These trochiscs enter into the mithridate.

II. *Preparations which contain the oil or spirit of Turpentine exclusively or principally.*

OIL OR SPIRIT OF TURPENTINE.

Ætheroleum seu *Spiritus* seu *Alcohol* seu *Oleum Terebinthinæ, Oleum volatile* seu

æthereum Pini seu *Laricis, Spiritus Olei Terebinthinæ æthereus.*

1. *That which is met with in commerce.* (Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Fenn.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Lipp.; Ross.; Suec.; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Paris; Spielmann)

A colourless liquid, of a disagreeable and very strong odour, and of an acrid and pungent taste. Its specific gravity is 0.870.

From the *Pinus Mugho* is obtained a similar product, but of a greenish colour and pleasant odour, bearing the name of *Oleum templinum.*

Several pharmacopœias recommend the spirit of commerce to be rectified by distilling it with water.

Oleum Terebinthinæ rectificatum.

R. Oil of Turpentine, one pint.
Water, four pints.

Distil the oil. (Lond.)

R. Oil of Turpentine, two pints.
Water, four pints.

Distil one pint and a half of the oil. (Dubl.)

Oleum Volatile Pini purissimum. (Edinb.; Coxe)

R. Oil of Turpentine, one part.
Water, four parts.

Distil as long as any oil passes over.

Ant.; Bavar.; Fenn.; and Borus. prescribe one part of oil and two parts of water.

Van Mons observes that at every such rectification, part of the oil becomes decomposed, that acetic acid is formed, that more or less residuum is left, and that the oil becomes less and less soluble in alcohol.

2. *Prepared by the apothecary.* (Dubl.; Ant.; Austr.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sard.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Coxe; Piderit; Swediaur; Van Mons)

Oleum Terebinthinæ. (Dubl.)

R. Common Turpentine, five pounds.
Water, four pints.

Distil the oil from a copper alembic. Yellow resin remains in the retort after the distillation.

R. Venice Turpentine, Water, } of each, an equal weight.

Put them into a glass cucurbit placed in a sand-bath; then lute the capital, and distil. Separate the distilled oil from the water. (Van Mons)

Austr.; Hann.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; and Swediaur give no relative proportions of the water and turpentine.—Amer.; and Coxe give the same formula as Dubl.—Hass.; Suec.; Herbip.; and Piderit—one part of turpentine and three parts of water.—Fuld.; Lipp.; Palat.; Sax.; and Wirtem.—one of turpentine and six of water.—Lusit.—five of turpentine and six of water.—Hisp.—one of turpentine and forty of water.

The oil or spirit of turpentine is more stimulant than the turpentine itself; it has been recommended and employed in the same cases.

Preparations which contain spirit of turpentine dissolved in æther.

TEREBINTHINATED ÆTHER. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Van Mons)

R. Sulphuric Acid, Rectified Alcohol, } of each, an equal part.

Mix gradually together, and distil the æther. Pour into this,

Spirit of Turpentine, a sufficient quantity

to saturate it. Shake the mixture well, set it apart for a day, and distil. (Van Mons)

R. Alcohol, two pounds.
Spirit of Turpentine, half a pound.

Mix, and add gradually,

Concentrated Nitric Acid, two pounds.

Distil one half of the mixture, at a gentle heat. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Van Mons)

It is employed both externally and internally, in cases of biliary calculi, jaundice, engorgements of the liver, and rheumatism.

Dose, from twenty to forty drops, in honey or yolk of egg.

ÆTHEREAL LINIMENT OF TURPENTINE. (Van Mons)

R. Spirit of Turpentine, any quantity.
Spirit of Nitric Æther, a sufficient quantity

to dissolve the oil.

It is for the same purposes as the preceding.

RESOLVENT MIXTURE. (MIL. COPEN.; AUGUSTIN; CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN; PIERQUIN)

R. Spirit of Turpentine, one part.
Sulphuric Æther, three parts.

Dissolve. (AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN)

MIL. COPEN.; and CADET DE GASSICOURT prescribe one part of spirit and two of æther.—PIERQUIN—two of spirit and three of æther.—CADET DE GASSICOURT, in another place,—one of spirit and fourteen of æther.

It is recommended by DURANDE in cases of biliary calculi.—Dose, from two scruples to a dram, daily, in whey or broth.

DIURETIC MIXTURE. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Spirit of Turpentine, one ounce.
——— Scurvy-grass, half an ounce.
Hydrochloric Acid, } of each,
Alcoholized Nitric Acid, } three drams.
Succinic Acid, } of each,
Compound Tincture of Aloes, } two drams.

Mix.—Dose, from four to fifteen drops, in white wine, for several days.

B.

Preparations which contain spirit of turpentine dissolved in alcoholic liquors, or mixed with water.

DIURETIC WINE. (PIERQUIN)

R. Spirit of Turpentine, two drams.
Lemon Juice, one ounce.
White Wine, four ounces.

Mix.—To be taken at one dose.

ANTI-ICTERIC SPIRIT.

Spiritus anti-ictericus. (GENEV.; AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN)

R. Spirit of Turpentine, one ounce and a half.
Alcohol, half a pound.

Distil at a moderate heat, remove the oil which floats upon the product, and preserve the latter.

Dose, five drops, on sugar.

TEREBINTHINATED LOTION. (NIEMANN)

R. Spirit of Turpentine, } of each,
Alcohol, } four ounces.
Camphor, }

Dissolve.—HEBERDEN and NIEMANN extol it in the morbus pedicularis of old persons.

VULNERARY BALSAM.

Liquor vulnerarius, Essentia vulneraria Stahlii. (FULD.; WIRTEM.; NIEMANN; SPIELMANN)

R. Spirit of Turpentine, one part.
Tincture of Myrrh, two parts.
——— Amber, four parts.

Digest in a warm place.

It used to be employed in injections to fistulous ulcers, and as an application to wounds and ulcers of non-vascular parts.—It might properly be substituted for the compound tincture of benzoin.

FIORAVENTI'S BALSAM.

Balsamum Fioraventi. (BATAV.; GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; BRUGNATELLI; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Cloves, } of each, one part.
Nutmegs, }
Cinnamon, }
Ginger, }
Myrrh, } of each, two parts.
Galbanum, }
Liquid Storax, }
Bay Berries, three parts.
Venice Turpentine, four parts.
Alcohol (10 degrees), } of each, two hundred and sixteen parts.
Water, }

Distil one hundred and eight parts, and preserve the product. (BATAV.)

R. Fresh Bay Berries, four ounces.
Elemi, } of each, one ounce.
Tacamahac, }
Galbanum, } of each, three ounces.
Olibanum, }
Myrrh, }
Gum Hedera, }
Liquid Storax, two ounces.
Aloe Wood, three ounces.
Lesser Galanga, } of each, one ounce.
Cloves, }
Cinnamon, }
Nutmegs, }
Zedoary, }
Ginger, }
Dittany of Crete, }
Socotrine Aloes, }
Amber, }
Alcohol, ninety-six ounces.

Digest for several days, and add

Turpentine, sixteen ounces.

Distil.—The spirit which passes over is called *Balsamum Fioraventi spirituosum.* The residue, distilled slowly in a retort, yields a yellow oil, called *Balsamum Fioraventi oleosum.* By increasing the heat,

a black and empyreumatic mass is obtained, called *Balsamum Fioraventi nigrum.* (Spielmann)

R. Turpentine, five hundred and sixteen parts.
Elemi, Tacamahac, Amber, Galbanum, Myrrh, of each, ninety-six parts.
Liquid Storax, sixty-one parts.
Leaves of Dittany, Aloes, of each, thirty-two parts.
Fresh Bay Berries, one hundred and twenty-eight parts.
Galanga, Zedoary, Ginger, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, of each, forty-eight parts.
Alcohol (22 degrees), thirty thousand parts.

Macerate for six days; then distil two thousand five hundred parts in a water-bath. (Gall.; Form. Hôp. Fr.)

R. Turpentine, eight parts.
Bay Berries, Myrrh, of each, three parts.
Liquid Storax, two parts.
Nutmegs, Cloves, Ginger, Cinnamon, of each, one part.
Proof Spirit, two hundred and sixteen parts.

Distil about one fourth. (Brugnatelli; Niemann; Van Mons)

This was formerly a very celebrated stimulant, and was classed among the analeptics, nervines, anti-nephritics, diuretics, alexipharmics, anti-hysterics, vulneraries, and carminatives.

EAU D'ANHALT.

Aqua Anhaltina, Spiritus Anhaltinus. (Bruns; Hann.; Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Niemann; Spielmann; Van Mons)

R. Turpentine, half a pound.
Male Olibanum, one ounce.
Aloe Wood, three ounces.
Mastic, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cubebs, Cinnamon, of each, six drams.
Saffron, two drams and a half.
Seeds of Fennel, Bay Berries, of each, half an ounce.
Alcohol, five pounds.

Digest for three days, and distil in a water-bath. (Palat.)

Spielmann directs the supernatant oil to be separated from the product, and allows a bag containing fifteen grains of musk to be suspended in it.

R. Leaves of Rosemary, one ounce.
Herb of Rue, Seeds of Fennel, Bay Berries, of each, half an ounce.
Cloves, Cubebs, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, of each, six drams.
Mastic, two ounces.
Venice Turpentine, half a pound.
Rectified Spirit, five pounds.

Digest for six days, and add

Spring Water, two pounds.

Distil five pounds in a water-bath. (Bruns.)

R. Root of Lesser Galanga, Flowers of Rosemary, of each, six drams.
Seeds of Fennel, Bay Berries, of each, one ounce.
Cloves, Cubebs, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Mastic, of each, six drams.
Olibanum, one ounce.
Venice Turpentine, half a pound.
Rectified Spirit, six pounds.

Digest for about six days, and add

Water, one pound.

Distil five pounds in a water-bath. (Hann.; Sard.; Wirtem.)

R. Bay Berries, Seeds of Fennel, of each, half an ounce.
Cinnamon, Cubebs, Lesser Galanga, Cloves, Mastic, Nutmegs, Rosemary, of each, six drams.
Olibanum, four ounces.
Proof Spirit, ninety-six ounces.
Water, two hundred and eighty-eight ounces.

Distil eighty ounces of spirit, and redistil this product with

Turpentine, four ounces.
Water, one hundred and sixty ounces;

to obtain sixty-six ounces of spirit.

We omit the formula of Cadet de Gassicourt, as it is erroneous.

This liquor, which scarcely differs from Fioraventi's balsam in properties as well as in composition, is employed in the same cases as that is, and is also applied exter-

nally to the abdomen to arrest vomiting and diarrhœa, and to the limbs in paralysis.—Dose, sixty drops or more.

SCHAUER'S BALSAM.

Balsamus Schauerianus. (BRUNS.; NIEMANN; SPIELMANN)

R. Venice Turpentine, one ounce and a half.
Galbanum, nine drams.
Root of Comfrey, } of each,
——— Fraxinella, } six drams.
——— Master-wort, } of each,
Mastic, } half an ounce.
Root of Sweet Flag, }
——— Galanga, }
Storax, }
Olibanum, } of each,
Ginger, } three drams.
Cinnamon, }
Benzoin, }
Nutmegs, }
Cubebs, }
Cloves, }
White Sanders, } of each,
Lesser Cardamoms, } two drams.
Camphor, }
Aloe Wood, }
Root of Avens, }
——— Elecampane, } of each,
Hepatic Aloes, } one dram.
Myrrh, half a dram.
Root of Angelica, fifteen grains.
Concentrated Alcohol, eight pounds.

Digest, and distil by the heat of a water-bath, to dryness.

This also, like FIORAVENTI'S balsam, is stimulant, resolvent, and vulnerary. It used formerly to be extolled as an application to contusions and ecchymoses.

BALSAMUM VITÆ ALBUM; SPIRITUS BALSAMICUS. (WIRTEM.)

R. Olibanum, }
Myrrh, } of each, three ounces.
Galbanum, }
Aloe Wood, }
Cloves, }
Cinnamon, }
Nutmegs, } of each, one ounce.
Galanga, }
Zedoary, }
Ginger, }
Bay Berries, four ounces.
Venice Turpentine, twelve ounces.
Alcohol, twelve pounds.

Digest, and distil in a water-bath.

This balsam, also resembling that of FIORAVENTI, is also reputed stomachic, diuretic, carminative, and nervine, either externally, or internally, when the dose is from forty to sixty drops.

ANTI-GONORRHŒIC LIQUOR. (WIRTEM.)

R. Venice Turpentine, ten ounces.
Root of Florentine Iris, two ounces.
Dried Herb of Mint, three ounces.
——— Dittany of Crete, one ounce.
Seeds of Agnus Castus, } of each,
——— Rue, } two ounces and a half.
White Wine, ten pounds.

Distil one half in a water-bath.

HOFFMANN prescribed this in gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa, in the dose of four spoonfuls daily, at twice.

ASTRINGENT AROMATIC LIQUOR. (BORIES)

R. Flowers of White Nettle, one pound.
——— Pale Roses, two ounces.
Seeds of Nettle, one ounce.
Tops of Rosemary, eight ounces.
Leaves of Plantain, two ounces.
Acorns, twenty-four.
Root of Bistort, two ounces.
White Wine, eight pounds.

Infuse for twenty-four hours, and add

Venice Turpentine, four ounces.

Distil in a water-bath to dryness; then add to the product,

Subcarbonate of Potass, one ounce.
Rob of Elder, four ounces.
White Sugar, one pound.

Mix.—It is excitant, and is extolled in leucorrhœa.—Dose, two or three ounces, in the morning, fasting.

C.

Preparations which contain spirit of Turpentine suspended in watery liquids.

TEREBINTHINATED LAVEMENT. (ELLIS; NIEMANN; RATIER)

R. Spirit of Turpentine, one ounce.

Triturate it with yolk of egg, and add gradually,

Spring Water, eight ounces.

Mix. (NIEMANN)

It is extolled by CROSS against ascarides.

R. Spirit of Turpentine, one ounce.
Yolk of Egg, one.
Decoction of Poppy Heads, eight ounces.

Mix.—It is recommended by RECAMIER in lumbar neuralgia. (RATIER)

R. Spirit of Turpentine, one ounce and a half.
Yolks of Eggs, two.
Solution of Gum Arabic, one pound.

Mix. (ELLIS)

DIURETIC LINIMENT. (HANN.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN)

R. Spirit of Turpentine, half an ounce.
Yolk of Egg, one.
Peppermint Water, six ounces.

Mix. (HANN.; NIEMANN)

CADET DE GASSICOURT prescribes one ounce of spirit and three ounces of peppermint water.

To be rubbed upon the inguinal region in spasmodic ischury.

DIURETIC JULEP. (BORIES; PIERQUIN)

R. Spirit of Turpentine, fifteen drops.
Woodlice, in powder, half a dram.
Juice of Asparagus, one ounce.
Decoction of Asparagus, } of each,
Water of Rupture-wort, } three ounces
Syrup of Maidenhair, six drams.

Mix.—To be taken at twice, morning and evening; in ischury, rheumatism, and gout.

TEREBINTHINATED LOHOCH. (RATIER)

R. Spirit of Turpentine, three drams.
Yolk of Egg, one.
Syrup of Mint, two ounces.
——— Orange Flowers, } of each,
——— Æther, } one ounce.
Tincture of Cinnamon, half a dram.

Mix.—RECAMIER employs it in neuralgia.—Dose, three spoonfuls daily.—A dram of laudanum may be added to it if it excites vomiting. (RATIER)

POTION AGAINST TÆNIÆ. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Spirit of Turpentine, three ounces.
Honey, six drams.
Mint Water, three drams.

Mix.—To be taken at thrice in the course of the day.

TEREBINTHINATED EMULSION. (NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Spirit of Turpentine, one dram.

Triturate it with yolk of egg or with two drams of mucilage of gum arabic, and add gradually,

Water, six or eight ounces.

Mix. (NIEMANN)

R. Spirit of Turpentine, half an ounce.
Gum Arabic, two drams.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Make an emulsion, and add

Honey, two ounces.
Water, a sufficient quantity,

to make the whole six ounces. (VAN MONS)

Dose, a spoonful, several times a day.

COSMETIC LIQUOR. (PALAT.)

R. Whites of boiled Eggs, two pounds.
Venice Turpentine, half a pound.
Honey, eight ounces.
Storax, one ounce.
Benzoin, two drams.
Rose Water, ten ounces.

Distil in a water-bath, to dryness.

DIURETIC POTION. (ELLIS)

R. Spirit of Turpentine, one hundred drops.
Gum Arabic, } of each, one dram.
White Sugar, }
Mint Water, four ounces.

Mix.—Dose, four or five spoonfuls, daily.

STIMULANT POTION. (ELLIS)

R. Spirit of Turpentine, one hundred and twenty drops.
Gum Arabic, } of each, two drams.
Sugar, }
Tincture of Opium, sixty drops.
Compound Tincture of Lavender, two drams.
Mint, five ounces.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful every two hours.

D.

Preparations which contain spirit of Turpentine mixed with saccharine substances.

OLEO-SACCHARUM OF TURPENTINE.

Pulvis terebinthinatus. (AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN)

R. Spirit of Turpentine, one scruple.
Pyrotartaric Acid, ten grains.
White Sugar, a sufficient quantity,

to absorb the whole. Triturate, and make a powder.

It is extolled by GŒZE against tæniæ.—A powder to be taken thrice a day.—Catharsis is to be then effected by gamboge.

TEREBINTHINATE ELECTUARY.

Electuarium terebinthinatum. (GENEV.; RATIER)

R. Spirit of Turpentine, two drams.
Gum Arabic, in powder, one ounce and a half.
Sugar, half an ounce.
Syrup of Orange Flowers, one ounce.

Mix.—It is employed by RECAMIER in neuralgia.—Dose, one third, daily, at thrice, between two wafers. (RATIER)

R. Spirit of Turpentine, half an ounce.
Honey, one ounce.
Liquorice, a sufficient quantity.

Mix, (GENEV.)

FEBRIFUGE MARMALADE.

Conditum Febrifugum. (Van Mons)

R. Spirit of Turpentine, two drams.
Pure Turpentine, one ounce and a half.

Triturate together with yolk of egg, and add

Manna, two ounces.

Mix.—It is recommended against tæniæ. —Dose, a teaspoonful, morning and evening.

ANTI-ARTHRITIC BOLUS. (Saunders)

R. Spirit of Turpentine, twenty-four drops.
Honey, thirty-six grains.

Mix.

TEREBINTHINATED HONEY.

Linctus Olei Terebinthinæ. (Ellis; Niemann; Ratier; Swediaur)

R. Spirit of Turpentine, half an ounce.

Triturate with yolk of egg, and add

Honey, three ounces.

Mix. (Swediaur)

R. Spirit of Turpentine, two drams.
Honey, one ounce.

Mix. (Ellis; Niemann)

Home has proposed it in lumbago, and Recamier has since recommended it in all neuralgiæ: he substitutes honey of roses for the simple honey, varying the quantity of it from one ounce to four ounces.—Dose, three spoonfuls in the course of the day.

E.

Preparations which contain spirit of turpentine mixed with fat bodies.

VERMIFUGE POTION. (Brera)

R. Spirit of Turpentine, two drams.
Walnut Oil, one ounce and a half.

Mix.—For one dose.

R. Spirit of Turpentine, five drams.

Brera elsewhere prescribes five drams of spirit and three ounces of oil; for one dose.

ANTHELMINTIC OIL. (Niemann)

R. Spirit of Turpentine, four parts.
Oil of Hartshorn, one part.

Distil two thirds of the mixture.

Neurohr says he has given with success from ten to a hundred drops of the mixture against tæniæ.

R. Spirit of Turpentine, three parts.
Oil of Hartshorn, one part.

Distil three fourths.

Chabert administered the latter product in the dose of from one to two tea spoonfuls morning and evening, or two tea spoonfuls of it in mucilaginous decoction for a lavement.

Bremser prescribes two tea spoonfuls morning and evening in a little water; this is certainly too strong a dose, particularly as a commencing one. Alders has found it a very efficacious remedy.—Chabert only joined the spirit of turpentine to the oil of hartshorn in order to conceal the taste of the latter; however, it is the principal ingredient of the remedy, and Grundle has committed a great mistake in saying that it was useless.

LINIMENT OF TURPENTINE. (Lond.; Dubl.; Amer.; Coxe; Ratier)

Linimentum Terebinthinæ. (Lond.; Dubl.)

R. Spirit of Turpentine, half a pint.

Melt and add to it,

Resin Cerate, one pound.

Mix.

Amer.; and Coxe give the same formula. It forms a useful liniment in rheumatism.

R. Spirit of Turpentine, one ounce.
Oil of Chamomile, two ounces.
Sydenham's Laudanum, one dram.

Mix.—It is employed by Recamier in neuralgiæ. (Ratier)

OLEUM DE TRIBUS. (Van Mons)

R. Spirit of Turpentine, Oil of Lavender, —— Brick, } of each, an equal part.

Mix.

F.

Preparations which contain spirit of turpentine combined or mixed with acids.

NARCOTIC BALSAM. (Van Mons)

R. Spirit of Turpentine, Sulphuric Acid, } of each, an equal part.

Mix together gradually. When cold, heat the mass with hot water, and wash it till all the free acid is removed from it.

Achard ascertained that the spirit of turpentine would combine with sulphuric acid. He calls the substance which results acid soap (*savon acide*); it is completely soluble in alcohol and in water. This soap forms the basis of the following preparation:

ASTRINGENT BALSAM.

Balsamum adstringens seu *ischæmaticum.* (BRUNS.; FULD.; AUGUSTIN; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Sulphuric Acid, ten drams.

Instil into it slowly,

Spirit of Turpentine, half an ounce.

After the cessation of the effervescence, and when the liquor has become cold, add very carefully,

Alcohol, four ounces.

Preserve. (BRUNS.)

PIERQUIN; and SPIELMANN prescribe half an ounce each, of acid and of spirit, and three ounces of alcohol. — CADET DE GASSICOURT—half an ounce of acid, four ounces of spirit, and three of alcohol.

R. Clear Turpentine, two parts.
Concentrated Sulphuric Acid, two parts and a half.

Mix gradually in a glass mortar placed in a warm water-bath. When cold, add at several times,

Alcohol, eight parts.

Set apart for several days, and preserve the decanted liquor. (VAN MONS.

FULD.; and AUGUSTIN prescribe three parts of turpentine, five of sulphuric acid, and twenty-four of rectified alcohol.

It is excitant and astringent, and has been recommended in hæmoptysis. — Dose, one or two scruples, in an appropriate liquid.

ARTIFICIAL CAMPHOR. (VAN MONS)

R. Muriate of Soda, in powder, five parts and a half.

Put it into a matrass, and pour upon it,

Concentrated Sulphuric Acid, five parts.

Pass, through a tube, the gas disengaged from the mixture, into a flask containing,

Spirit of Turpentine, ten parts.

Leave it to digest without heat for several hours; then heat slightly, applying linen cloths wetted continually with cold water round the flask. When no more gas passes over, let the apparatus cool; then pour off the liquor, let the concrete part drip, press it in bibulous paper, and preserve it in a closely stopped bottle.

SOLUTION OF ARTIFICIAL CAMPHOR. (VAN MONS)

R. Artificial Camphor, washed, one part.
Rectified Alcohol, six parts.

Dissolve without heat.

POTT'S ARTHRITIC LIQUOR.

Sapo seu *Liquor* seu *Spiritus arthriticus Pottii, Linimentum resolvens, Spiritus Salis terebinthinatus.* (LIPP.; SAX.; HERBIP.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Muriate of Soda, in powder, } of each,
Spirit of Turpentine, } two ounces.

Add gradually and carefully,

Concentrated Sulphuric Acid, one ounce.

Distil the mixture in a sand-bath. (LIPP.; SAX.; HERBIP.; NIEMANN)

CADET DE GASSICOURT; and SWEDIAUR prescribe one part of hydrochloric acid and two parts of spirit.

The hydrochloric acid acts upon the spirit of turpentine in the same manner as the sulphuric. It forms two different compounds with it: one, containing a smaller proportion of acid, is the artificial camphor, indicated above; the other, containing a greater proportion of acid, is liquid, according to the observations of HOUTON—LABILLARDIERE: it is the latter which forms the basis of the arthritic liquor.

ANTI-RHEUMATIC LINIMENT.

Lotio ad Rheumatismum. (SPIELMANN)

R. Spirit of Turpentine, } of each,
Hydrochloric Acid, } one ounce.
Spirit of Camphor, six ounces.

Mix.

RICHARD'S RESOLVENT. (VAN MONS)

R. Spirit of Turpentine, } of each,
Concentrated Hydrochloric Acid, } one part.

Put the mixture into a retort, and agitate it frequently. At the end of one or two days, add

Alcohol, eight parts.

Distil eight parts, and dissolve in the product,

Camphor, one half part.

BALSAM AGAINST CHILBLAINS. (BORIES; RATIER)

R. FIORAVENTI'S Balsam, four ounces.
Hydrochloric Acid, thirty-two drops.

Mix.

RATIER prescribes two ounces of olive oil, one dram of balsam of Peru, two drams each, of spermaceti, of white wax, and of hydrochloric acid, and six drams of pure water.

R. Olive Oil, five parts.

Spirit of Turpentine, two parts.
Sulphuric Acid, one half part.
Mix. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

Henri prescribes one hundred and sixty parts of oil, sixty-four of spirit, and sixteen of acid.

To be rubbed upon the parts threatened with chilblains, morning and evening.

G.

Preparations which contain spirit of turpentine combined with alkalis.

STARKEY'S SOAP.

Sapo Starkeyanus seu *tartareus* seu *chemicus pro casu externo* seu *Potassæ terebinthinaceus* seu *tartareus Starkeyi, Corrector Starkeyi* seu *Opii.* (Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Hass.; Lipp.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Augustin; Pierquin; Spielmann; Swediaur)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, any quantity.

Calcine it strongly, and throw the mass while hot into a heated mortar, reduce it to powder, and pour upon it a little Venice turpentine, triturating well: continue to add turpentine by portions of about a dram, till it ceases to be absorbed; then dissolve the mass in concentrated alcohol, set aside and filter the solution, and finally evaporate it slowly. (Fuld.; Lipp.)

Bruns.; Sard.; and Wirtem. direct the subcarbonate to be calcined for an hour or two, and then to be pulverized; a sufficient quantity of spirit of turpentine, to be then added drop by drop, as will preserve it from the contact of air: the vessel to be then put into a cellar, and after some time a little warm spirit of turpentine added: this is to be continued till the alkali has absorbed about thrice its weight of the spirit.

R. Dried Subcarbonate of Potass, } of each,
Spirit of Turpentine, } an equal part.
Venice Turpentine, }

Triturate the subcarbonate in a marble mortar with a glass pestle, first adding the spirit and then the turpentine. When the mixture has acquired the proper consistence let it be levigated. (Gall.)

R. Common Turpentine, one ounce.

Liquify in an earthen vessel, and add

Solution of Potass, half an ounce.

Stir from time to time till the mixture has acquired the consistence of soap. (Hisp.)

Pierquin prescribes three ounces of dried potass, two of water, and four of spirit of turpentine.

R. Caustic Potass, one ounce.

Fuse it over a very slow fire, and add

Spirit of Turpentine, three ounces.

Stir till perfectly incorporated. (Hass.; Herbip.; Spielmann)

Ferr.; and Swediaur prescribe ten parts of potass, and eight of spirit.

R. Turpentine, one ounce.
Spirit of Turpentine, half an ounce.
Oil of Almonds, } of each,
Solution of Potass, } one ounce.
Mix. (Augustin)

This preparation derives its name from its supposed property of correcting the noxious qualities of opium, of hellebore, and of other substances of the same kind. It is balsamic, stimulant, deobstruent, diuretic, and anti-spasmodic. It has been principally recommended in gonorrhœa and dropsies.—Dose, from eight to twelve grains, in a watery vehicle or in pills.

H.

Preparations which contain spirit of turpentine combined with soaps.

SAPONACEOUS BALSAM OF TURPENTINE.

Balsamum saponaceum terebinthinatum seu *Vitæ externum, Linimentum stimulans, Sapo terebinthinatus, Spiritus Saponis compositus.*

1. *Without Alcohol.*

R. Hard Venice Soap, sixteen parts.
Spirit of Turpentine, thirty-two parts.

Add to the Solution,

Solution of Subcarbonate of Potass, three parts.

Mix. (Fuld.; Hass.; Lipp.; Cast. Borus.; Herbip.)

Bruns. prescribes twenty-four parts of soap, twenty-four of spirit, and one part of subcarbonate.—Dan.; Hann.; Borus.; Sax.; and Niemann—six each, of soap and of spirit, and one of subcarbonate.—Niemann, after Theden,—eighteen of soap, fifteen of spirit, and one of subcarbonate.—Spielmann—nine of soap, eighteen of spirit, and one of subcarbonate.—Herbip.; and Swediaur—four of soap, eight of spirit, and one of subcarbonate.

R. Soap, scraped, two parts.
Spirit of Turpentine, three parts.

Dissolve with trituration, and add

Calcined Caustic Potass, one part and half,

dissolved in

Water, one half part.
Mix. (Van Mons)

R. White Soap, four parts.
Camphor, one part.
Triturate together, adding gradually,
Spirit of Turpentine, sixteen parts.
Preserve the solution.

2. *With Alcohol.*

R. Marrow Soap, four parts.
Turpentine, one part.
Tincture of Soda, four parts.
Dissolve in a close vessel placed in a water-bath, and strain. (Van Mons)

R. White Soap, } of each,
Spirit of Turpentine, } one part.
Triturate together, and add
Alcohol, eight parts.
Digest in a warm water-bath. Set the solution aside for several days, and filter. (Hass.; Lipp.; Wirtem.; Piderit; Van Mons)

The solution of soap in spirit of turpentine, prepared separately, is designated in Hass.; and Piderit, under the name of *Corpus pro Balsamo Saponis.*

R. Camphor, in powder, one part.
Rectified Alcohol, sixteen parts.
Add to the solution
White Soap, scraped, four parts.
Digest over a slow fire, and add
Spirit of Turpentine, one part.
Mix. (Mil. Copen.)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass,
one ounce and a half.
Spring Water, twenty-four ounces.
Dissolve, and add
Spirit of Turpentine, three ounces.
Venice Soap, } of each,
Spirit of Juniper, } two ounces.
Oil of Culilawan, three ounces.
Mix. (Spielmann)

R. Soap, } of each,
Spirit of Turpentine, } half a pound.
Dissolve, and add
Spirit of Wild Thyme, four pounds.
Solution of Ammonia,
from two to eight ounces.
Mix. (Swediaur)

Cadet de Gassicourt prescribes one ounce of soap, half a pound of spirit of turpentine, five ounces of spirit of wild thyme, and from two drams to one ounce of solution of ammonia.

R. Marrow Soap, one part.
Spirit of Ammonia, four parts.
———Turpentine, eight parts.
———Wild Thyme,
sixty-four parts.
Filter the solution. (Van Mons)

Several of these formulæ resemble those for opodeldoch. The saponaceous balsam of turpentine possesses nearly the same properties, and is applied to the same purposes as that is.—It is excitant, resolvent, and discutient.—It is applied externally, in luxations and to disperse certain tumours.

RESOLVENT FOMENTATION. (Fuld.; Hamb.; Lipp.; Spielmann)

R. Saponaceous Balsam of Turpentine,
one part.
Water, twenty-four parts.
Dissolve.

BASVILLE'S BALSAM.

Balsamum Basvillianum. (Augustin; Niemann)

R. Spirit of Turpentine, three ounces.
Subcarbonate of Potass,
one ounce and a half.
Alicant Soap, scraped, two ounces.
Distilled Water, one ounce and a half.
Spirit of Juniper, two ounces.

Mix.—This preparation scarcely differs from the saponaceous balsam of turpentine. It seems to be framed from Spielmann's formula. It differs still less from the following:

PEREBOOM'S NERVINE LIQUOR. (Hann.; Niemann; Van Mons)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, three parts.
Alicant Soap, four parts.
Triturate together, moistening with
Warm Water, two parts.
Incorporate gradually
Spirit of Turpentine, six parts.
Cajeput Oil, one part.
Then add, at several times,
Warm Water, forty-six parts.
Filter at the end of several days. (Van Mons)

Hann.; and Niemann prescribe three parts of subcarbonate, four of soap, forty of water, six of spirit, one of oil of cajeput, and four of spirit of juniper.

It is excitant, and is employed externally in paralysis.

ANTI-ARTHRITIC LINIMENT. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Camphor, one scruple.
Spirit of Turpentine, two drams.
Add to the solution,
Soft Soap, one ounce.
Nervine Ointment, half an ounce.
Cumin, in powder, two drams.

Succinated Salt of Hartshorn, fifteen grains.

Mix.—It is recommended by Home in long continued rheumatic affections, particularly sciatica.

III. *Preparations which contain the resinous part of turpentine exclusively or principally.*

The resinous part of turpentine is presented under several different forms, depending generally on its greater or less degree of purity. We shall mention those kinds only which enter into the materia medica of the various pharmacopœias.

1. *Resina alba, Pix Burgundica.*—Burgundy Pitch.

Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Cast. Borus.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Bergius; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Paris; Piderit; Spielmann.

It is obtained by melting over a slow fire the *Barras* or *Gallipot*, that is, the common turpentine solidified at the surface of the incisions, and filtering the melted mass through straw.

2. *Resina communis.*—Common Resin.

It is prepared by melting the preceding, or by working melted colophony with one fourth of galipot in water, in order to destroy its transparency and give it a dull yellow colour. It scarcely differs from the preceding with which it is confounded in most pharmacopœias.

3. *Resina flava, Colophonium, Pix Græca.*—Yellow Resin, Colophony.

Amst.; Batav.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Bergius; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Piderit; Spielmann.

This is the residuum of the common turpentine after the oil or spirit has been distilled from it; it is then re-melted and set aside to solidify.

4. *Resina flava, Terebinthina cocta.*—Yellow Resin.

Dubl.; Austr.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Olden.; Palat; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Van Mons.

This only differs from colophony in its containing water, and from common resin in its containing still more of it than that. It is obtained either by taking what remains in the alembic after the distillation of turpentine with water in obtaining spirit of turpentine, or by boiling one part of turpentine in three parts of water till the mass when poured into cold water assumes a ductile consistence.

Gall. directs it to be formed into pills of six grains each, and preserved in water.

5. *Pix solida* seu *atra* seu *navalis* seu *vegetabilis, Palampissa.*—Pitch.

Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amst.; Batav.; Bavar.; Bruns.; Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Lusit.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Paris; Piderit; Spielmann.

It is obtained by the descending combustion of the straw which has served to filter common turpentine.

It is resin partly altered by heat, and mixed with carbon. It is somewhat similar to tar, but much less impure, and does not appear to contain any acetic acid.

The *terebinthina cocta* is administered internally as balsamic and diuretic. It is much prescribed in obstinate gonorrhœa, gout, and chronic rheumatism, in the dose of half a dram, several times a day. The other varieties are more particularly reserved for external use.

A.

Preparations into which the terebinthina cocta enters.

ASTRINGENT MARMALADE.

Conditum corroborans. (Van Mons)

R. Terebinthina cocta, one ounce.
Copaiba, half an ounce.

Incorporate in a heated mortar; then add

Mucilage of Gum Arabic, one ounce.
Conserve of Red Roses, four ounces.

Mix.—Dose, two or three drams, thrice a day, in inveterate gonorrhœa.

TEREBINTHINATE PILLS.

Pilulæ e Terebinthina seu *diureticæ roborantes* seu *stimulantes ad gonorrhœam.*

(Cast. Borus.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Ph. Syph.; Augustin; Niemann; Spielmann; Swediaur)

R. Terebinthina cocta, two drams.
Powdered Rhubarb, one dram.

Make thirty pills. (Ph. Syph.)

Dose, four or six, morning and evening.

R. Terebinthina cocta, two ounces.
Powdered Rhubarb, one ounce.
Syrup of Tolu, a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of four grains each. (Swediaur)

To be given in the same dose as the preceding.

R. Terebinthina cocta, Soap, Powdered Rhubarb, of each, one dram. half an ounce.

Make pills of two grains each. (Cast. Borus.; Niemann)

Dose, from ten to fifteen, morning and evening.

Augustin prescribes half a dram of terebinthina cocta, half a dram of soap, and one dram of rhubarb.

R. Terebinthina cocta, one ounce.
Rhubarb, two drams.
Amber, Mastic, Liquorice, Cuttle Fish Bone, of each, one dram.
Venice Turpentine, a sufficient quantity.

Make a pilular mass. (Sard.)

R. Terebinthina cocta, one ounce and a half.
Amber, Mastic, Olibanum, Extract of Liquorice, Rhubarb, Cuttle Fish Bone, Armenian Bole, of each, two drams.

Make a pilular mass. (Wirtem.)

R. Terebinthina cocta, one ounce and a half.
Armenian Bole, Cuttle Fish Bone, of each, half an ounce.
Amber, Mastic, of each, two drams.
Rhubarb, one dram.
Syrup of Tolu, a sufficient quantity.

Make a pilular mass. (Spielmann)

The three last formulæ are properly abandoned.

Dose, one scruple, thrice a day, in gonorrhœa.

ASTRINGENT PILLS. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Terebinthina cocta, Dragon's Blood, of each, two drams
Clear Turpentine, a sufficient quantity

Make pills of four grains each.

Dose, three, daily, in gonorrhœa.

R. Terebinthina cocta, four drams
Amber, two drams
Cuttle Fish Bone, one dram
Guaiac Resin, four scruples
Copaiba, a sufficient quantity

Make one hundred and fifty pills.

Dose, twelve daily at thrice, in leucorrhœa and gonorrhœa.

BALSAMIC PILLS.

Pilulæ balsamicæ Junkeri. (Augustin Niemann; Spielmann)

R. Mastic, one part
Myrrh, Terebinthina cocta, of each, one part and
Amber, a half.
Jalap, three parts
Extract of Fumitory, ——— Blessed Thistle, ——— Wormwood, ——— Scurvy-grass, of each, two parts.

Make a pilular mass. (Niemann)

These pills, invented by Junker, were formerly considered emmenagogue.

R. Terebinthina cocta, half an ounce
Soap, one ounce
Resin of Jalap, Aqueous Extract of Aloes, Extract of Lesser Centaury, ——— Gentian, of each three drams.

Make a pilular mass. (Spielmann)

Dose, to eighty grains.

OINTMENT AGAINST CHILBLAINS. (Swediaur)

R. Terebinthina cocta, Cocoa-nut Oil, of each, three ounces

Melt together over a slow fire, and add
Balsam of Peru, half a dram
Mix.

OLEO-RESINOUS CERATE. (Van Mons)

R. White Wax, Terebinthina cocta, Olive Oil, of each, one part two parts

Melt over a slow fire; then strain, and stir till perfectly cold.

It is a useful application to slight excoriations.

ADHESIVE SPARADRAP. (VAN MONS)

R. Terebinthina cocta, White Wax, } of each, an equal part.

Melt together, and spread the mass upon linen or paper.

R. Terebinthina cocta, one part.
Simple Plaster, three parts.

Melt, and spread in the same manner.

FOURCROY'S BALSAM. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Olive Oil, four pounds.
Powdered Root of Angelica, ——— Scorzonera, ——— St. John's-wort, ——— Ivy Berries, } of each, two ounces.

Boil over a very slow fire; then macerate for one night; set it over a slow fire on the following morning, and when the fluid is about to boil, add

Theriac, Saffron, Extract of Juniper, } of each, two drams.
Aloes, one dram.

Boil, and strain; then, having set it aside for a few hours, put it again over the fire, and add

Turpentine, ten ounces.

Heat till a terebinthinaceous odour is no longer exhaled; then remove it from the fire, and add

Powdered Olibanum, ——— Storax, ——— Benzoin, } of each, one dram and a half.

Mix till perfectly cold; then set aside for two or three days, strain through a napkin, and preserve the liquid in a bottle.

It is recommended in chaps of the skin, ulcers, chilblains, rheumatism, and sprains, rubbed or simply applied.

B.

Preparations into which resin properly so called enters.

RESINOUS FUMIGATION. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Common Resin, Yellow Wax, } of each, an equal part.

Put them into an earthen vessel placed in a chafing dish, or over a spirit lamp.

This fumigation has been recommended in pulmonary consumption. It has seemed useful in certain chronic catarrhs accompanied by abundant expectoration.

OINTMENT AGAINST TINEA. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; HENRI)

R. Wheat Flour, five parts.
Vinegar, forty parts.

Make a paste; add to it, a melted and strained mixture of

Burgundy Pitch, Pitch, } of each, four parts.

Mix. (HENRI)

CADET DE GASSICOURT prescribes four parts each, of flour, and of each of the two pitches, and thirty parts of vinegar.

It is to be spread upon a piece of leather and applied to the part affected, and removed at the end of twelve hours.

CERATE OR OINTMENT OF RESIN.

Cera arborea, Ceratum citrinum seu *Resinæ Pini* seu *resinosum, Emplastrum attrahens* seu *cereum* seu *Ceræ* seu *citrinum* seu *Ceræ terebinthinatum* seu *Picis*, seu *piceum* seu *adhæsivum* seu *Picis navalis* seu *simplex* seu *sticticum* seu *roborans, Unguentum flavum* seu *Resinæ albæ* seu *resinosum*. (LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BRUNS.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; FENN.; FERR.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; COXE; HUFELAND; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Emplastrum Ceræ. (LOND.)

R. Yellow Wax, Prepared Suet, } of each, three pounds.
Yellow Resin, one pound.

Melt together, and strain.

Emplastrum simplex. (EDINB.; COXE)

R. Yellow Wax, three parts.
Mutton Suet, White Resin, } of each, two parts.

Melt slowly, and stir assiduously till the mixture cools.

VAN MONS prescribes two parts of resin, two of suet, and three of wax (*Emplastrum simplex*).—HERBIP.; COXE; and SWEDIAUR—one part of yellow resin, three parts of suet, and three of yellow wax (*Emplastrum commune* seu *Ceræ*).—SPIELMANN—two each, of resin and of wax, and one of suet (*Emplastrum attrahens*).—SWEDIAUR—sixteen of resin, one of suet, and six of wax; or, sixteen of resin, one of suet, and ten of wax (*Emplastrum adhæsivum* seu *roborans*).

Unguentum Resinæ albæ. (DUBL.)

R. Yellow Wax, one pound.
White Resin, two pounds,

Prepared Lard, four pounds.

Make an ointment, and strain it through a sieve while hot.

Unguentum Resinosum. (EDINB.; AMER.; COXE)

R Lard, eight parts.
Resin, five parts.
Yellow Wax, two parts.

Melt together slowly, and stir till the mixture solidifies.

R. Lard, eight pounds.
Turmeric, in powder, two ounces.
Water, four ounces.

Boil slowly to the consumption of the humidity. Add

Yellow Wax, } of each,
Resin, } half a pound.

Melt, and strain. (BORUS.; SAX.)—This is the *Unguentum flavum.*

R. Resin, eighteen parts.
Burgundy Pitch, twenty-eight parts.
Yellow Wax, twenty parts.

Melt slowly together. (BATAV.)

VAN MONS prescribes four parts and a half of black pitch, five of resin, and six of yellow wax.—AMST.—twelve of resin, fourteen of Burgundy pitch, and ten of wax.—SAX.—nine of resin, fourteen of Burgundy pitch, and ten of wax.—This is the *Emplastram Picis* seu *piceum.*

Unguentum Picis Nigri (LOND.)

R. Pitch, } of each,
Yellow Resin, } nine ounces.
Olive Oil, one pint.

Melt together, and strain through a linen cloth.

R. Resin, four parts.
Yellow Wax, one half part.
Turpentine two parts.

Melt together. (VAN MONS). This is the *Unguentum simplex* seu *Ceratum Resinæ.*

SWEDIAUR prescribes thirty-two parts of Burgundy pitch, and one part each, of wax and of turpentine (*Emplastrum piceum*).—VAN MONS, in another place,—one and a half of resin, three of yellow wax, and one of turpentine (*Emplastrum citrinum*).

R. Resin, sixteen ounces.
Yellow Wax, ten ounces.
Turpentine, three ounces.

Add to the melted mass,

Powdered Turmeric, three drams.

Mix. (SPIELMANN).—It is the *Emplastrum citrinum.*

R. Resin, } of each, twelve parts.
Yellow Wax, }
Pitch, }
Goat's Suet, one part and a half.

Melt together, and strain. (DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; HERBIP.)—This is the *Emplastrum piceum* seu *sticticum.*

LIPP. prescribes six parts of resin, six of Burgundy pitch, four of yellow wax, and two of stag's suet (*Emplastrum piceum* seu *adhæsivum*).

R. Resin, twenty-four parts.
Pitch, sixteen parts.
Yellow Wax, eight parts.
Turpentine, four parts.

Melt together. (FENN.; SUEC.)—This is the *Emplastrum Picis.*

VAN MONS prescribes six parts of resin, twelve of pitch, three of wax, and one of turpentine (*Ceratum nigrum*).

R. Resin, eight parts.
Yellow Wax, four parts.
Suet, two parts.
Turpentine, one part.

Melt together, and strain. (FULD.; HASS.; LIPP.; PIDERIT)—This is the *Emplastrum citrinum* seu *cereum* seu *attrahens, Ceratum citrinum* seu *Resinæ Pini.*

AUSTR.; and BORUS. prescribe two parts of resin, four of yellow wax, and one each, of turpentine and of suet (*Ceratum* seu *Emplastrum citrinum*).—HANN.; and SAX.—two of resin, four of wax, and one each, of suet and of turpentine (*Ceratum* seu *Emplastrum citrinum, Cera arborea*).—VAN MONS—four of resin, three of wax, and one each of suet and of turpentine (*Ceratum adhæsivum*)—HUFELAND—six of resin, four of wax, two of suet, and one of turpentine (*Emplastrum citrinum*).—FERR.—sixteen of wax, fourteen of resin, twelve of suet, and three of turpentine (*Ceratum citrinum*).

R. Resin, twenty-four parts.
Yellow Wax, sixteen parts.
Mutton Suet, eight parts.
Turpentine, four parts.

Melt together, and add

Powdered Turmeric, one part.

Mix. (BRUNS.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; BORUS.; ROSS.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.)—This is the *Emplastrum* seu *Ceratum citrinum.*

R. Pitch, }
Resin, }
Mutton Suet, } of each, two parts.
Turpentine, }
Yellow Wax, three parts.

Melt together. (NIEMANN)—This is the *Emplastrum Picis navalis* seu *sticticum Hamburgense.*

R. Yellow Wax, one pound.
Resin, half a pound.
Mutton Suet, four ounces.

Olive Oil, Turpentine, } of each, two ounces.
Powdered Turmeric, two drams.

Melt, and strain. (Fenn.)—This is the *Emplastrum Ceræ terebinthinatum* seu *citrinum*.

Some of these formulæ are very similar to those for the basilicon ointment, both with regard to the nature and number of the ingredients, and the respective proportions of each.

COMPOUND PLASTER OF PITCH.

Emplastrum Picis compositum. (Lond.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Coxe; Van Mons)

R. Burgundy Pitch, two pounds.
Resin of Spruce Fir, one pound.
Yellow Resin, } of each,
——— Wax, } four ounces.
Expressed Oil of Nutmeg, one ounce.
Olive Oil, } of each, two ounces.
Water, }

To the pitch, resin, and wax, melted together, add the resin of spruce fir, then the oil of nutmeg, the olive oil, and the water. Mix the whole and evaporate to a proper consistence. (Lond.; Coxe)

Van Mons prescribes four parts of Burgundy pitch, twelve of resin, twelve of black pitch, four of yellow wax, and one part of oil of nutmeg.—Cadet de Gassicourt—one pound each, of lard and of Burgundy pitch, ten ounces of yellow wax, five ounces each, of resin and of pitch, and ten drams of olibanum.

GREEN DEFENSIVE PLASTER. (Bruns.; Wirtem.)

R. Yellow Wax, one pound.
Resin, two ounces.
Goat's Suet, six ounces.
Turpentine, one ounce.
Powdered Herb of Ladies-mantle, six ounces.

Mix.

To give a deeper colour to the plaster, a scruple of indigo may be added to each pound of it.

Bruns. requires rue instead of ladies-mantle.

ANTI-RACHITIC PLASTER. (Niemann)

R. Resin, one ounce.
Yellow Wax, half an ounce.
Empyreumatic Oil of Tartar, one dram.

Melt together.

This plaster is said to have been applied with advantage to the vertebral column of rickety children.

RESINOUS SPARADRAP. (Van Mons)

R. Resin, Turpentine, } of each, one part.
White Wax, four parts.

Melt together, and spread the plaster upon linen or paper.

ANDRE' DE LA CROIX' PLASTER.

Emplastrum Andreæ a Cruce seu *Resinarum glutinans.* (Hisp.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Van Mons)

R. White Resin, eight parts.
Elemi, two parts.
Turpentine, Oil of Bay, } of each, one part.

Melt and strain. (Form. Hôp. Fr.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Van Mons)

Hisp. prescribes sixteen parts of white resin, five of elemi, two each, of turpentine and of olive oil, and one of white wax.

SUPPURATIVE PLASTER.

Emplastrum maturans. (Swediaur)

R. Resin, half a pound.
Gum Plaster, one pound.

Melt together.

BASILICON OINTMENT.

Unguentum basilicum seu *tetrapharmacum* seu *Picis* seu *Picis empyreumaticum* seu *piceum compositum* seu *regium* seu *Terebinthinæ resinosum.*

1. Yellow Basilicon; *Unguentum basilicum flavum* seu *pallidum, Unguentum Resinæ flavæ, Ceratum Resinæ, Unguentum emolliens* seu *aureum* seu *citrinum.* (Lond.; Amst.; Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Hisp.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sard.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Swediaur; Van Mons)

Ceratum Resinæ. (Lond.)

R. Yellow Resin, 142 degrees, } of each, one pound.
——— Wax, }
Olive Oil, one pint

Melt the resin and wax together over a slow fire, then add the oil,

and strain the mixture while hot through a linen cloth.

Amst. prescribes one part each, of resin and of wax, and three parts of oil.—Lusit. prescribes an equal part of each ingredient.

R. Palm Oil, Linseed Oil, } of each, two pounds.
Yellow Wax, half a pound.
——— Resin, one ounce and a half.

Melt slowly together. (Amst.)—This is the *Unguentum emolliens.*

R. Resin, Yellow Wax, } of each, one part.
Lard, Olive Oil, } of each, four parts.

Melt over a slow fire. (Fuld.)

Swediaur prescribes one part each, of resin and of wax, and six each, of lard and of oil.

R. Resin, four parts.
Yellow Wax, Goat's Suet, } of each, two parts.
Olive Oil, three parts.

Melt together, and strain. (Hisp.)

Swediaur; and Van Mons prescribe one part each, of the four first substances and two parts of the oil.

R. Resin, Yellow Wax, Turpentine } of each, one part.
Oil of Rape, two parts.

Melt slowly and strain. (Mil. Copen.)

R. Resin, Yellow Wax, Mutton Suet, } of each, one part.
Lard, three parts.

Melt together, and add when removed from the fire,

Turpentine, one half part.

Mix. (Dan.; Hann.; Hass.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.)

Ross. prescribes one part each, of resin, of wax, of suet, and of turpentine, and four of lard.—Fenn.; and Suec.—three each, of resin, of wax, of suet, and of turpentine, and twelve of oil.—Lipp.—one each, of resin, of wax, of suet, and of turpentine, and five of oil.—Genev.—twelve each, of resin, of Burgundy pitch, and of yellow wax, three of turpentine, and fourteen of olive oil.

R. Olive Oil, two pounds.
Turpentine, one pound.
Yellow Wax, Resin, } of each, seven ounces.
Mastic, Olibanum, } of each, two ounces.
Saffron, two drams.

Melt the wax, resin, mastic, and turpentine in the oil, and add the olibanum and saffron, in powder, to the mass when half cold. (Sard.)

Wirtem. prescribes two pounds and a half of oil, half a pound of yellow wax, two ounces of turpentine, one ounce each, of resin, of mastic, and of olibanum, and one dram of saffron.

2. Black Basilicon; *Unguentum Basilicum nigrum* seu *Resinæ nigræ.* (Lond.; Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Brugnatelli; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

Unguentum Resinæ nigræ. (Lond.)

R. Black Resin, Yellow Resin, ——— Wax, } of each, nine ounces.
Olive Oil, one pint.

Melt together, and express through a linen cloth.

R. Pitch, Yellow Resin, ——— Wax, } of each, one part.
Olive Oil, four parts.

Melt the two first together; then add the wax and oil, and strain through a linen cloth. (Amst.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Gall.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Sard.; Spielmann)

R. Pitch, Resin, Yellow Wax, Lard, } of each, one part.
Olive Oil, two parts.

Melt together. (Ant.; Van Mons)

Hisp. prescribes two parts each, of the four first substances, and three of the oil.

R. Pitch, Yellow Wax, Resin, Turpentine, } of each, one part.
Olive Oil, eight parts.

Melt together. (Brugnatelli)

Brugnatelli also prescribes an equal part each, of pitch, of resin, of turpentine, and of oil.

R. Yellow Wax, Mutton Suet, Resin, Pitch, Turpentine, } of each three ounces.
Olive Oil, one pound.

Melt together, and add

Powdered Olibanum, one ounce and a half.

Mix. (Bruns.; Wirtem.)

SWEDIAUR prescribes half a pound each, of pitch, of resin, and of yellow wax, one pound and a half of oil, three ounces of turpentine, and one ounce of olibanum.

R. Yellow Wax, two ounces.
Saffron, two scruples.
Mastic, Myrrh, Pitch, Suet, Olibanum, } of each, two drams.
Resin, Turpentine, } of each, half an ounce.
Olive Oil, three ounces.

Make an ointment. (PALAT.)

BROWN RESINOUS OINTMENT.

Unguentum fuscum. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.)

R. Olive Oil, one pound and a half.
Yellow Wax, four ounces.
Resin, } of each, two ounces.
Pitch, }
Mastic, Turpentine, } of each, one ounce.

Melt, strain, and add when nearly cold,

Powdered Galbanum, Sagapenum, Olibanum, } of each, one ounce.
Round Birthwort, half an ounce.

Mix.

RESINOUS PLASTER; ADHESIVE PLASTER.

Emplastrum adhæsivum seu *Lithargyricum Resinæ* seu *resinosum* seu *commune cum Resina* seu *Resinæ* seu *polychrestum* seu *commune adhæsivum* seu *lithargyricum cum Resina Pini.* (LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LUSIT.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WURCEB.; AUGUSTIN; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; PIDERIT; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Emplastrum Resinæ. (LOND.)

R. Yellow Resin, half a pound.
Lead Plaster, three pounds.

Melt the plaster with a gentle heat, then add the resin in powder, and mix.

Emplastrum Resinosum. (EDINB.)

R. Plaster of Semivitreous Oxide of Lead, five parts.
Resin, one part.

Melt slowly; then stir continually till cold.

Emplastrum Lithargyri cum Resina. (DUBL.)

R. Litharge Plaster, three pounds and a half.
Yellow Resin, half a pound.

Melt the plaster with a moderate heat; then add the resin in very fine powder, that it may melt quickly, and form a plaster.

AMST.; BATAV.; BELG.; GALL.; GENEV.; LUSIT.; and VAN MONS give the same formula as LOND.—AMER.; and COXE—the same as EDINB.—BRUGNATELLI prescribes eight parts of plaster and one part of resin.—ROSS.; WIRTEM.; and SPIELMANN—two of plaster and one of resin.—VAN MONS—five of plaster and one of terebinthina cocta. FERR.—six of simple plaster, one of plaster, of subcarbonate of lead, and one of resin.—AUGUSTIN—an equal part each, of resinous ointment, and of resin.

R. Olive Oil, two pounds.
Semivitreous Oxide of Lead, one pound.
Subcarbonate of Lead, four ounces.

Boil slowly, constantly stirring and occasionally adding a little water; to the consistence of a plaster, then add

Yellow Wax, eight ounces.
Turpentine, two ounces.

Mix. (FENN.; SUEC.)

BAVAR. directs eight parts of the oxide to be boiled in twelve of lard, and six of resin, and three of pitch to be added.

R. Simple Plaster, twenty-four parts.
Burgundy Pitch, six parts.
Turpentine, one part.

Melt together. (HASS.)

HANN.; POL.; BORUS.; and VAN MONS prescribe twenty-four parts of plaster, twelve of Burgundy pitch, and one of turpentine.—SWEDIAUR—sixteen of plaster, four of pitch, and one of turpentine.—SAX.—twelve of plaster, six of pitch, and one of turpentine.—FULD.—four of plaster, sixteen of resin, and four of turpentine.—PIDERIT—six of plaster, twelve of resin, and four of turpentine.

R. Simple Plaster, two pounds.
Resin, one pound.
Yellow Wax, one ounce and a half.

Melt together. (WURCEB.)

R. Simple Plaster, thirty-eight parts.
Yellow Wax, sixteen parts.

Melt, and add

Turpentine, three parts.
Lard, one part.

Mix. (VAN MONS)

R. Simple Plaster, one pound and a half.
Marshmallows Ointment, } of each,
Olive Oil, } six ounces.
Turpentine, three ounces.
Yellow Wax, two ounces.

Mix. (Bruns.)

R. Simple Plaster, six pounds.
Isinglass, dissolved in two ounces of Proof Spirit, half an ounce.
Yelk of Wool, }
Resin, } of each, four ounces.
Yellow Wax, }
Turpentine, half a pound.

Melt together the resin, wax and turpentine; then add the melted plaster, then the yelk triturated with the isinglass, and apply heat till the humidity is dissipated. (Hisp.)

FERRUGINOUS ADHÆSIVE PLASTER.

Unguentum Lithargyri resinosum martiale. (Sax.)

R. Resin, six parts.
Turpentine, four parts.
Melt together, and add
Powdered Mastic, two parts.
Subcarbonate of Iron, one part.
Then incorporate
Simple Plaster, twelve parts.

CORROBORANT PLASTER.

Emplastrum roborans seu *stypticum.* (Fuld.)

R. Adhesive Plaster (Form. of Fuld.), two ounces.
Melt, and add
Powdered Camphor, } of each,
Oil of Caraway, } one dram.
Mix.

TETRANTHERA PICHURIM.—PICHURIM.

Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Hann.; Lipp.; Lusit.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A shrub of Brazil. (*Ennœandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Laurineæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Desc. *Fl. Ant.* III. t. 213)

The seed, *Pichurim Bean* (*Faba Pichurim.*—Fève Pichurim, Fr.; Brasilianische Bohnen, Pichurimbohne, Germ.; Kryddbœna, Swed.), is employed. It is an oval, oblong nut, an inch or more in length, of an olive-red colour, nearly glabrous, heavy, convex on one side, and concave on the other. Its odour and taste resemble those of sassafras and of nutmeg.

It is employed in diarrhœa, dysentery, and flatulent colic.—Dose, two scruples.

ANTI-LEUCORRHŒIC POWDER.

Pulvis contra Fluorem album. (Hamb.)

R. Pichurim Bean, } of each,
White Sugar, } half an ounce.
Make twelve doses.

TEUCRIUM.

Nine species of this genus of plants are used in medicine:

1. *Teucrium Chamædrys*, Linn.—Common Germander.

Synonimes:—Germandrée commune, Petit Chêne, Fr.; Gamander, Gamanderlein, Germ.; Kamanderle, Ozanka menssj, Bohem.; Camedrio, Port.; and Span.; Gamanderlyn, Dut.; Camedrio, Querciola, Calamandrina, Ital.; Ozanka, Pol.; Ekegræs, Swed.

Dubl.; Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Lipp.; Lusit.; Cast. Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann; Zarda.

A plant of the temperate and southern parts of Europe. (*Didynamia Gymnospermia*, Linn.; *Labiatæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. III. 183)

The flowering herb (*Herba Chamædryos*

seu *Trissaginis* seu *Querculæ minoris*) is employed. It consists of a square, slender, hairy stem, and of opposite, petiolated, oval, smooth leaves of a greyish-green colour above, paler beneath, deeply crenelated, and of purpurine flowers, fixed, to the number of two or three, by short peduncles, in the axillæ of the superior leaves. It has a very feeble aromatic odour, which is lost by desiccation, and a moderately styptic and bitter taste.

It is excitant.

2. *Teucrium flavum*, Linn. — Yellow-Flowered Germander.

Synonimes : — Germandrée jaune, Fr. ; Gelber Garnander, Germ.

Hisp.

A plant of Spain and Italy. (*Fig.* Lob. Ic. 490. 1)

The flowering herb (*Herba Teucrii flavi*) is employed. It consists of a pubescent stem, furnished with oval leaves, crenelated inferiorly, entire at the summit, and of yellow flowers in lateral racemes. It has a bitter taste.

It is excitant.

EXTRACT OF GERMANDER. (Form. Hôp. Fr. ; Gall. ; Sard.)

R. Tops of Germander, any quantity.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity.

Infuse ; then strain, and evaporate over a slow fire to the consistence of an extract. (Form. Hôp. Fr. ; Gall.)

R. Fresh and bruised Herb of Germander, eight pounds.

Macerate it for three days in an alembic; then distil off about two ounces of liquor ; pour upon the residue,

Water, twenty-four pounds ;

and, after six hours' digestion, boil down to one third; then, having clarified and strained the liquor, evaporate it to the consistence of an electuary, adding the distilled water to this when it is only warm. (Sard.)

DECOCTION OF GERMANDER.

Decoctum Chamædryos amarum. (Hisp.)

R. Tops of Germander, half an ounce.
——— Wormwood, } of each,
——— Lesser Centaury, } two drams.
Water, two pounds.

Boil down to one half ; and add towards the end,

Chamomile Flowers, two drams.
Senna, one ounce and a half.

The senna is omitted, when the laxative effect is not desired.—Dose, from four to six ounces.

INFUSION OF GERMANDER. (Form. Hôp. Fr. ; Gall. ; Spielmann)

R. Herb of Germander, one ounce
Boiling Water, one pound and a half.

Infuse. (Form. Hop. Fr. ; Spielmann)

R. Green Leaves of Germander, one ounce.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Infuse, and add when strained,

Syrup of Maidenhair or Honey, one ounce.

Mix. (Gall.)

3. *Teucrium Chamæpitys*, Linn.—Ground Pine.

Synonimes : — Ivette commune, Fr. ; Schlagkraut, Feldcypresse, Erdweihrauch, Germ. ; Ywa, Polnj cypris, Bohem. ; Camepiteos, Pinillo oloroso, Span. ; Veldcypress, Dut. ; Camepizio, Ital. ; Iwinka, Piznowa, Pol. ; Chamepite, Port.

Amst. ; Ant. ; Batav. ; Bavar. ; Belg. ; Bruns. ; Hisp. ; Gall. ; Ferr. ; Fuld. ; Genev. ; Lipp. ; Ross. ; Sax. ; Wirtem. ; Herbip. ; Bergius ; Brugnatelli ; Guibourt ; Murray and Gmelin ; Spielmann ; Zarda.

A common plant of Europe. (*Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 120)

The following herb (*Herba Chamæpityos* seu *Ivæ arthriticæ* seu *Chamæmori*) is employed. It consists of a branching, hairy stem, of leaves divided almost to the mid-rib, and by three linear notches, and of yellow, sessile, solitary flowers, in the axillæ of the superior leaves. It has a resinous and feebly balsamic odour, which becomes dissipated by desiccation. Its taste is acrid, bitter, and styptic.

It is tonic and stomachic.

EXTRACT OF GROUND PINE. (Sard.)

R. Fresh Herb of Ground Pine, bruised, eight pounds,

Digest for three days in an alembic ; then distil off about two ounces of liquor in a water-bath ; pour upon the residue,

Water, twenty-four pounds.

and boil down to one third ; then clarify and strain the decoction, and evaporate it to the consistence of an electuary, adding the distilled water to this when it is merely warm.

4. *Teucrium Iva*, Linn.

Synonimes :—Ivette musquée, Fr. ; Bisamginsel, Germ.

Gall.

A plant of the south of Europe. (*Fig.* Cav. II. t. 120)

The herb (*Herba Ivæ* seu *Chamæpytyos Monspeliacæ*) is employed. It consists of a branching stem bearing entire leaves furnished with but two teeth at the summit. It has a strong, resinous, and slightly musky odour, particularly during hot weather, and a bitter taste.

It is excitant and stomachic.

5. *Teucrium Marum*, LINN.—Marum.

SYNONIMES :—Marum, FR.; Amberkraut, Ratzenkraut, GERM.; Latthymo, CHIN.; Kocicj korenj, BOHEM.; Maro cortuso, SPAN.; Erba gatta, ITAL.; Ambrowe ziele, POL.; Katgræs, SWED.

DUBL.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

A plant of the south of Europe and of the Levant. (*Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 60)

The flowering herb (*Herba Mari veri* seu *Syriaci*) is employed. It consists of slender cottony stems, furnished with small, oval, lanceolated, petiolated leaves of greyish-green colour above and white and cottony beneath, and of purpurine flowers, solitary in the axillæ of the superior leaves, but so approximated as to form a long lateral, secund raceme. It has a very aromatic and penetrating odour, and a pungent, acrid, aromatic, and bitterish taste.

It is stimulant, diaphoretic, diuretic, emmenagogue, pectoral, and sternutatory.

ÆTHEREOUS TINCTURE OF MARUM.

Tinctura Mari veri ætherea. (OLDEN.; NIEMANN)

R.	Herb of Marum,	of each, one ounce.
	HOFFMANN'S Anodyne Liquor,	
	Concentrated Alcohol,	three ounces.

Digest for four days, at a slow temperature, in a covered vessel, occasionally shaking the vessel; then filter.

It is extolled in paralysis. It may be given to those with whom the infusion of the plant occasions nausea.—Dose, forty drops.

COMPOUND AROMATIC LIQUOR.

Aqua vulneraria seu *styptica Clementina.* (FERR.)

R.	Juice of Marjoram,	of each, three ounces.
	——— Sanicle,	
	Juice of Vervain,	of each, three ounces.
	——— Houseleek,	
	——— Burnet Saxifrage,	
	——— Milfoil,	
	——— Bryony,	
	——— Marum,	four ounces.
	Muriate of Soda,	of each, six ounces.
	Subcarbonate of Potass,	
	Supertartrate of Potass,	four ounces.
	Aloes,	one ounce and a half.
	Vinegar,	one pound.

Digest for twenty-four hours, and distil to dryness. Pulverize the residue, add it to the product, and re-distil. Repeat this operation three times successively.—Dose, to half an ounce.

6. *Teucrium Creticum*, LINN.

SYNONIME :—Polium de Crête, FR.

GALL.; WIRTEM.; BERGIUS; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

A plant of Crete and Egypt. (*Fig.* Alp. Exot. p. 103, t. 102)

The flowering herb (*Herba et Summitates Teucrii* seu *Polii Cretici* seu *Rorismarini Stœchadis facie*) is employed. It consists of a square stem furnished with sessile, lanceolated, entire leaves, and of violet-coloured, petiolated flowers, disposed by threes in axillary racemes. It has a strong, agreeable, and aromatic odour, and a very bitter taste.

7. *Teucrium montanum*, LINN.

SYNONIME :—Polium de montagne, FR.

GALL.

A plant of the south of Europe. (*Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 362)

The tops (*Summitates Polii montani*) are employed. They consist of cottony, whitish branches, furnished with lanceolated, entire leaves, curved at the borders, cottony beneath, and of whitish or yellowish flowers, nearly sessile, forming a kind of round, terminal umbel.

It has a pleasant odour, and a bitter taste.

8. *Teucrium Scordium*, LINN.—Scordium, Water Germander.

SYNONIMES : — Scordium, Germandrée d'eau, FR.; Knoblauchsgamander, Skordienkraut, Lachenknoblauch, GERM.; Plany neb wodnj cesnek, BOHEM.; Lægsurt, DAN.; Scordio, ITAL.; and SPAN.; Waterbock, DUT.; Czosnkowe ziele, POL.; Escordio, PORT.; Gamander, SWED.

Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ffrr.; Fenn.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

A plant growing in every part of Europe. (*Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 36)

The herb (*Herba Scordii* seu *Chamædrys aquaticæ*) is employed. It consists of a hairy, branching stem, and of oval, oblong, sessile, crenelated, or dentated leaves. It has, in the fresh state, an alliaceous and balsamic odour, which diminishes by desiccation. Its taste is bitter, acrid and rather styptic.

9. *Teucrium Scorodonia*, Linn.

Synonime :—Scordium faux, Fr.

Gall.; Wirtem.; Guibourt.

A plant of Europe. (*Fig.* Bulh. Herb. t. 301)

The herb (*Herba Scorodonia* seu *Salviæ sylvestris* seu *agrestis*) is employed. It consists of petiolated, cordiform, dentated, and wrinkled leaves.

It is stimulant, tonic, and diaphoretic.

CONSERVE OF SCORDIUM.

Conserva Scordii. (Hisp.)

R. Fresh Leaves of Scordium, one part.

Bruise them in a marble mortar with a wooden pestle, adding gradually,

White Sugar, two parts.

Incorporate.

EXTRACT OF SCORDIUM.

Extractum Scordii. (Bruns.; Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.)

R. Herb of Scordium, one pound.
Spring Water, six pounds.

Digest for four days in a warm place; then boil a little, and express. Evaporate the liquor to the proper consistence. (Bruns.; Palat.; Wirtem.)

R. Herb of Scordium, eight pounds.

Digest for three days in an alembic; then distil off about two ounces of liquor, and pour upon the residue,

Water, twenty-four pounds.

Boil down to one third. Then having clarified and strained the liquor, evaporate it to the consistence of an electuary, and add the distilled water to this when it is only warm. (Sard.)

Dose, from half a dram to one dram.

DISTILLED WATER OF SCORDIUM.

Aqua Scordii. (Bruns.; Gall.; Palat.; Sard.)

R. Flowering Herb of Scordium, one part.
Water, four parts.

Distil one half, and re-distil with fresh herb. (Sard.)

Gall. prescribes five parts of herb and twenty of water; ten parts to be distilled. —Bruns.—one of herb and three of water; one half to be distilled.—Palat.—one of herb and four of water; one half to be distilled.

Dose, from one ounce to three ounces.

SYRUP OF SCORDIUM.

Syrupus Scordii seu *de Scordio.* (Gall.; Wirtem.)

R. Herb of Scordium, four ounces.
Boiling Water, one pound.

Infuse during one night; then express, clarify, and dissolve in nine ounces of the strained liquor,

White Sugar, sixteen ounces.

Make a syrup. (Wirtem.)

R. Dried Herb of Scordium, one ounce.
Distilled Water of Scordium, two pounds.

Digest in a covered vessel in a water-bath for two hours; then strain, filter, and add to the liquor,

White Sugar, two parts.

Dissolve in a water-bath, and strain through flannel. (Gall.)

Dose, from half an ounce to one ounce.

VERMIFUGE INFUSION.

Infusio anthelmintico-incitans. (Brera)

R. Leaves of Scordium, half an ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity to obtain eight ounces of strained infusion. Add

Sulphuric Æther, half a dram.

To be taken by spoonfuls.

VERMIFUGE POTION.

Mixtura anthelmintico-incitans. (Brera)

R. Corsican Moss, two drams.
Leaves of Scordium, half an ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity to obtain ten ounces of strained infusion. Add

Sulphuric Æther, half a dram.
Syrup of Cinnamon, half an ounce.
Mix.—To be taken gradually.

ANTISEPTIC DECOCTION. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Leaves of Scordium, Alliaria, White Horehound, of each, two ounces.
Water, four ounces.
Boil, and add
Oxymel of Squill, half a pound.
Theriacal Vinegar, one ounce.
Nitrate of Potass, three drams.
Mix.—It is recommended in putrid diseases with difficulty of expectoration.

AROMATIC FOMENTATION.

Fomentum aromaticum. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Herb of Scordium, Flowers of Chamomile, of each, one ounce.
Boiling Water, three drams.
Boil a little, and add to the strained liquor,
Spirit of Camphor, four ounces.
Mix.

TINCTURE OF SCORDUIM.

Tinctura seu *Essentia Scordii.* (BRUNS.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

R. Herb of Scordium, three ounces.
Alcohol, sixteen ounces.
After three days' digestion, pour the strained liquor upon
Herb of Scordium, two ounces.
Macerate for some time; then express, and filter. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

BRUNS. directs one ounce of scordium to be digested in four ounces of concentrated alcohol.

It is stimulant, and is reputed alexipharmic and diaphoretic.—Dose, sixty drops.

STAHL'S ALEXIPHARMIC ESSENCE.

Essentia alexipharmaca Stahlii. (BRUNS.; LIPP.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; SPIELMANN)

R. Root of Burnet Saxifrage, Swallow-wort, Carline Thistle, of each, one ounce and a half.
Angelica, Master-wort, Elecampane, of each, one ounce.
Herb of Scordium, three ounces.
Alcohol, two pounds and a half.
Digest, express, and filter.

BRUNS.; WIRTEM; PALAT.; and SPIELMANN prescribe one ounce and a half each, of burnet saxifrage and of swallow-wort, half an ounce of carline thistle, and and one ounce each of angelica, of master-wort, and of elecampane; but SPIELMANN prescribes six ounces of scordium and two pounds of alcohol, while PALAT. omits the scordium, and requires only one pound of alcohol. The formula of CADET DE GASSICOURT is too mutilated for us to report it here.

R. Root of Angelica, Master-wort, Elecampane, of each, half an ounce.
Carline Thistle, two drams.
Swallow-wort, Burnet Saxifrage, of each, three drams.
Herb of Scordium, two ounces.
Alcohol, one pound.
Digest for two days at a moderate heat; then express.

It is excitant, tonic, stomachic, carminative, diuretic, and sudorific.—Dose, from forty to fifty drops.

STAHL'S TEMPERATE ALEXIPHARMIC ESSENCE.

Essentia alexipharmaca temperata Stahlii (WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Root of Burnet Saxifrage, Swallow-wort, of each, three ounces.
Herb of Scordium, two ounces.
Alcohol, three pounds.
After sufficient digestion, filter, and distil off one third of the spirit in a water-bath. Preserve the remainder. (WIRTEM.)
R. Tincture of Burnet Saxifrage, Swallow-wort, of each, one ounce.
Scordium, two ounces.
Mix. (SPIELMANN)

It is excitant, but less so than the preceding.—Dose, from forty to sixty drops.

COMPOUND ESSENCE OF SCORDIUM.

Essentia de Scordio composita, Diascordium liquidum, Tinctura Scordii composita. (SAX.; WIRTEM.; VAN MONS)

R. Herb of Scordium, two ounces.
Lemon Peel, one ounce.
Myrrh, Root of Gentian, of each, six drams.
Angelica, Swallow-wort, Lovage, of each, half an ounce.

Root of Zedoary,
——— Contrayerva,
——— Tormentil,
——— Valerian, } of each, half an ounce.
Amber,
Aloe Wood, } of each, three drams.
Saffron, two drams and a half.
Elder Flowers, two drams.
Opium, one dram.

Make a powder of the whole, and pour upon it,

Spirit of Juniper, three pounds.

Digest at a moderate heat in a covered vessel, and filter. (WIRTEM.)

R. Dried Herb of Scordium, one part.
——— Blessed Thistle, one half part.
Root of Angelica, one fourth part.
Alcohol, eight parts.

Digest for eight days in a covered vessel; then express and filter. (SAX.)

R. Leaves of Germander, four parts.
——— Blessed Thistle, two parts.
Fresh Root of Angelica, one part.
Proof Spirit, thirty-two parts.

Infuse without heat for several days, then express, and filter. (VAN MONS)

It is reputed alexipharmic, anodyne, and stomachic.—One ounce contains about two grains of opium.

HOFFMANN'S SPIRITUOUS BALSAMIC ELIXIR.

Elixir balsamicum spirituosum Hoffmanni. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Herb of Scordium, one ounce.
——— Lesser Centaury, } of each.
Orange Peel,
Myrrh, } one ounce and a half.
Root of Zedoary,
Nutmegs, } of each, three drams.
Aloe Wood one dram and a half.
Saffron, one dram.
Amber, three drams.
Alcohol, one pound and a half.

Digest, express and filter. Add

Oil of Cardamoms,
——— Cloves, } of each, ten drops,

dissolved in

Spirit of Ammonia, one ounce.

Mix.—It is excitant, and was formerly extolled as alexipharmic, anti-catarrhal, stomachic, and principally recommended by HOFFMANN in chronic diarrhœa.—Dose, sixty drops, twice a day.

THALICTRUM FLAVUM, LINN.—MEADOW RUE.

SYNONIMES:—Pigamon, Pigamon jàune, Rue des près, Fausse rhubarbe, Rhubarbe des pauvres, FR.; Wiesenrauteheilblatt, Wiesenrautewurz, GERM.; Kneppanden, DAN.; Waterruid, DUT.; Wrzodowiec, POL.; Torrværkgrœs, SWED.

BRUNS.; GALL.; GENEV.; BRUGNATELLI; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

A plant common in the meadows of Europe. (*Polyandria, Polygynia*, LINN.; *Ranunculaceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 406)

The root (*Radix Thalictri flavi* seu *magni* seu *Rhubarbari pauperum*) is employed. It is of a light brown colour in the fresh state, and of a deep brown when dried, yellow within, and full of a sweetish juice, leaving an impression of bitterness and acridity. It tinges with yellow the saliva, the fæces, and urine. It is purgative.—Dose, from one ounce to two ounces.

THAPSIA ASCLEPIUM, LINN.—NARROW LEAVED CARROT.

SYNONIMES:—Thapsie, Thapsie Asclepion, FR.; Tapsia, Comino rostico, SPAN.

HISP.

A plant of the south of Europe. (*Pentandria Digynia*, LINN.; *Umbelliferæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Mor. *Hist.* t. 18)

The root and seeds are employed, They are stimulant and are reputed resolvent.

ANTI-RHEUMATIC OIL.

Oleum Thapsiæ anti-rheumaticum. (HISP.)

R. Root of Narrow-leaved Carrot,
Leaves of Rosemary,
Red Wine,
Olive Oil, } of each, one pound. four pounds.

Digest for four days; then boil to the consumption of the humidity, and strain.

THEA VIRIDIS, Linn.—GREEN TEA.

Synonimes:—Thé, Fr.; Thee, Germ.; Bohem.; Dut.; and Swed.; Cha, Arab.; Chin.; Duk.; and Pers.; The Dan.; Te, Ital.; Port; and Span.; Tjao, Jav.; Tjcha, Russ.

Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Wirtem.; Ainslie; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann; Zarda.

A shrub of China. (*Polyandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Aurantiaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. VI. 339)

The leaves are employed; they are moderately petiolated, green, somewhat shining, hard, glabrous, oval, lanceolated, or elliptical, serrated at the superior portion, entire at the base, dried and rolled, either only lengthwise, or transversely besides; sometimes, when cut in pieces, they present small, oblong, or round, greenish, wrinkled masses, of an aromatic and pleasant odour, and of a bitter and rather styptic taste.

In commerce there are a great many kinds of tea, the principal of which bear the names of *Heyswen*, *Schulang*, *Saot-chaon*, or *Bony*; and *Pekao*. The two last, the least esteemed, belong to the *Thea Bohea*, Linn., which is considered to be merely a variety of the *T. viridis*.

It is excitant and diaphoretic.—Dose, one or two drams in a pint of boiling water.

THEOBROMA CACAO, Linn.—COCOA TREE.

Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Ainslie; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

A tree of South America. (*Polyadelphia Pentandria*, Linn.; *Malvaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. II. 83)

The seed, called *Cocoa Nut*; *Fructus* seu *Nuces* seu *Nuclei Cacao*, is employed. It is ovoid, the size of a filbert, fleshy, of a violaceous odour, and of an oleaginous and bitterish taste.

RESTORATIVE POWDER. (Hamb.)

R. Powdered Torrified Cocoa Nut, eight ounces.
——— Rice, } of each,
——— White Sugar, } four ounces.
——— Cinnamon, one dram.
Mix.

COCOA PASTE.

Pasta cacaotina. (Hass.; Lipp.; Sax.; Niemann; Piderit)

R. Cocoa Nuts, any quantity.

Detach the husks by a slight torrifaction, or by immersion in boiling water; then dry the white part, reduce to coarse powder, and form a paste by pounding in a heated mortar.

This paste comes to us from America, where it is prepared with nuts of an inferior quality.

CHOCOLATE OF HEALTH.

Chocolata medica seu *simplex*, *Cacao tabulata* seu *præparata*, *Pasta cacaotina saccharata*; *Chocolat de santé.* (Gall.; Fuld.; Sax.; Niemann)

R. Cocoa Paste, } of each, an equal part.
White Sugar, }

Triturate together, and form tablets. (Sax.; Niemann)

Caraccas Cocoa, torrified and prepared, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight parts.
West India Cocoa Nuts, prepared in the same manner, three thousand parts.
White Sugar, five thousand parts.
Cinnamon, in powder, forty parts.

Pound the nuts in a heated iron mortar with one fourth of the sugar, then bruise it by portions with an iron roller on a hot polished slab; add the remainder of the sugar and the cinnamon, and having submitted it again to the action of the roller for seven or eight minutes longer, dry it in iron moulds. (Gall.)

Fuld. prescribes one pound of cocoa nut and eight ounces of sugar, without cinnamon.

This chocolate scarcely deserves the title applied to it; it is more difficult of digestion than the following.

VANILLA CHOCOLATE.

Chocolat à la vanille. (GALL.; WIRTEM.; NIEMANN; SPIELMANN)

℞ Caraccas Cocoa, slightly torrified, sixteen ounces.

Pulverize it, and reduce it to paste in a heated iron mortar, adding

Sugar, twelve ounces.

Mix intimately, and add

Vanilla, triturated with three drams of sugar, one dram.

Put it into moulds. (SPIELMANN)

The *Chocolat à une vanille* is that which contains one scruple of vanilla in one pound of chocolate; the *Chocolat à deux vanilles* contains two scruples to the pound.

WIRTEM. prescribes one pound each, of torrified cocoa nut and of sugar, and four of powdered vanilla.—GALL.—forty parts of vanilla, in the proportions indicated in the preceding paragraph.

According to WIRTEM., two drams each, of cinnamon and of cloves are sometimes added; sometimes also, a few drops of balsam of Peru.—NIEMANN indicates, after WIEGLEB, under the name of *Chocolata aromatica:* cocoa nut, sixteen ounces; sugar, sixteen ounces; cinnamon, half an ounce; cloves, two drams; lesser cardamoms, one dram; vanilla, powdered with sugar, one dram.

In general, one ounce of chocolate is sufficient for four or six ounces of water, which may be partly substituted by milk.

COCOA-NUT OIL.

Butyrum seu *Oleum Cacao*, *Oleum Cacao spissatum* seu *Theobromæ Cacao expressum* seu *Fructus Cacao.* (AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; SARD.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

℞ Cocoa Nuts, any quantity.

Break and remove the pellicle; winnow and pulverize, pass through a hair sieve, and pound in a heated mortar; enclose the paste in a ticking bag, and press it between two heated tin plates: melt the oil in hot water, set it aside, strain, and pour it into paper moulds. (VAN MONS)

℞ Cocoa Nuts, slightly torrified, any quantity.

Remove the bark, bruise the nuts, heat the pulp slightly, enclose it in a bag, and submit it to a tin press heated by immersion in hot water; digest the oil with two parts of water, in a sand-bath, and preserve it when cold. (ANT.; DAN.; HISP.; OLDEN.; SUEC.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

℞ Cocoa Nuts, any quantity.

Torrify it slightly, remove the bark, and bruise the nuts; put the paste into a linen bag, and expose it to the vapour of boiling water; when it is well impregnated with it, submit it to the action of a heated press. (BATAV.; BELG.; FENN.; FERR.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; BRUGNATELLI; PIDERIT; VAN MONS)

℞ Cocoa Nuts, any quantity.

Torrify slightly; then having bruised them in a mortar, triturate on a marble slab; then moisten the paste with a sufficient quantity of water, enclose it in a bag, and express between two heated tin plates: melt the oil in a water-bath, filter it through paper, and preserve it when cold. (GALL.)

℞ Cocoa Nuts, any quantity.

Torrify slightly in an iron stove; then, having bruised them in a mortar, triturate in a hot stove: boil the paste in water, till the oil rises to the surface; then, having set this apart to congeal, liquify it in a water-bath, filter it while hot through paper, and preserve it when cold. (AMST.; AUSTR.; BAVAR.; BRUNS.; FULD.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI; PIDERIT; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

It is demulcent and alimentary.—LENTIN prescribed, thrice a day, one dram with yolk of egg or fat broth, in cardialgia attributed to excoriation of the stomach.

PILLS OF COCOA-NUT OIL. (HENRI)

℞ Cocoa-nut Oil, two drams.
Powdered Marshmallows Root, a sufficient quantity

to make a pilular mass.

PECTORAL CREAM. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN)

℞ Cocoa-nut Oil, two ounces.
Syrup of Tolu, } of each,
——— Maidenhair, } one ounce.
White Sugar, half an ounce.

Mix.—To be taken by spoonfuls. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN)

This formula is by TRONCHIN.

℞ Cocoa-nut Oil, }
Syrup of Red Poppy, } of each,
Orange-flower Water, } one ounce.
Oil of Almonds, }

Mix.—To be taken by spoonfuls. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

EMOLLIENT SUPPOSITORY. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Cocoa-nut Oil, Hard Cerate, } of each, an equal part.

Make a conical bougie.

COSMETIC CERATE. (VAN MONS)

R. White Wax, one part.

Melt, and add

Oil of Almonds, two parts.
Cocoa-nut Oil, one part.

Stir till perfectly cold.

LABIAL CERATE. (VAN MONS)

R. White Wax, one part.
Oil of Almonds, three parts.
Cocoa-nut Oil, one part and a half.
Alkanet, one half part.

Macerate for a quarter of an hour, and express; when the mass begins to solidify, add

Essence of Bergamotte, one half part.

Mix.

THLASPI.

Four species of this genus are employed:

1. *Thlaspi campestre*, LINN.

GALL.

A common plant of Europe. (*Tetradynamia Siliculosa*, LINN.; *Cruciferæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Blackw. *Herb.* t. 409)

The seeds (*Semen Thlaspeos*) are employed. They are round, flattish, of a deep-brown colour, and of an acrid and pungent taste.

2. *Thlaspi arvense*, LINN.—Penny Cress.

SYNONIMES:—Thlaspi des champs, FR.; Bawernsenf, GERM.; Penjzek, aneb sedlska horcice, BOHEM.; Pengeurt, DAN.; Wilde mosterd, DUT.; Penningegræs, SWED.

BRUNS.; GALL.; WIRTEM.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

The seeds (*Semen Thlaspeos*) are employed.

They are very small, round, and rather flattened.

Their odour is strong and alliaceous, and their taste subacrid and bitter.

3. *Thlaspi sativum*, CAND.—Common Cress.

SYNONIMES:—Cresson Alénois, Cresson des jardins, FR.; Gartenkresse, GERM.; Hansekerse, DAN.; Nastuerco, SPAN.; Tuinkers, DUT.; Crescione, ITAL.; Nasturoga, PORT.; Trægardskress, SWED.

ANT.; BATAV.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; GENEV.; BERGIUS; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PLDERIT; SPIELMANN.

A plant of Europe. (*Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 16)

The herb and seeds are employed.

The herb (*Herba Nasturtii hortensis*) consists of a branching stem, and of alternate, petiolated, long, smooth, and multifid leaves.

The seeds are oblong, smooth, and of a brown colour.

The plant exhales, by rubbing, a feeble but agreeable odour; its taste is bitterish and acrid.

It is excitant and anti-scorbutic.

4. *Thlaspi Bursa Pastoris*, LINN.—Shepherd's Purse.

SYNONIMES:—Bourse, Bourse à pasteur, FR.; Tæschelkraut, Taschenkraut, Hirtenasche, Hirtenæschelkraut, GERM.; Bolsa de pastor, SPAN.; Bearsjeskruid, DUT.

BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; GENEV.; WIRTEM.; BERGIUS; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

A common plant of Europe. (*Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 158)

The herb (*Herba Bursæ pastoris* seu *Cancri* seu *Sanguinariæ*) is employed. It presents an assemblage of radical pinnatifid leaves. It has a vapid odour, resembling that of cabbage, and an acrid and astringent taste.

It is very feebly astringent, and is scarcely ever used.

THUYA OCCIDENTALIS, Linn.—AMERICAN ARBOR VITÆ.

Synonimes :—Thuya du Canada, Cèdre blanc, Fr.; Lebensbaum, Germ.; Livestræ, Dan.; Arbol de la vida, Span.; Levensboom, Dut.; Albero di vita, Ital.; Aarvore da vida, Port.; Lifvetstræd, Swed.

Bruns.; Ferr.; Wirtem.; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A tree of North America. (*Monœcia Monadelphia*, Linn.; *Coniferæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Blackw. *Herb.* t. 210)

The wood and leaves are employed.

The wood (*Lignum Arboris vitæ*) is esteemed diaphoretic. It has been recommended in the treatment of syphilitic diseases.

The leaves are short, opposite, scaley, greenish, of a strong odour when rubbed, and of a bitterish taste. The decoction was formerly reputed resolvent.

THYMUS.—THYME.

Of the species of this genus of plants which are mentioned in pharmacopœias, we quote the following four:

1. *Thymus Alpinus*, Linn.—Alpine Thyme.

Synonimes :—Thym des Alpes, Fr.; Alpenthymiam, Alpenquendel, Germ.

Bruns.

A plant of the Alps. (*Didynamia Gynospermia*, Linn.; *Labiatæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Jacq. *Fl. Austr.* I. t. 97)

The flowering herb (*Herba Clinopodii montani*) is employed. It consists of round, branching stems, and of petiolated, round, obtuse, somewhat serrated, concave leaves. It has a very agreeable aromatic taste and smell.

2. *Thymus mastichina*, Linn. — Mastic Thyme.

Synonimes : — Thym ciliée, Marjolaine sauvage, Fr.; Mastix Thymian, Germ.; Mejorana silvestre, Span.

Hisp.

A plant of Spain and Italy. (*Fig.* Blackw. *Herb.* t. 134)

The flowering herb (*Herba Mastichinæ Gallorum* seu *Mari vulgaris*) is employed. It consists of a cylindrical stem, and of petiolated, oval, slightly serrated leaves, smooth on both sides. The flowers are white, and arranged in verticilli. It has an agreeable odour and taste.

3. *Thymus vulgaris*, Linn.—Garden Thyme.

Synonimes :—Thym commun, Fr.; Gemeiner Thymian, Germ.; Wlaska nebkzjmska materj dausska, Bohem.; Thymian, Dan.; Tomillo, Span.; Gemeen Thym, Dut.; Timo, Ital.; Tymian, Szmer wloski, Pol.; Tomilho, Port.; Timjan, Swed.

Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Hann.; Hass.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann; Zarda.

A plant of the south of Europe. (*Fig.* Zorn. *Ic. pl.* t. 458)

The flowering herb (*Herba et Flores Thymi vulgaris* seu *hortensis*) is employed. It consists of a cylindrical, slightly branching, rough stem, furnished with small, opposite, sessile leaves with slightly rolled edges, narrow, nearly obtuse, slightly pubescent beneath, of an ash-grey colour above, and bearing at the summit of the branches, verticilli of purpurine flowers forming a head or a spike, accompanied by bracteæ. It has an agreeable, strong, and aromatic odour, and a warm and aromatic taste.

All these plants are stimulant.

INFUSION OF THYME. (Form. Hôp. Fr.)

R. Tops of Thyme, Grated Liquorice, } of each, two drams.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain two pounds of strained liquor.

ESSENTIAL OIL OF THYME.

Oleum Thymi æthereum, Ætheroleum Thymi. (Bavar.; Bruns.; Dan.; Gall.; Hann.; Palat.; Sard.; Sax.)

R. Flowering Herb of Thyme, five parts,

Water, seven parts.

Distil. (GALL.)

DAN. prescribes one part of flowers and six parts of water.—HANN.; and SAX.—one of flowers and eight of water.—BAVAR.—one of flowers and nine of water.

R. Flowering Herb of Thyme, twenty-five parts.
Water, seventy-five parts.
Muriate of Soda, three parts.

Distil at the end of three days.

Dose, from two to four drops.

DISTILLED WATER OF THYME.

Aqua Thymi. (GALL.; HERBIP.)

R. Flowering Herb of Thyme, five parts.
Water, twenty parts.

Distil ten parts. (GALL.)

HERBIP. prescribes one part of herb and six parts of water.

Dose, from two to four ounces.

SPIRIT OF THYME.

Spiritus seu *Alcohol Thymi.* (BRUGNATELLI)

R. Flowering Herb of Thyme, one pound two ounces.
Proof Spirit, eight pounds.

Distil three fourths.

Dose, from half a dram to one dram.

AROMATIC SPIRIT.

Spiritus aromaticus. (LIPP.)

R. Herb of Thyme, three ounces.
——— Marum, one ounce.
Root of Zedoary, Caraway, of each, two ounces.
Alcohol, eight ounces.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, and add,

Water, eight pounds.

Distil slowly eight pounds.

4. *Thymus Serpyllum*, LINN.—Wild Thyme, Mother of Thyme.

SYNONIMES: — Serpolet, FR.; Quendel, Feldkümmel, GERM.; Materj dausska, BOHEM.; Wild Thymian, DAN.; Serpol, SPAN.; Wild Tym, DUT.; Sermollino, Serpillo, ITAL.; Macierzanka, POL.; Serpao, PORT.; Schadownik, RUSS.; Backtimian, SWED.

AMST.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

A plant common in every part of Europe. (*Fig.* Flore Medic. VI. 326)

The flowering herb (*Herba et Flores Serpylli*) is employed. It presents a branching, rough stem, furnished with small, nearly sessile leaves, ciliated at the borders, oval or lanceolated, and bearing small groups of very short, axillary, pedicellated flowers, forming very short spikes, and frequently a kind of terminal head. Its odour is agreeable, and its taste bitter and balsamic.

OIL OF WILD THYME.

Oleum Serpylli æthereum, Ætheroleum Serpylli. (AUSTR.; BAVAR.; BRUNS.; HANN.; PALAT.; SAX.)

R. Flowering Herb of Wild Thyme, one part.
Water, eight parts.

Distil. (HANN.; SAX.)

BAVAR. prescribes one part of wild thyme and nine parts of water.—AUSTR.—one of wild thyme and twelve of water.

R. Flowering Herb of Wild Thyme, twenty-five parts.
Water, seventy-five parts.
Muriate of Soda, three parts.

Macerate for three days, and distil. (BRUNS.; PALAT.)

DISTILLED WATER OF WILD THYME.

Aqua Serpylli. (SARD.)

R. Flowering Herb of Wild Thyme, one part.
Water, four parts.

Distil one half, and re-distil with fresh herb.

SPIRIT OF WILD THYME.

Spiritus Serpylli. (AUSTR.; BRUNS.; DAN.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; SARD.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; PIDERIT; SWEDIAUR)

R. Flowering Herb of Wild Thyme, one part.
Alcohol, four parts.

At the end of three days, distil one half. (BRUNS.; HANN.; HASS.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; PIDERIT)

LIPP. prescribes one part of herb and six parts of alcohol; one half to be distilled.—DAN.; and FULD.—one of herb and six of alcohol; two thirds to be distilled, and re-distilled with one half part of fresh herb.—HERBIP.—one pound and a half of herb and

ten pounds of alcohol; the product to be re-distilled with three ounces of herb.—SARD.—one part of herb and four parts of alcohol; the product to be re-distilled with fresh herb.

R. Fresh Herb of Wild Thyme, one part.
Alcohol (0.910), four parts and a half.
Water, six parts.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, and distil four parts (0.913). (AUSTR.)

VAN MONS prescribes one part of herb, four parts of proof spirit, and twelve of water; three and a half to be distilled.—SWEDIAUR—twelve of herb, six of alcohol, and two of water; six to be distilled; the product to be poured upon twelve of fresh herb with two of water, and six re-distilled.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF WILD THYME.

Aqua benedicta Serpylli seu *Serpylli composita.* (SARD.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Flowering Herb of Wild Thyme, four handfuls.
Flowers of Chamomile, Tops of Savory, ——— Thyme, } of each, one handful.
Wine, six pounds.

Macerate for three days, and distil one half. Infuse in the product,

Sweet Flag, Cassia Lignea, Cinnamon, Mace, } of each, half an ounce.

Digest for twenty-four hours, and distil to dryness. (SARD.)

R. Flowering Herb of Wild Thyme, two pounds.
——— Savory, ——— Thyme, } of each, two ounces.
Flowers of Chamomile,
Cinnamon, three ounces.
Mace, half an ounce.
White Wine, eighteen pounds.

Digest for two days, and distil slowly eight pounds. (WIRTEM.)

R. Root of Zedoary, ——— Galanga, } of each, one dram.
——— Peony, one ounce and a half.
Herb of Wild Thyme, six handfuls.
——— Fennel, four handfuls.
——— Vervain, ——— Balm, Flowers of Lime, ——— Lily of the Valley, ——— Lavender, ——— Rosemary, } of each, two handfuls.
Cubebs, one dram.
Cinnamon, half a dram.
Mace, Nutmegs, } of each, two drams.
Miseltoe, one ounce and a half.
Wine, one hundred and ninety-two ounces.

Distil. (SPIELMANN)

It is cephalic, cardiac, stomachic, carminative, and emmenagogue. — Dose, from half an ounce to one ounce.

TILIA EUROPŒA, LINN.—LIME TREE, LINDEN TREE.

SYNONIMES:—Tilleul, FR.; Linde, DUT.; and GERM.; Ljpa, BOHEM.; Lind, DAN.; and SWED.; Tilo, SPAN.; Tiglio, ITAL.; Lipo, POL.

AMST.; ANT.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; OLDEN.; POL.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

A common tree of Europe. (*Polyandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Tiliaceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 281)

The flowers (*Flores Tiliæ*) are employed. They are of a yellowish colour. Their odour is agreeable, but is removed in a great measure by desiccation. Their taste is sweet and mucilaginous.

They are anti-spasmodic, and slightly diaphoretic, particularly when the aqueous vehicle is abundant and very warm.

CONSERVE OF LIME FLOWERS.

Conserva Florum Tiliæ. (SARD.)

R. Lime Flowers, one part.
Sugar, boiled *à la plume*, three parts.
Preserve.

INFUSION OF LIME FLOWERS. (GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; DISP. CHA. PARIS; RATIER)

R. Lime Flowers, two drams.
Boiling Water, two pounds.
Infuse, and strain. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; RATIER)

R. Infusion of Lime Flowers, two pounds.
Orange-flower Water, two ounces.
Mix. (RATIER)

R. Lime Flowers, two drams.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Infuse for a quarter of an hour; then strain, and add

Syrup of Marshmallows, one ounce.

Mix. (Gall.)

Disp. Cha. Paris prescribes two drams each, of lime flowers and of liquorice root, and one pound and a half of boiling water.

It is slightly anti-spasmodic.—The first infusion is generally acidulated with oxymel or with tartaric syrup, and sweetened with syrup of gum, and sometimes with syrup of poppy. The second is recommended by Chaussier in nervous affections with hysteric spasms. Two drams of Hoffmann's liquor is frequently added. Both should be taken hot.

LIME-FLOWER WATER.

Aqua Tiliæ. (Gall.; Fuld.; Genev.; Olden.; Palat.; Sax.; Sard.; Herbip.; Swediaur)

R. Lime Flowers, two parts.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Distil twenty parts. (Swediaur)

Palat. prescribes one part of flowers and three parts of water; one part and a half to be distilled.—Gall.; and Sard.—one of flowers and four of water; one half to be distilled.—Herbip.—one of flowers and six of water.—Sax.—one of flowers and twenty of water; two thirds to be distilled.—Olden.—one of flowers and thirty of water; twenty to be distilled.—Genev.—four of flowers and a sufficient quantity of water; six to be distilled.

R. Lime Flowers, three parts.
Water, twelve parts.

Enclose the flowers in a bag suspended in the centre of a cucurbit in such a manner that it may not touch the water, and distil six parts without ebullition.

Dose, from two to four ounces.

TORDYLIUM OFFICINALE, Linn.

Synonime :—Séséli de Crête, Fr.

Bruns.; Hisp.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Murray and Gmelin; Zarda.

A plant of the south of Europe. (*Pentandria Digynia*, Linn.; *Umbelliferæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 278)

The root and seeds are employed.

The root (*Radix Tordylii* seu *Seseli Cretici* seu *montani*) is long, slender, fibrous, and white.

The seeds are long, nearly flat, rough to the touch, marked by three projecting lines, and furnished with a white border. It has an aromatic, and a similar though feeble taste.

It is excitant.

TORMENTILLA ERECTA, Linn.—TORMENTIL.

Synonimes :—Tormentille, Fr.; Tormentillwurz, Blutkraut, Feigwarzkraut, Siebenfingerkraut, Germ.; Natrznjk, Trzene korenj, Bohem.; Tormentilla, Ital.; Port.; and Span.; Korze ziele pepawy, Pol.

Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Paris; Spielmann; Zarda.

A plant of Europe. (*Icosandria Polygynia*, Linn.; *Rosaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 358)

The root (*Radix Tormentillæ sylvestris* seu *Heptaphylli* seu *Septifolii*) is employed. It is nodose, of the thickness of the finger, oblong, and furnished with numerous fibres. It is of a brown-red colour externally, and pink or yellowish-brown, sometimes spotted internally; it is inodorous, but of a very astringent and bitterish taste.

It is astringent.—Dose, from half a dram to one dram, of the powder.

ASTRINGENT POWDER.

Pulvis tormentillæ compositus. (Genev.)

R. Terra sigillata, six ounces.

Cinnamon, four ounces.
Tormentil, Gum Arabic, } of each, three ounces.
Long Pepper, half an ounce.

Mix.—A forty-eighth of opium is sometimes added.

EXTRACT OF TORMENTIL.

Extractum Tormentillæ. (Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Lipp.; Lusit.; Sax.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Herbip.)

R. Root of Tormentil, one pound.
Spring Water, six pounds.

Digest for four days in a warm place, and then boil a little. Evaporate the expressed liquor to the proper consistence. (Bruns.; Palat.; Wirtem.)

Sard. directs the liquor to be boiled down to two thirds before straining and evaporating.

R. Root of Tormentil, one part.
Water, eight parts.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, then boil for a quarter of an hour, and express strongly; boil the residue with

Water, four parts.

Mix, and after twenty-four hours' repose, evaporate to the proper consistence. (Ant.; Lipp.)

Batav. requires twenty-four hours' digestion, and two hours' ebullition with ten parts of water, and a second ebullition with eight parts of water.—Amst.—an ebullition first with twenty and then with fifteen parts of water, to be reduced each time to one half.—Hisp.—twenty-four hours' digestion, and two hours' ebullition, first with ten parts of water, and then with a fresh quantity, to be reduced each time to one half.

R. Root of Tormentil, any quantity.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Exhaust the root by successive ebullitions; then mix the decoctions, and after decantation, evaporate to the consistence of an extract. (Austr.)

Herbip. requires only one ebullition, but prolonged for two hours.—Bavar.—one part of root to be first boiled in eight and then in four parts of water, after twenty-four hours' previous maceration.

Dose, from one scruple to half a dram.

ASTRINGENT PILLS. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Extract of Tormentil, one dram.
Mastic, two drams.
Gum Arabic, half an ounce.
Terebinthina cocta, a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of four grains each. They are recommended by Quarin towards the end of gonorrhœa.—Dose, five or six, morning and evening.

DISTILLED WATER OF TORMENTIL.

Aqua Tormentillæ. (Palat.)

R. Root of Tormentil, one part.
Water, two parts.

Distil one part and a half.

TRAUMATIC ESSENCE.

Essentia traumatica. (Wirtem.; Spielmann)

R. Root of Tormentil, Herb of Sanicle, } of each, half an ounce.
——— Sundew, Flowers of St. John's-wort, ——— Red Roses, } of each, two drams.
Dragon's Blood, Mummy, Catechu, Myrrh, } of each, three drams.
Red Sanders, two drams.
Nutmegs, one dram.
Alcohol, sixteen ounces.

Digest for three days at a moderate heat; then express and filter. (Wirtem.)

R. Root of Tormentil, half an ounce.
Flowers of Red Roses, ——— St. John's-wort, } of each, two drams.
Red Sanders, Mummy, Dragon's Blood, } of each, one ounce.
Catechu, Myrrh, } of each, half an ounce.
Nutmegs, one dram.
Alcohol, twenty ounces.

Digest, and filter. (Spielmann)

It is astringent, and is recommended to arrest internal hæmorrhages and diarrhœa.—Dose, from fifty to sixty drops.

TINCTURE OF TORMENTIL.

Tinctura Tormentillæ. (Belg.)

R. Root of Tormentil, one part.
Alcohol (15 degrees), eight parts.

Macerate for six days without heat; then express and filter.

DECOCTION OF TORMENTIL.

Decoctum Radicis Tormentillæ. (Niemann)

R. Root of Tormentil, half an ounce.
Spring Water, one pound and a half.

Boil, and strain.—Dose, two spoonfuls every two hours.

ASTRINGENT DECOCTION.

Decoctum adstringens. (SAUNDERS; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R.	Root of Tormentil, Oak Bark, Pomegranate Bark,	of each, two drams.
	Water, Milk,	of each, one pound.

Boil for a quarter of an hour, adding towards the end,

Cinnamon,	two drams.

Strain when cold. (SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R.	Root of Tormentil, Dried Flowers of Pomegranate, Pomegranate Bark,	of each, half an ounce.
	Cinchona,	one ounce.
	Spring Water,	a sufficient quantity

to obtain two pounds of strained decoction. (SAUNDERS)

It is recommended in diarrhœa and blennorrhœa.—Dose, two ounces, three or four times a day. By leaving out the cinnamon, this decoction may also be employed in the form of lavement or injection.

ASTRINGENT PTISAN. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN; SPIELMANN)

R.	Root of Tormentil,	six drams.
	Spring Water,	twelve pounds.

Boil for half an hour, adding towards the end,

Root of Great Comfrey,	six drams.
——— Liquorice,	half an ounce.

Strain. (SPIELMANN)

PIERQUIN prescribes three ounces of tormentil, thirty-four pounds of water, three ounces of comfrey, and two ounces of liquorice.

R.	Root of Tormentil, ——— Dog-grass,	of each, half an ounce.
	Pomegranate Bark, Barberry, Sumach,	of each, two drams.
	Hartshorn Shavings,	three drams.
	Water,	four pounds.

Boil down to three pounds, and add to the strained liquor,

Honey,	two ounces.

Strain. (PIERQUIN)

R.	Boiling Water,	two pounds.
	Dried Petals of Red Roses,	half an ounce.
	Root of Tormentil, ——— Bistort,	of each, one ounce.

Boil the roots and infuse the petals; then add to the strained liquor,

Syrup of Pomegranate,	one ounce and a half.
——— Gum,	one ounce.
Dilute Sulphuric Acid,	twenty drops.

Mix. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

ASTRINGENT GARGLE. (SAUNDERS)

R.	Root of Tormentil,	two ounces.
	Water,	a sufficient quantity

to obtain two pounds of strained liquor, after half an hour's boiling. Add

Honey of Roses,	one ounce and a half.
Sulphuric Acid,	ten drops.

Mix.

TORNASOLIS CÆRULEA.—LITMUS, TURNSOL.

SYNONIMES: — *Lacmus*, *Lacca cærulea*, *Lacca musica*.—Tournesol, FR.; Blaues Lack, Lackmus, GERM.; Lackmuss, DUT.

A colouring substance, of which there are two kinds met with in commerce:

1. *Cake* or *Stone Litmus.*

DUBL.; AUSTR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

This is in small straight parallelopipedons of a blue colour, prepared with several species of lichens reduced to powder mixed with subcarbonate of potass and chalk, and fermented with human urine.

2. *Litmus cloths; Becetta, Nezetta.*

BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; BERGIUS; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN.

These are old rags saturated with the juice of the tops of the *Croton tinctorium*, LINN.; (*Monœcia Monadelphia*, LINN.; *Euphorbiaceæ*, JUSS.), a plant of the south of Europe (*Fig.* Lob. *Ic.* 26), then dried and exposed to the vapour disengaged from a mixture of urine and quick lime till they acquire a violet-blue colour.

TRAGOPOGON PRATENSE, Linn.—SALSEFI.

Synonimes: — Salsifis, Barbe de bouc, Fr.; Boksbart, Wiesenbocksbart, Germ.; Salsifi, Span.; Salsifica, Ital.; Sersifim, Port.

Bruns.; Gall.; Ferr.; Wirtem.

A plant common to the meadows of Europe. (*Syngenesia Polygamia Æqualis*, Linn.; *Synantherea*, Cass.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 179)

The root (*Radix Tragopogi* seu *Barbæ Hirci*) is employed. It is long, cylindrical, and whitish. It has a sweet taste.

The *Tragopogon porrifolium*, Linn.; (*Fig.* Œd. *Fl. Dan.* t. 797) is frequently substituted for it.

It sometimes enters into pectoral decoctions.

TRAPA NATANS, Linn.—WATER CHESNUT, WATER CALTROPS.

Synonimes: — Macre, Macre flottante, Châtaigine d'eau, Noix d'eau, Fr.; Wassernuss, Germ.; Svœmmende hornœd, Dan.; Castana de aqua, Span.; Waternooten, Dut.; Tribulo aquatico, Ital.; Orzechi wodoe, Pol.; Arolho dos charcos, Port.; Vatnnœt, Swed.

Wirtem.; Bergius; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A plant of Europe, common in stagnant waters.

The fruit used formerly to be employed as astringent, and the leaves as resolvent. Neither are used at the present day.

TREMELLA AURICULA JUDÆ, Pers.—JEW'S EAR.

Synonimes:—Oreile de Judas, Fr.; Holderschwæmmchen, Jnda's ohr, Germ.; Bezowa hauba, Bohem.; Judasoor, Dut.

Bruns.; Gall.; Lusit.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann; Zarda.

A mushroom (*Auricula Judæ* seu *Fungus Sambuci*) growing on decayed trees. (*Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 500)

It is in the form of an ear and of a greenish grey colour.

It used formerly to be employed in angina, boiled in milk or vinegar.

TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE, Linn.—PURPLE TREFOIL.

Synonimes:—Trèfle des près, Fr.; Rother Wiesenklee, Germ.; Rœdklever, Dan.; Rœdkœpling, Swed.

Gall.; Wirtem.

A common plant of Europe. (*Diadelphia Decandria*, Linn.; *Leguminosæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 93)

The flowering herb (*Herba cum Floribus Trifolii pratensis* seu *purpurei*) is employed. It consists of trifoliate leaves, with oval, entire, rough leaflets, frequently marked with a white or black spot, and of red or purple flowers, disposed in rounded, obtuse spikes, surrounded by membraneous bracteæ.

It is said to be slightly laxative.

TRIGONELLA FŒNUM GRÆCUM, Linn.—FENUGREEK.

Synonimes:—Fenu-grec, Fr.; Fœnugrœk, Kuhkornklee, Bockshorn, Germ.; Bukkehorn, Fænugraec, Dan.; Alholva, Span.; Fenegrick, Dut.; Pieno Greco, Ital.; Fengrek, Pol.; Fenogrego, Port.; Fenugrek, Swed.

Lond.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Piderit; Spielmann.

A plant of Europe. (*Diadelphia Decandria*, Linn.; *Leguminosæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 116)

The seeds (*Semen Fenugræci*) are employed. They are nearly quadrangular, flattish, obtuse at both extremities, and marked with an oblique groove. They are of a deep yellow or brown colour; their odour is strong, sweetish, and disagreeable when bruised; their taste is bitter, farinaceous, and mucilaginous.

MUCILAGE OF FENUGREEK. (Sard.)

R. Seeds of Fenugreek, one part.
Water, ten parts.

Macerate for twelve hours; then boil, and express.

MUCILAGINOUS OIL. (Fee)

R. Seeds of Fenugreek, bruised, eight ounces.
Linseed Oil, two pounds.

Infuse for ten days, and strain.

RESOLVENT MEALS. (Gall.)

R. Fenugreek Seeds, Beans, Tares, Lupins, } of each, an equal part.

Pulverize, and mix.

TRIOSTEUM PERFOLIATUM, Linn.—FEVER-ROOT, BASTARD IPECACUANHA, TINKER-WEED.

Amer.; Bruns.; Coxe.

A plant of North America. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Caprifoliaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Dill. *Elth.* t. 293, f. 378)

The bark of the root is employed. It is purgative and sometimes emetic.

TRIPOLITIANA TERRA.—TRIPOLI.

Synonimes:—*Tripela.*—Tripoli, Fr.; Trippel, Trippelerde, Germ.

Bruns.; Wirtem.; Guibourt; Spielmann.

A hard substance, rough and dry to the touch, the colour of which varies from white to yellow, to red, to green, and to brown. That tripoli is most esteemed which is called Venetian, and which comes from Corfu; it is schistose, porous, and of a yellowish-red colour.

TRITICUM REPENS, Linn.—DOG-GRASS, WHEAT-GRASS, QUICK-GRASS, COUCH-GRASS.

Synonimes:—Chiendent, Fr.; Quecke, Queckengras, Graswurzel, Hundsqueckgras, Germ.; Peyr, Trawa, Bohem.; Hundegræs, Kroppegræs, Qvikketæan, Dan.; Grama, Span.; Kueekgras, Hondsgras, Dut.; Gramigna, Caprinella, Dente c

nino, Ital.; Psia partza, Pol.; Grama canina, Port.; Pyrei, Russ.; Qwickrot, Swed.

Amer.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Cast. Borus.; Borus.; Ross.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

A very common plant of Europe. (*Triandria Digynia*, Linn.; *Gramineæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Hist. *Gram.* 2, p. 17, t. 21)

The creeping shoots, improperly called roots (*Radix Graminis* seu *Graminis canini* seu *albi*), are employed; they are long, slender, nodose, articulated, smooth; whitish or yellowish-white, inodorous, of a sweet and slightly saccharine taste when fresh; and insipid or very feebly astringent when dried.

In the fresh state, dog-grass furnishes a mucoso-saccharine matter, which renders it demulcent, though in a very inconsiderable degree; when dried, this matter, which is contained in the medulla, disappears, and then the envelope only remains, which communicates to water a slightly astringent quality, particularly when the ebullition is prolonged.

The decoctions of dog-grass act principally from the water contained in them, and on this account the popular employment of them is of use.

SPECIES FOR PTISAN. (Fuld.)

R. Root of Dog-grass, four ounces.
——— Scorzonera, two ounces.

Cut, and mix.

JUICE OF DOG-GRASS.

Succus Tritici. (Gall.; Hass.)

R. Fresh Herb of Dog-grass, sixteen parts.

Bruise it in a stone mortar, adding gradually,

Water, one part.

Express the juice, set it aside, and filter it without heat through bibulous paper.

Hass. prescribes the root instead of the herb.

EXTRACT OF DOG-GRASS.

Extractum seu *Mellago Graminis* seu *Tritici repentis.* (Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Dan.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Herbip.; Piderit; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Fresh Root of Dog-grass, six pounds.

Having cut it finely, enclose it in a linen bag, and express strongly; boil the residue for an hour with

Water, eight pounds,

and express again. Mix the liquors, set aside for twelve hours, and having strained through flannel, evaporate to the consistence of thick syrup. (Lipp.)

R. Root of Dog-grass, bruised, } of each,
Water, } one part.

After twelve hours' infusion, add

Hot Water, two parts,

then stir till cold, and express. Heat the residue for several hours with twice its weight of water, at a temperature of 45 or 50 degrees of R., and express again. Mix the liquors; then clarify, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract. (Van Mons)

R. Fresh Root of Dog-grass, twelve pounds.

Bruise it in a mortar, adding

Water, six pounds.

Express the juice, boil it for a few moments, and evaporate it, when strained, to the consistence of honey. (Dan.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Swediaur)

R. Fresh Root of Dog-grass, one pound.
Spring Water, eight pounds.

Boil till reduced to one half. Strain the decoction, and evaporate it to the consistence of an extract. (Hass.; Piderit)

Austr.; and Herbip. direct the root to be boiled in a sufficient quantity of water; the decoction to be set aside, decanted and evaporated to the consistence of thick honey.

R. Root of Dog-grass, one part.
Boiling Water, eight parts.

Boil slowly for a quarter of an hour, and express; boil the residue with

Water, four parts,

and express again. Mix the decoctions, and having decanted after sufficient repose, evaporate to the consistence of an extract. (Ant.; Hann.)

Batav. prescribes twenty-four hours' maceration and two hours' boiling with ten parts of water; then a second ebullition of two hours with other eight parts of water. —Amst. directs the root to be boiled first with twenty then with fifteen parts of water till reduced each time to one half.—Bavar. — twenty-four hours' maceration of one part of root in four parts of water; the addition of four other parts of water, and an ebullition of twenty-four hours: then a second ebullition of the residue with four

other parts of water, and the mixed liquors evaporated to the consistence of honey, or of solid extract.—Fuld.—six days' maceration of one pound of root in six pounds of water, then an hours' ebullition, and expression; the ebullition of the residue with three pounds of water: the repetition of this till the water comes off colourless and insipid, and the final evaporation of the mixed liquors to the consistence of honey.

This extract is esteemed resolvent and diuretic.—Dose, a spoonful.

DECOCTION OF DOG-GRASS.

Decoctum Graminis. (Ant.; Gall.; Cast. Borus.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Ratier)

R. Root of Dog-grass, sliced, eight ounces.
Water, four pounds.

Boil down to three fourths, and strain.—Ant.—prescribes two ounces of dog-grass and two pounds of water; to be boiled down to one half.

R. Root of Dog-grass, one ounce.

Boil it for a short time in a sufficient quantity of water, and reject this; then bruise the root, and boil it with

Water, two pounds eight ounces,

till only two pounds remain. Add towards the end,

Grated Liquorice, two drams.

Strain when cold. (Gall.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Disp. Cha. Paris; Ratier)

This last decoction is only emollient; the first is slightly tonic.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF DOG-GRASS.

Decoctum Graminis compositum. (Hisp.; Saunders)

R. Root of Dog-grass, } of each,
——— Madder, } half an ounce.
Water, three pounds.

Boil down to two thirds, and add towards the end,

Grated Liquorice. one dram.

Express, and add

Nitrate of Potass, one dram.

Dissolve. (Hisp.)

R. Root of Dog-grass, } of each,
——— Dandelion, } two ounces.
Water, a sufficient quantity,

to obtain one pound and a half of strained decoction. Boil for half an hour, and add

Sulphate of Potass, half an ounce.
Syrup of Fumitory, two ounces.
Spirit of Nitric Æther, one dram.

Mix. (Saunders)

It is excitant, and deobstruent.

ALKALINE DIURETIC DECOCTION.

Decoctum diureticum alkalinum. (Van Mons)

R. Saturated Decoction of Dog-grass and of Dandelion, three pounds.
Subcarbonate of Soda, three drams.
Nitrate of Potass, one dram and a half.
Honey, one ounce and a half.

Dissolve.—It is excitant, and is recommended in lacteal metastasis and in anasarca.—Dose, a cupful, every two hours.

TROPÆOLUM MAJUS, Linn.—INDIAN CRESS, NASTURTIUM.

Synonimes:—Capucine, Cresson des Indes, Cresson du Mexique, Fr.; Indianische kresse, Capucinerkresse, Germ.; Indiansk karse, Dan.; Capcichinos, Span.; Spaensche kers, Dut.; Capucino, Ital.; Mastraceo da Paro, Port.; Indianisk kresse, Swed.

Bruns.; Gall.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A plant of South America. (*Octandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Tropæoleæ*, *Cand.*; *Fig.* Flore Medic. II. 96)

The herb and flowers are used.

The herb (*Herba Nasturtii Indici* seu *Cardami majoris*) consists of a cylindrical, glabrous stem, and of alternate, plane, rounded leaves; they present five obscure lobes, are peltate, and supported upon long foot stalks.

The flowers consist of five petals of an orange-yellow or scarlet colour.

The taste and odour are strong and similar to those of cress.

It is excitant, and reputed anti-scorbutic.

TUSSILAGO.

Two species of this genus of plants are employed in medicine:

1. *Tussilago Farfara*, Linn.—Coltsfoot.

Synonimes:—Pas d'Âne, Fr.; Huflattich, Germ.; Konske kopyro, Bohem.; Hovurt, Hovblad, Dan.; Tusilago, Span.; Hoefblad, Dut.; Tosilagine, Ital.; Podbial, Pol.; Tosilagem, Port.; Hæsthof, Swed.

Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Cast. Borus.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Paris; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

A plant common in all parts of Europe. (*Syngenesia Polygamia superflua*, Linn.; *Synantherea*, Cass.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 64)

The root, leaves, and flowers are employed.

The root (*Radix Farfaræ* seu *Tussilaginis* seu *Bechii* seu *Ungulæ Caballinæ*) is long, thin, fibrous, whitish, inodorous, and insipid.

The leaves are rounded, somewhat heart-shaped at the base, angular, dentated, of a deep green colour and smooth above, and tomentose beneath; they have long foot-stalks.

They are inodorous, and have a mucilaginous and slightly bitter, and acerb taste.

The flowers are yellow and have a pleasant taste.

It is slightly excitant and pectoral.

pectoral species. (Cast. Borus.; Wurceb.)

R. Leaves of Coltsfoot, two ounces.
Root of Liquorice, one ounce.
Flowers of Red Poppy, } of each,
Anise, } two drams.

Cut and bruise.

conserve of coltsfoot.

Conserva Farfaræ. (Palat.; Wirtem.; Van Mons)

R. Flowers of Coltsfoot, one part.
White Sugar, two parts.

Beat together.

It is recommended in catarrhal cough.—Dose, two drams, four times a day.

lohoch of coltsfoot.

Lohoch de Farfara. (Wirtem.; Piderit; Spielmann)

R. Fresh Root of Coltsfoot, any quantity.

Boil it in water; then bruise it, and pass it through a hair sieve. Boil the pulp with twice its weight of honey.

syrup of coltsfoot.

Syrupus Tussilaginis. (Bruns.; Gall.; Sard.; Wirtem.)

R. Fresh Flowers of Coltsfoot, four pounds.
Boiling Water, eight pounds.

Infuse for twelve hours, and express slightly: to the decanted liquor, add

White Sugar, twice the quantity.

Dissolve in a water-bath. (Gall.)

Bruns.; and Wirtem. prescribe one pound and a half of flowers, two pounds of boiling water, twenty-four hours' maceration, and sixteen ounces of sugar to nine of the strained liquor.

Sard. allows either an equal part each, of depurated juice and of simple syrup to be mixed together, or two parts of infusion with one part of white sugar.

water of coltsfoot. (Palat.)

R. Flowers of Coltsfoot, one part.
Water. three parts.

Distil one part and a half.

resumptive electuary.

Electuarium resumptivum. (Wirtem.; Spielmann)

R. Root of Liquorice, }
Herb of Ground Ivy, } of each,
——— Veronica, } half an ounce.
Boiling Water, sixty ounces.

Macerate for twelve hours. Boil in the strained liquor,

Fresh Root of Coltsfoot, } of each,
Corinth Raisins, } sixteen ounces.

Pass the softened root and raisins through a silk-sieve; then emulsionize the decoction with

Sweet Almonds, blanched, seven ounces.

Mix the pulp with the emulsion, and boil the whole with

White Sugar, thirty-two ounces.

Then add

Lemon Peels, three.
Powdered Cinnamon, half an ounce.
——— Cloves, three drams.

Mix.—Dose, from half an ounce to an ounce, two or three times a day in obstinate cough.

2. *Tussilago Petasites.*—Butterbur.

Synonimes :—Pétasite, Fr.; Pestilenzwurzel, Pestwurzmœnnlein, Neunkraftrosshuf, Germ.; Demesyl, Wetssjkonske kopyto, Bohem.; Storbladet hestihoc, Dan.; Petasites, Lombrérera, Span.; Poddeblad, Dut.; Petasite, Ital.; Lipieznik, Pol.; Pestilenzrot, Swed.

Bavar.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Lipp.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Murray and Gmelin; Pederit; Spielmann; Zarda.

A plant common to most places in the north of Europe. (*Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 58)

The root (*Radix Petasitidis* seu *Petasitidis majoris* seu *vulgaris* seu *rubentis*) is employed. It is branching, fibrous, and of the thickness of the finger, brown externally, and yellow or red internally. It has a strong and disagreeable odour; and a bitter and repugnant taste.

ULMUS.—ELM.

Two species of this genus are employed in medicine :

1. *Ulmus fulva*, Mich.—Rough-leaved Elm Tree, Red Elm, Slippery Elm.

Synonime :—Orme d'Amerique, Fr.

Amer.; Coxe.

A tree of North America. (*Pentandria Digynia*, Linn.; *Amentaceæ*, Juss.)

The inner bark is employed. It is emollient and mucilaginous.

2. *Ulmus campestris*, Linn.—Elm Tree.

Synonimes : — Orme pyramidal, Fr.; Ulme, Rüster, Germ.; Alm, Dan.; and Swed.; Olmo, Ital.; Port.; and Span.; Olm, Dut.; Kora wiazowa, Pol.

Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Spielmann.

A large tree of Europe.

The inner bark of the branches (*Cortex ulmi interior*) is employed. It is smooth, thin, of a reddish-brown colour, and inodorous. It has a bitter, astringent, subacrid, and very mucilaginous taste, after it has been chewed for some time. It has been extolled in ascites, cutaneous diseases, scrofula, scurvy, and intermittent fevers.

EXTRACT OF ELM. (Austr.)

R. Inner Bark of Elm, any quantity.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Exhaust the bark by several successive ebullitions; then mix the liquors, and having decanted them, evaporate in a water-bath.

INFUSION OF ELM.

Infusum Ulmi. (Amer.; Coxe; Niemann)

R. Elm Bark, sliced, one ounce.
Boiling Water, one pint.

Macerate for twelve hours in a covered vessel, occasionally agitating, and strain.

DECOCTION OF ELM BARK.

Decoctum Ulmi campestris. (Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Genev.; Coxe; Niemann; Saunders; Swediaur; Ph. Syph.)

Decoctum Ulmi. (Lond.; Dubl.)

R. Fresh Elm Bark, bruised, four ounces.
Water, four pints.

Boil to two pints and strain.

Decoctum Ulmi campestris. (Edinb.)

R. Fresh Elm Bark, bruised, four ounces.
Water, five pounds.

Boil down to two pounds and a half, and strain.

The other pharmacopœias give the same formula as Lond.

It is recommended in leprosy and other cutaneous disorders.—Dose, from four to eight ounces twice or thrice a day.

DIAPHORETIC DECOCTION.

Decoctum diaphoreticum. (BRERA)

R. Elm Bark, two ounces.
Dock, one ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain three pounds of strained liquor.

It is prescribed in chronic exanthemata.

URTICA.—NETTLE.

Three species of this genus are used in medicine:

1. *Urtica urens*, LINN.—Stinging Nettle.

ANT.; BAVAR.; BRUNS.; GALL.; FERR.; LIPP.; BRUGNATELLI; MURRAY and GMELIN.

A very common plant of Europe. (*Monœcia Tetrandria*, LINN.; *Urticæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Œd. *Fl. Dan.* t. 739)

The herb, flowers, and seeds are employed.

The herb (*Herba Urticæ minoris*) presents a branching stem and oval, deeply-toothed leaves bristled with extremely acute hairs. It has a bitterish taste.

The flowers are green and assembled in short axillary racemes, nearly sessile.

The seeds are oval, shining, and of a light brown colour.

2. *Urtica dioïca*, LINN.—Common Nettle.

SYNONIMES:—Ortie dioïque, FR.; Grosse Brennessel, GERM.; Kopriwa paliwa nefwetssj, BOHEM.; Stor brændenelde, DAN.; Ortiga mayor, SPAN.; Groote brandenatel, DUT.; Ortica, ITAL.; Pokrzywa, POL.; Ortiga major, PORT.; Brænn ætsta, SWED.

AMST.; BAVAR.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; GENEV.; HASS.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

A plant of Europe. (*Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 465)

The root and herb are employed.

The root (*Radix Urticæ majoris*) is long, ligneous, and branching; of a brownish colour without, and whitish within.

The herb consists of a quadrangular stem furnished with petiolated, cordiform, pointed, serrated leaves, covered with prickly hairs.

3. *Urtica Pilulifera*, LINN.

BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

A plant of the south of Europe. (*Fig.* Blackw. Herb. tab. 321)

The seeds (*Semen Urticæ Romanæ* seu *Hispanicæ* seu *piluliferæ*) are employed. They are rounded, flattish, of a blackish-brown colour, somewhat resembling linseed but smaller.

EXTRACT OF NETTLE.

Inspissamentum Urticarum. (HISP.)

R. Leaves and Stalks of Nettle, any quantity.

Bruise them in a stone mortar; then express the juice, and evaporate it when defecated, to the consistence of thick honey, in a water-bath.

SYRUP OF NETTLE.

Syrupus de Urtica seu *Urticarum.* (HISP.; GALL.)

R. Juice of Nettle, depurated by boiling and strained, } of each, an
White Sugar, } equal part.

Boil slowly to the consistence of syrup. (GALL.)

HISP. directs equal parts of nettle juice and of white sugar, to be clarified and boiled to a syrup with a sufficient quantity of water.

This syrup is considered diuretic.

VACCINIUM.

Three species of this genus are employed in medicine:

1. *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, LINN.—Common Blueberry.

SYNONIMES: Airelle, Myrtille, Raisin des bois, FR.; Heidilbeere, GERM.; Myrtus, Gahody cerne, Wranj oka, BOHEM.; Blæbar, DAN.; Mirtillo, Arandano,

Span.; Blaaw bessen, Dut.; Mirtillo, Ital.; Borowkic zorna, Pol.; Blabær, Swed.

Amst.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Lipp.; Ross.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Murray and Gmelin; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

A small shrub of the north of Europe. (*Octandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Ericineæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 81)

The fruit *Baccæ Myrtilli*) is employed. It consists of berries of the size of a pea, filled with a deep red juice. They have a sweet, acid, and sub-astringent taste.

These berries are slightly styptic, refrigerant, and anti-scorbutic.

JUICE OF BLUEBERRIES.

Succus e Baccis Myrtillorum. (Fuld.; Piderit)

R. Ripe Blueberries, any quantity.

Bruise and put them in a cellar for several days; then express the juice, and having left it in the cellar for several days, strain it, and pour it into long necked bottles; pour a little oil upon the surface, and preserve in a cool place.

It is added, as acidulous, to mixtures. It is substituted for vinegar in the north of Europe.

ROB OF BLUEBERRIES.

Rob Myrtillorum seu *Vaccinii Myrtilli.* (Fuld.; Lipp.; Swediaur)

R. Blueberries, any quantity.

Bruise them in a mortar, and having set them aside for several days, express the juice and boil it rapidly to the consistence of honey with one fourth of sugar.

It is used instead of the rob of mulberries in the north of Europe.

SYRUP OF BLUEBERRIES.

Syrupus Myrtilli seu *Myrtillorum.* (Bruns.; Hisp.; Fuld.; Palat.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Piderit)

R. Expressed juice of Blueberries, one pound.
White Sugar, two pounds.

Dissolve at a gentle heat. (Suec.)

Hisp. prescribes four pounds of sugar and two pounds two ounces of juice. — Bruns.; Palat.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; and Piderit — sixteen ounces of sugar and ten of juice.—Fuld.—an equal part of each.

JOUBERT'S ASTRINGENT SYRUP. (Pierquin)

R. Blueberries, thirty drams.
Barberries, Leaves of Sumac, Pomegranate Flowers, } of each, twenty drams.
Medlars, Unripe Sorbs, } of each, three ounces.
Juice of Pomegranate, ——— Quince, } of each, two pounds.

Boil together. Add when strained,
Sugar, five pounds.
Flavour with
Yellow Sanders, or Cinnamon, half an ounce, two drams.

2. *Vaccinium Oxycoccos*, Linn.—Cranberry.

Synonimes. — Canneberge des marais, Fr.; Moosbeere, Germ.; Tranebær, Dan.; Vacernia laganusa, Span.; Veen bessen, Dut.; Ossicocco, Ital.; Canaberga, Port.

Dan.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ross.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A small shrub of the north of Europe. (*Fig.* Œd. *Fl. Dan.* t. 80)

The fruit (*Baccæ Oxycocci*) is employed. It consists of ovoid berries of a red colour sprinkled with purple points; they are filled with a red juice of a very acid taste.

It is refrigerant and anti-scorbutic.

JUICE OF CRANBERRIES. (Suec.; Niemann)

R. Cranberries, any quantity.

Express the juice; then boil it for a few moments, and having strained it, enclose it in well-stopped bottles.

SYRUP OF CRANBERRIES. (Suec.; Niemann)

R. Juice of Cranberries, one pound.
White Sugar, two pounds.

Make a syrup at a gentle heat.

ROB OF CRANBERRIES.

Rob Oxycoccos seu *Vaccinii Oxycocci.* (Ross.; Swediaur)

R. Cranberries, any quantity.

Bruise them in a mortar, and set aside for three days; then express the juice and boil it slowly to the consistence of honey, with one fourth of sugar. (Swediaur)

Ross. prescribes one pound of sugar and six pounds of juice.

It is acidulous and refrigerant.

3. *Vaccinium Vitis Idæa*, Linn. — Red Bilberry.

Synonimes:—Canneberge ponctuée, Fr.; Prisselbeere, Mehlbeere, Rothe bernitz

beere, Germ.; Tyttebær, Dan.; Arandona de fruto enearnado, Span.; Vossebessen, Dut.; Vite del Monte Ida, Ital.; Lingon, Swed.

Dan.; Gall.; Fuld.; Lipp.; Ross.; Suec.; Bergius; Guibourt.

A small shrub of the north of Europe and of the Alps. (*Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 87)

The fruit (*Baccæ Vitis Idææ*) is employed. It consists of round berries, of a beautiful red colour, and of an acid and bitterish taste.

The leaves were for a long time reputed lithontriptic, and are even now classed among the diuretics. These possess a slight astringency.

ROB OF RED BILBERRIES.

Rob Vitis Idææ seu *Baccarum Vetis Idææ.* (Fuld.; Lipp.; Sax.; Swediaur)

R. Red Bilberries, any quantity.

Bruise them in a mortar, and set aside for three days; then express the juice, set it apart, and having decanted it, evaporate it the consistence of honey, over a slow fire, with one fourth of sugar. (Fuld.; Lipp.; Swediaur)

Sax. prescribes one part of sugar and sixteen parts of juice.

It is acidulous and refreshing.

VALERIANA.

Three species of this genus of plants are used:

1. *Valeriana Celtica*, Linn.—Celtic Nard.

Synonimes:—Nard Celtique, Fr.; Nardenbaldrian, Alpenbaldrian, Germ.; Espicanardo Celtico, Span.

Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Palat.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A plant of the Alps. (*Triandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Valerianeæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Jacq. *Collect.* t. I. p. 24.)

The root (*Radix Valerianæ Celticæ* seu *Spicæ Celticæ* seu *Alpinæ*, *Nardus Celtica*) is composed of long fibrils covered with small yellowish scales. It has a strong and agreeable odour, and an acrid, bitter, and aromatic taste.

It is tonic, stomachic, and diuretic.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CELTIC NARD. (Herbip.)

R. Celtic Nard, half an ounce.
Sulphate of Zinc, one scruple.
Make a powder.

2. *Valeriana Phu*, Linn.—Garden Valerian.

Synonimes: — Grande Valeriane, Fr.; Grosser baldrian, Germ.; Koslik velssj, Bohem.; Stor baldrian, Dan.

Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin.

A plant of the temperate parts of Europe. (*Triandria Digynia*, Linn.; *Valerianeæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Herb. t. 250)

The root (*Radix Valerianæ majoris*) is employed. It is thick, long, wrinkled, fibrous, of a light-brown colour without, and white within.

It has a nauseous odour, and a disagreeable, bitter, and acrid taste.

3. *Valeriana officinalis*, Linn.—Valerian, Wild Valerian.

Synonimes: — Valériane sauvage, Fr.; Gemeiner baldrian, Germ.; Koslik obecky, Bohem.; Baldrian, Œienrod velerian, Vild nardus, Valandsrod, Venderad, Vendmosrod, Dan.; Valeriana, Ital.; Port.; and Span.; Wilde valerian, Dut.; Kozlki, koztkowy, Pol.; Balderjan, Russ.; Wændelrot, Swed.

Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Cast. Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Paris; Piderit; Saunders; Spielmann; Zarda.

A plant which grows in all parts of Europe. (*Fig.* Flore Medic. VI. 343)

The root (*Radix Valerianæ minoris* seu *sylvestris*) is employed. It is yellowish externally and whitish internally, and consists of numerous long fibrils. It is nearly inodorous in the fresh state, but has a peculiar, fetid, and penetrating odour when dried. Its taste is acrid and bitter.

It contains, according to TROMMSDORF, a greenish, volatile oil of a camphorous odour, gum, starch, resin, and a peculiar principle.

It is a very powerful excitant, and is supposed to act in a special manner on the nervous system. It is principally prescribed in nervous affections, and has been employed as a febrifuge.—Dose, of the powder, from half a dram to one ounce, or even more, twice or thrice a day.

I. *Preparations which contain Valerian in substance.*

ANTI-SPASMODIC SPECIES. (HERBIP.; HUFELAND; PIDERIT)

R. Root of Valerian, three ounces.
Leaves of Orange, two ounces.
Herb of Milfoil, one ounce.

Cut and mix. (HERBIP.; PIDERIT)

R. Root of Valerian, } of each,
——— Avens, } of each,
Herb of Peppermint, } an equal part.
Leaves of Orange, } an equal part.

Cut and mix. (HUFELAND)

Dose, two tea-spoonfuls; for infusion.

ANTI-SPASMODIC POWDER.

Pulvis nervinus seu *anti-spasticus* seu *epilepticus* seu *roborans anti-spasmodicus* seu *Valerianæ aromaticus*. (MIL. COPEN.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; HAMB.; CAST. BORUS.; AUGUSTIN; BRERA; HUFELAND; NIEMANN; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Root of Valerian, } of each,
Leaves of Orange, } of each,
two drams.

Make a powder. (FULD.)

R. Root of Valerian, twenty parts.
Cinnamon, three parts.

Make a powder. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

AUGUSTIN prescribes two drams of valerian, one scruple of cinnamon, and one dram and a half of oleosaccharum of valerian.

R. Root of Valerian, one ounce.
Quassia, half an ounce.

Make a powder. (HAMB.)

R. Root of Valerian, one scruple.
Camphor, one grain.

Pulverize. (MIL. COPEN.)

R. Root of Valerian, half a dram.
Cinnamon, five grains.
Oleosaccharum of Valerian, one scruple.

Make a powder. (CAST. BORUS.)

R. Root of Valerian, half an ounce.
Orange Peel, } of each,
White Sugar, } of each,
two drams.
Oil of Valerian, six drops.

Make a powder. (HAMB.)

R. Crab's Eyes, } of each,
Hartshorn Shavings, } of each,
Root of Valerian, } an equal part.
Miseltoe, } an equal part.

Make a powder. (HUFELAND; NIEMANN)

R. Root of Valerian, half an ounce.
——— Peony, two drams.
Hartshorn Shavings, three drams.
Oil of Nutmeg, three grains.
Sugar, three ounces.

Make a powder. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Root of Valerian, half an ounce.
Orange Peel, } of each,
Tartrate of Potass, } of each,
two drams.

Make a powder. (FULD.)

R. Root of Valerian, one dram.
Leaves of Orange, one scruple.
Muriate of Ammonia, two grains.
Cajeput Oil, four drops.

Make a powder. (NIEMANN)

R. Valerian, half a dram.
Subcarbonate of Magnesia, } of each,
Muriate of Ammonia, } of each,
three grains.
Cajeput Oil, two drops.

Make a powder. (AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN)

R. Valerian, one dram.
Florentine Iris, one dram and a half.
Liquorice, two drams.
Anise, half a dram.
Saffron, eight grains.
Subcarbonate of Magnesia, one dram.

Make a powder. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Valerian, one ounce.
Oxide of Zinc, one scruple.
Musk, ten grains.

Make a powder. (BRERA)

The dose of all these powders is, in general, about twenty grains.

ANTHELMINTIC POWDER. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Root of Valerian, two drams.
——— Jalap, } of each,
Black Sulphuret of Mercury, } of each,
one dram.

Mix.—Dose, a tea-spoonful, from time to time.

ANTI-EPILEPTIC BOLUSES.

Boli ad epilepticos seu *e Valerianâ.* (FORM. HÔP. FR.; RATIER; SAUNDERS; SWEDIAUR)

R. Root of Valerian, ten parts.
Cinnamon, three parts.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Make a mass. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

R. Root of Valerian, half a dram.
Simple Syrup, one dram and a half.

Mix. (SAUNDERS)

SWEDIAUR prescribes syrup of orange-flowers. Ten grains of castor, or seven of black oxide of iron, may be added.

R. Root of Valerian, twenty grains.
Sulphate of Potass, two grains.
Syrup of Orange Peel, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (RATIER)

ANTI-EPILEPTIC PILLS. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; RATIER; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Valerian, six drams.
Galbanum, Sagapenum, of each, one dram and a half.
Assafœtida, one dram.

Make pills of three grains each. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Valerian, thirty grains.
Castor, four grains.
Oxide of Zinc, twenty grains.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Make three pills. (RATIER)

They are prescribed by DUPUYTREN.

R. Cocoa-nut Oil, four drams.
Acetate of Potass, Valerian, of each, two drams.
Castor, one dram.
Cinnabar, one scruple.
Syrup of Orange Flowers, a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of three grains each. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Valerian, one ounce.
Iron Filings, Catechu, Cascarilla, of each, two drams.
Syrup of Cinchona, a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of three grains each. (SAINTE-MARIE)

ANTI-SPASMODIC ELECTUARY.

Conditum epilepticum. (SAINTE-MARIE; VAN MONS)

R. Root of Valerian, two ounces.
Subcarbonate of Magnesia, two drams.
Syrup of Peony, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Root of Valerian, Leaves of Orange, of each, six drams.
Syrup of Wormwood, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (VAN MONS)

Dose, a tea-spoonful twice or thrice a day.

ANTHELMINTIC ELECTUARY.

Electuarium anthelminticum. (HAMB.; HANN.; ROSS.; WURCEB.; NIEMANN)

R. Sulphate of Potass, Root of Jalap, ——— Valerian, of each, one dram.
Oxymel of Squill, four ounces.

Mix. (ROSS.; NIEMANN)

R. Root of Valerian, two drams.
——— Jalap, two scruples.
Semen Contra, two drams.
Glycyrized Honey, three ounces.

Mix. (HAMB.)

R. Semen Contra, one ounce.
Valerian, Jalap, of each, two drams.
Sulphate of Potass, half an ounce.
Oxymel of Squill, five ounces.

Mix. (HANN.)

WURCEB. prescribes one dram and a half of valerian, one dram of jalap, half an ounce of semen contra, two drams of sulphate of potass, six drams of oxymel of squill, and a sufficient quantity of despumated honey.

Dose, one or two drams to children, and half an ounce to adults, four times a day.

VERMIFUGE LINCTUS.

Linctus vermifugus. (SAUNDERS)

R. Powdered Valerian, one dram.
Olive Oil, one ounce.

Mix.

ANTI-EPILEPTIC POTION. (BORIES)

R. Black Cherry Water, Lime-flower Water, Orange-flower Water, of each, two ounces.
Powdered Valerian, half a dram.
Alkermes Syrup, three drams.

Mix.—To be taken at twice.

EXCITANT AND ANTI-SPASMODIC POTION. (PIERQUIN)

R. Root of Valerian, twenty-four grains.
HOFFMANN'S Anodyne Liquor, thirty drops.

Mint Water,
Hordeated Cinnamon Water, } of each, two ounces.
Mix.

II. *Preparations which contain only the active principle of Valerian.*

A.

Extraction by Water.

INFUSION OF VALERIAN.

Infusum Valerianæ. (Dubl.; Amer.; Hamb.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Cast. Borus.; Wurceb.; Coxe; Disp. Cha. Paris; Hufeland; Niemann; Ratier; Saunders; Swediaur)

R. Root of Valerian, in coarse powder, two drams.
Boiling Water, seven ounces.

Digest for one hour, and strain when cold. (Dubl.)

Amer.; and Coxe give the same formula as Lond.—Ratier prescribes one ounce of root, and two pounds of water.—Mil. Copen.; and Niemann—one ounce of root, and one pound of water.—Hamb.—one ounce of root, and a sufficient quantity of water to obtain eight ounces of strained infusion.—Cast. Borus.; and Wurceb.—one ounce and a half of root, and one pound and a half of water.—Disp. Cha. Paris; —two drams each, of valerian and of liquorice, and one pound and a half of water.—Hufeland—half an ounce of valerian, and a sufficient quantity of water to obtain eight ounces of infusion.

It is excitant, nervine, and diaphoretic.—Dose, one or two spoonfuls every hour.

R. Root of Valerian, one ounce.
Boiling Water, twelve ounces.

Macerate for two hours, and strain. Add

Compound Spirit of Lavender, six drams.

Or,

Ammoniated Tincture of Valerian, three drams.

Mix. (Saunders; Swediaur)

SYRUP OF VALERIAN.

Syrupus Valerianæ Radicis. (Hann.)

R. Root of Valerian, eight ounces.
Boiling Water, three pounds.

Infuse for several hours. Add to twenty ounces of the strained liquor,

White Sugar, four pounds.

Dissolve.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF VALERIAN.

Infusum Valerianæ compositum seu *tonico-nervosum.* (Mil. Copen.; Augustin)

R. Root of Valerian, } of each,
——— Sweet Flag, } one ounce.
Flowers of Leopard's-bane, two drams.
Boiling Water, twelve ounces.

Digest till cold. Add to the expressed liquor

Tincture of Buck-bean, three drams.
Sulphuric Æther, two drams.

Mix.—Dose, half an ounce. (Mil. Copen.)

R. Root of Valerian, from two to six drams.
Boiling Water, eight ounces.

Infuse, and add to the liquor when cold,

Cinnamon Water, two ounces.
Hoffmann's Liquor, two drams.
Syrup, one ounce.

Mix. (Augustin)

Dose, a spoonful every hour or two.

R. Root of Valerian, two drams.
Boiling Water, one ounce.

Infuse. Add to the strained liquor,

Cinnamon Water, one ounce.
Living Wood-lice, fifty.

Digest for two hours in a sand-bath; then express, and add

Syrup of Orange Peel, one ounce.
Tincture of Opium, six drops.

Mix, and at the moment of administration, add a cubic inch of pure hydrogen gas. This potion has been recommended in amaurosis. (Augustin)

NERVINE INFUSION. (Saunders)

R. Root of Valerian, one ounce and a half.
Decoction of Cinchona, two pounds.

Infuse, and add to the strained liquor,

Syrup of Chamomile, one ounce and a half.
Camphor, triturated with Mucilage, twenty grains.

Mix.

ANTHELMINTIC LAVEMENT.

R. Herb of Wormwood, } of each,
Root of Valerian, } one ounce.
Tansey, } of each,
Orange Peel, } half an ounce.

Pulverize, and mix.—Two spoonfuls of this powder is to be infused for one night in a pound of boiling water, and expressed.—For two lavements, to each of which a spoonful of oil of hartshorn is to be added.—It is praised by Bremser.

ANTI-SPASMODIC DRINK.

R. Miseltoe, Root of Valerian, ——— Peony, } of each, two drams.
Orange Leaves, one pinch.
Water, one pound and a half.

Boil down to one pound.

EXCITANT POTION. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; AUGUSTIN; BRERA)

R. Valerian, two drams and a half.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain four ounces of strained decoction. Add

Simple Syrup, one ounce.
Tincture of Cinnamon, ten grains.

Mix. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

R. Valerian, one dram.
Decoction of Cinchona, a sufficient quantity

to obtain eight ounces of infusion. Add

Sulphuric Æther, half a dram.
Tincture of Opium, thirty drops.

Mix. (BRERA)

R. Camphor, one scruple.
Sulphuric Æther, two drams.

Dissolve, and add

Extract of Valerian, six drams.
Peppermint Water, six ounces.
SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, one dram.

Mix.—Dose, half a spoonful every two or three hours. (AUGUSTIN)

AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF VALERIAN.

Extractum Valerianæ aquosum. (DUBL.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FULD.; HANN.; LIPP.; BORUS.; SAX.; SUEC.; PIDERIT)

Extractum Valerianæ. (DUBL.)

R. Root of Valerian, in coarse powder, six ounces.
Boiling Water, three pints.

Digest at a medium heat for twenty-four hours in a covered vessel; then express the liquor, and evaporate it to the proper consistence.

R. Root of Valerian, any quantity.

Enclose it in a woollen bag, and pour boiling water upon it till it passes through tasteless. Evaporate the liquor slowly to the proper consistence. (FULD.)

R. Root of Valerian, one part.
Water, six parts.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, and express; set aside for two hours, then decant, and evaporate the liquor to the proper consistence. (BAVAR.)

R. Root of Valerian, one pound.
Cold Water, four pounds.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, occasionally stirring, and strain; macerate the residue with fresh water, and strain again. Mix the two liquors, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract. (GALL.)

HANN.; BORUS.; and SAX. require two days' maceration in twelve parts of water, evaporation to one-sixth, filtration, and final evaporation in a water-bath.

R. Root of Valerian, one pound.
Spring Water, six pounds.

Digest for four days in a warm place; then, having boiled a little, express, and evaporate the liquor to the consistence of an extract. (BRUNS.)

PIDERIT directs one pound of root to be boiled in eight pounds of water to the reduction of one half.

R. Root of Valerian, one part.
Boiling Water, eight parts.

Boil slightly for a quarter of an hour, and express; boil the residue with four parts of water, and strain again. Mix the two decoctions; decant after sufficient repose, and evaporate to the proper consistence. (ANT.; FERR.; COXE)

AUSTR. directs the root to be exhausted by several successive boilings, the liquors to be mixed, decanted after sufficient repose, and evaporated in a water-bath.—SUEC.—one part of root to be boiled with two parts of water; the boiling to be repeated with fresh water, and the mixed decoctions evaporated in a water-bath.—BATAV.—one part of root to be digested for twenty-four hours, and boiled for two, with ten parts of water, and the residue to be boiled for two hours with ten other parts of water.—AMST. — the root to be first boiled with twenty and then with fifteen parts of water, to be each time reduced to one half.—HISP.—the root to be digested for twenty-four hours and boiled for two, with ten parts of water, and the residue boiled with more water, reduced to half.

Dose, from one scruple to one dram.

B.

Extraction by Beer.

ANTI-SPASMODIC BEER. (VAN MONS)

R. Root of Valerian, five parts.
Leaves of Rosemary, ——— Sage, } of each, one part and a half.
Serpentaria, one part.

Strong Beer,
one hundred and twenty-eight parts.

Macerate for eight or ten days, and strain.

CEPHALIC BEER. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; SAUNDERS)

R.	Root of Valerian,	one ounce.
	Mustard,	six drams.
	Rosemary,	four drams.
	Serpentaria,	three drams.
	Beer,	twelve pounds.

Macerate for two days, and strain. (SAUNDERS)

CADET DE GASSICOURT prescribes ten ounces of valerian, six of mustard, three each, of sage and of rosemary, two of serpentaria, and sixty pounds of beer.

C.

Extraction by Wine.

WINE OF VALERIAN.

Infusum Valerianæ vinosum. (NIEMANN)

R.	Root of Valerian,	one ounce.
	White Wine,	one pound.

Digest for twenty-four hours, and strain. —Dose, a spoonful every hour or two.

D.

Extraction by Alcohol.

TINCTURE OF VALERIAN.

Tinctura seu *Essentia Valerianæ sylvestris* seu *officinalis.* (LOND.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; MIL. COPEN.; FULD.; HANN.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; BRUGNATELLI; HUFELAND; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Tinctura Valerianæ.

R. Root of Valerian, in powder, four ounces.
Proof Spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter. (LOND.)

DUBL. requires but seven days' digestion.

AMER.; and COXE give the same formula as DUBL.—AMST.; AUSTR.; and HUFELAND prescribe two ounces of root, and one pound of alcohol (0.910). — ANT. — one part of root, and six parts of alcohol (20 degrees).—BATAV.; and BELG.—one of root, and six of alcohol (15 degrees).—VAN MONS—one of root, and six of proof spirit.—BRUNS.—one of root, and five of alcohol.—HANN.; POL.; and BORUS.—five ounces of root, and two pounds of alcohol. —SAX.—one part of root, and four parts of alcohol.—MIL. COPEN.; and SWEDIAUR—one of root, and six of alcohol.

R.	Root of Valerian,	two ounces.
	Cinnamon,	six ounces.
	Alcohol,	two ounces.

Infuse, and express. (FULD.)

It is excitant, anti-spasmodic, nervine, vermifuge, and diaphoretic.—Dose, from thirty to sixty drops.

ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT OF VALERIAN.

Extractum Valerianæ alcoholicum. (BATAV.; DAN.; LIPP.; POL.; HERBIP.)

R.	Root of Valerian, }	of each,
	Alcohol, }	two pounds.
	Water,	nine pounds.

Digest for twelve hours, and express; then distil off the alcohol, and evaporate the residue to the proper consistence. (POL.)

BATAV. prescribes two parts of root, three of alcohol, and nine of water.—DAN. —one of root, two of alcohol, and four of water.

R. Root of Valerian, any quantity.
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity

to cover it by four fingers' breadth. Digest in a warm place, and decant; boil the residue for one hour, in water, and express; then evaporate the tincture to the consistence of honey, adding the decoction towards the end, and stirring constantly. (LIPP.; HERBIP.)

CAMPHORATED TINCTURE OF VALERIAN. (HAMB.)

R.	Root of Valerian,	two ounces.
	Camphor,	one dram.
	Alcohol,	eight ounces.

Digest to perfect extraction, and strain.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF VALERIAN.

Tinctura seu *Essentia Valerianæ composita.* (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; PIDERIT; VAN MONS)

R.	Root of Valerian, }	of each,
	——— Serpentaria, }	one ounce.
	Camphor,	one dram.
	Alcohol,	eight ounces.

Digest, express, and filter. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; PIDERIT)

R.	Root of Valerian,	one ounce.
	——— Serpentaria,	half an ounce.
	Proof Spirit,	eight ounces.

Infuse, express, and filter. Add

	Camphor,	one dram.

Dissolve. (VAN MONS)

It is excitant, and is reputed alexiterious, uterine, and anti-epileptic.—Dose, from forty to sixty drops.

ANTI-SPASMODIC AND TONIC TINCTURE. (PIERQUIN)

R. Root of Valerian, } of each,
Powdered Cinchona, } two drams.
——— Ipecacuanha, thirty grains.
Boiling Decoction of two Poppy Heads, sixteen ounces.

Infuse for twenty-four hours in a covered vessel, and then add

Syrup of Ground Ivy, one ounce.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful thrice a day.

NERVINE AND TONIC TINCTURE. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; VAN MONS)

R. Root of Valerian, } of each,
Herb of Peppermint, } one ounce and a half.
Castor, one ounce.
Saffron, half a dram.
Essence of Mint, one dram.
Alcohol, two pounds.

Digest, express, and filter. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Castor, two parts.
Saffron, one part.
Proof Spirit, } of each,
Peppermint Water, } twenty parts.

Infuse without heat for several days; then add

Root of Valerian, two parts.

At the end of several days express and filter. (VAN MONS)

It is excitant, and is recommended in affections supposed to result from debility and spasm of the stomach.—Dose, twenty or thirty drops.

AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF VALERIAN.

Tinctura seu *Essentia Valerianæ ammoniata* seu *volatilis.* (LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; ANT.; DAN.; GENEV.; HANN.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; SUEC.; HERBIP.; COXE; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Tinctura Valerianæ ammoniata.

R. Root of Valerian, bruised, four ounces.
Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain. (LOND.; AMER.; COXE)

R. Root of Valerian, bruised, four ounces.
Spirit of Ammonia, two pounds and a half.

Digest for seven days, and filter. (EDINB.)

R. Root of Valerian, in powder, two ounces.
Spirit of Ammonia, one pint.

Digest for seven days, and strain. (DUBL.)

R. Root of Valerian, one part.
Spirit of Ammonia, six parts.

Digest without heat for several days in a covered vessel, occasionally shaking, and strain. (DAN.; GENEV.; HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; HERBIP.; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR)

VAN MONS prescribes one part of root, and eight parts of spirit of ammonia.—LUSIT.—four ounces of root, and two pounds and a half of aromatic spirit; to be macerated for eight days.

R. Root of Valerian, in powder, two ounces.
Alcoholic Solution of Subcarbonate of Ammonia, one pound.

Macerate for eight days, frequently agitating, and strain. (SUEC.)

R. Valerian, in coarse powder, one ounce and a half.
Alcohol (30 degrees), four ounces.
Solution of Ammonia (19 degrees), two ounces.

Macerate for six days in a covered vessel, occasionally agitating, and filter. (ANT.)

It is excitant, and has been recommended in several spasmodic diseases, particularly in epilepsy and hysteria.—Dose, from one dram to three drams, in milk or gruel.—NIEMANN proposes, as a milder preparation, a mixture of one part of solution of subcarbonate of ammonia, and two parts of simple alcoholic tincture of valerian.

COMPOUND AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF VALERIAN. (PIERQUIN; VAN MONS)

R. Root of Valerian, two ounces.
Oil of Lemon, one dram.
Cloves, half a dram.
Spirit of Ammonia half an ounce.
Alcohol, sixteen ounces.

Digest in a sand-bath for two or three days, and filter. (PIERQUIN)

R. Root of Valerian, one ounce.
Cloves, } of each, one dram.
Mace, }
Fresh Lemon Peel, one dram and a half.
Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia, twenty-four ounces.

Digest without heat for several days; then express and filter.

It is recommended in epilepsy.—Dose, twenty or thirty drops, in infusion of valerian.

ACOUSTIC LIQUOR.

Aqua acoustica Ludovici. (PALAT.; SPIELMANN)

R. Root of Valerian, ——— Lovage, Herb of Rosemary, Flowers of Lavender, } of each, half an ounce.
Bay Berries, Castor, Camphor, } of each, two drams.
Spirit of Juniper, one pound.

Macerate for four days, and add

Solution of Ammonia, half an ounce.
Oil of Juniper, half a dram.

Mix.—A few drops, on cotton, are to be introduced into the meatus auditorius.

E.

Extraction by Æther.

ÆTHEREAL TINCTURE OF VALERIAN.

Tinctura Valerianæ ætherea. (FENN.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WURCEB.; AUGUSTIN; BRUGNATELLI; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Root of Valerian, in coarse powder, one ounce.
Spirit of Sulphuric Æther, eight ounces.

Digest without heat for three days in a covered vessel, and filter. (FENN.; HANN.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR)

HASS. prescribes two ounces of root, and one pound of the spirit.—PIERQUIN—eight ounces of root, and one pound and a half of the spirit.—VAN MONS—one part of root, and ten parts of the spirit.—BRUGNATELLI—three ounces of root, and one pound of the spirit: this is the only one which is required to be prepared with heat.—HAMB.; LIPP.; OLDEN; and CADET DE GASSICOURT—one part of root, and four parts of the spirit.

R. Root of Valerian, in powder, one ounce.
Concentrated Alcohol, six ounces.

Digest at a moderate heat in a covered vessel. Add to the filtered tincture,

Sulphuric Acid, two drams.

Mix well. (SUEC.; WURCEB.)

AUGUSTIN prescribes sixteen ounces of valerian, twenty of alcohol, and twelve of sulphuric acid.

It is excitant, and is recommended in nervous disorders, particularly in spasms, convulsions, and hysteria.—Dose, from one to four scruples, three or four times a day, in infusion of balm or of peppermint.

CAMPHORATED ÆTHEREAL TINCTURE OF VALERIAN.

Tinctura Valerianæ camphorata. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Camphor, half a dram.
Æthereal Tincture of Valerian, three drams.

Dissolve.—Dose, twenty-five or thirty drops, in gout.

ANODYNE TINCTURE. (NIEMANN)

R. Root of Valerian, one ounce.
Bitter Orange Peel, two drams.
Sulphuric Æther, four ounces.

Digest for eight days at a very gentle heat, and then boil for an instant.

It is excitant and anti-spasmodic.—Dose, from forty to fifty drops.

ANTI-SPASMODIC TINCTURE. (NIEMANN)

R. Root of Valerian, Herb of Marum, } of each, one ounce.
Spirit of Sulphuric Æther, six ounces.

Digest for six days, and filter.

R. Root of Valerian, Herb of Marum, } of each, half an ounce.
Alcohol, four ounces.
Sulphuric Acid, diluted with water, one dram.

Digest for four days at a moderate heat.

It is excitant, anti-spasmodic, and anti-epileptic.—Dose, a tea-spoonful, in wine.

ANTI-SPASMODIC ELIXIR. (FULD.; VAN MONS)

R. Tincture of Valerian, two ounces.
Spirit of Sulphuric Æther, two drams.

Mix, and add

Camphor, one dram.

Dissolve. (VAN MONS)

R. Root of Valerian, ——— Serpentaria, } of each, one ounce.
Alcohol, twelve ounces.

Digest, express, and filter. Add

Sulphuric Æther, two ounces.
Camphor, one dram.

Dissolve. (VAN MONS)

R. Camphor, one dram.
Sulphuric Æther, two drams.

Add to the solution,

Extract of Valerian, one ounce.
Chamomile Water, six ounces.

Mix. (Fuld.)

Dose, one or two scruples, several times a day.

F.

Extraction by Distillation.

ESSENTIAL OIL OF VALERIAN.

Oleum Valerianæ æthereum, Ætheroleum Valerianæ. (Austr.; Batav.; Belg.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Swediaur)

R. Root of Valerian, any quantity.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Distil. (Belg.; Ross.)

Swediaur prescribes one part of root and four parts of water.—Hann.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; and Sax.—one of root and eight of water.—Bavar.—one of root and nine of water.—Austr.—one of root and four of water.

R. Root of Valerian, four parts.
Water, sixteen parts.

Macerate for four days, and add

Muriate of Soda, one part.

Distil. (Hass.)

R. Root of Valerian, six pounds.
Alcohol, one pound.

At the end of two days, add

Water, eighteen pounds.

Distil. (Lipp.)

OLEOSACCHARUM OF VALERIAN.

Oleosaccharum Valerianæ. (Austr.; Hann.; Borus.)

R. White Sugar, one dram.
Oil of Valerian, three grains.

Triturate together. (Austr.)

Hann.; and Borus. prescribe one ounce of sugar and twenty pounds of oil.

DISTILLED WATER OF VALERIAN.

Aqua Valerianæ. (Austr.; Bavar.; Bruns.; Gall.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Pol.; Sax.; Van Mons)

R. Root of Valerian, one part.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

At the end of twenty-four hours, distil six (Hass.), or seven (Hann.), parts.

Bruns. prescribes one part of root and three parts of water, one half to be distilled.—Gall.—one of root and five of water; two to be distilled.—Van Mons—one of root and ten of water; two to be distilled.—Austr.—one of root and twelve of water; four to be distilled.—Pol.; and Sax.—one of root and twelve of water; nine to be distilled.—Bavar.; and Niemann—one of root and eighteen of water; ten to be distilled.

R. Root of Valerian, two pounds.
Water, twelve pounds.

Enclose the root in a bag suspended in the centre of a cucurbit, so that it may not touch the water, and distil six pounds. (Lipp.)

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF VALERIAN.

Aqua Valerianæ composita. (Piderit)

R. Root of Valerian, nine ounces.
——— Lovage, three ounces.
Herb of Pennyroyal, two ounces.
——— Savine, one ounce.
Spring Water, } of each, eight pounds.
Alcohol, }

After two days' digestion, distil eight pounds.

VALERIANELLA OLITORIA, Mœ.

Synonime:—Mache, Doucette, Fr.

Gall.; Bergius.

A common plant of Europe. (*Triandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Valerianeæ*, Juss.)

The herb is employed; it consists of a branching stem, furnished with oblong, sessile, entire or slightly dentated leaves, and rising from a rosette of similar leaves. It has a vapid taste.

It is emollient.

VANILLA AROMATICA, Sw.—VANILLA.

Synonimes:—Vanille, Fr.; and Germ.; Wanylie, Bohem.; Vaynilla, Span.; Banilje, Dut.; Vaniglia, Ital.; Tlilxochitl, Mex.; Waniliia, Pol.; Vanilj, Swed.

Ant.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Hann.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

A parasitical and sarmentose plant of South America. (*Gynandria Diandria*, Linn.; *Orchideæ* Juss.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. VI. 345)

The fruit (*Siliquæ Vanillæ* seu *Vanilliæ* seu *Vaviglіæ* seu *Banillæ* seu *Araci aromatici*) are employed. It consists of pods of from four to eight inches long, and two or three lines thick, straight, curved at their origin, terminated by a kind of pediculated nipple, cylindrical, grooved, shining, compressed, bivalved, with thick, though rather soft, and shining valves, enclosing a soft brown pulp surrounding numerous round, blackish, shining seeds. They are of a blackish-brown colour; their odour is strong and agreeable; and their taste warm and pungent.

They are stimulant.—Dose of the powder, from fifteen grains to a dram.

POWDER OF VANILLA. (Gall.)

R. Vanilla, cut small, one part.
White Sugar, two parts.

Reduce to a very fine powder in an iron mortar, and pass it through a silk sieve.

Fee; and Henri prescribe four parts of sugar.

INDIAN WAKAKA. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

Sugar, four ounces.
Chocolate, one ounce and a half.
Sugar of Vanilla, ten drams.
Cinnamon, Terra Orleana, } of each, one dram.

Pulverize, and mix.—Dose, a spoonful, in milk, chocolate, or broth.

SYRUP OF VANILLA. (Planche; Van Mons)

R. Vanilla, in powder, four parts.
Gum Arabic, one part.
Water, six parts.

Triturate together; then express strongly, and add to the liquor, a cold syrup made with

White Sugar, twenty-two parts.
Water, twelve parts.

Then dissolve slowly in the mixture,

White Sugar, twenty-two parts.

R. Vanilla, two ounces.
White Sugar, seventeen ounces.
River Water, ten ounces.
Alcohol (21 degrees), six drams.

Cut the vanilla into small pieces, and levigate it, adding a little sugar and alcohol, till reduced to a soft and homogeneous paste. Put this into a matrass with the remainder of the sugar and the water; add the white of an egg, keep it in a water-bath for eighteen or twenty hours, shaking the mixture occasionally; then having set it aside for one day, strain it through a sieve.

TINCTURE OF VANILLA.

Tinctura Vaniglіæ. (Sax.; Niemann)

R. Vanilla, one part.
Alcohol, ten parts.

Digest for eight days at a moderate heat. (Sax.)

Niemann prescribes, after Pfaff, one part of vanilla and six parts of alcohol.

It is excitant, reputed nervine, and analeptic.—Dose, forty drops, in wine.

LIQUID ALKERMES. (Van Mons.)

R. Ambergris, one scruple.
Cloves, half a dram.
Cinnamon, two drams.
Vanilla, Cochineal, } of each, half an ounce.
Proof Spirit, three drams.

Infuse for two days in a water-bath; then filter, and dissolve in the liquor, in a water-bath at the temperature of 60 degrees, a mixture of

R. White Sugar, three pounds.
Honey, six pounds.

Decant the syrup, when depurated, and strain it through a woollen sieve.

DISTILLED WATER OF VANILLA.

Aqua Vanillæ. (Niemann)

R. Vanilla, one pound.
Subcarbonate of Potass, three ounces.
Water, twelve pounds.

Digest for twenty-four hours, and distil one half.

SPIRIT OF VANILLA.

Spiritus Vanillæ. (NIEMANN)

℞. Vanilla, six ounces.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one ounce and a half.
Alcohol, six pounds.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, and add

Water, six pounds.

Distil slowly six pounds.

VERATRINUM.—VERATRINE.

Veratrina, Veratria.

MAGENDIE.

R. Seeds of Sabadilla, any quantity.

Exhaust it with boiling alcohol, and filter the tincture; set it aside to cool, filter again, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract: dissolve this in water, filter the liquor, and evaporate it slowly. Separate the precipitate which is formed, pour solution of acetate of lead into the strained liquor, and separate the precipitate again by filtration. Pass a current of hydrocyanic acid through the liquor, and filter again, then concentrate the liquor by evaporation, treat it with magnesia, and finally exhaust the precipitate which is formed, by boiling alcohol, and evaporate the mixed tinctures to dryness.

It is violently stimulant and poisonous. It purges at the dose of a quarter of a grain.

SOLUTION OF VERATRINE. (MAGENDIE)

R. Sulphate of Veratrine, one grain.
Distilled Water, two ounces.

Dissolve.

TINCTURE OF VERATRINE. (MAGENDIE)

R. Veratrine, four ounces.
Alcohol, one ounce.

Dissolve.—Dose, from ten to twenty-five drops in a potion.—It is used externally, in embrocations, in gout, dropsy, and white swelling.

PILLS OF VERATRINE. (MAGENDIE)

R. Veratrine, half a grain.
Gum Arabic, } of each,
Syrup of Gum, } a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of one grain each.

Dose, from one to three, daily.

OINTMENT OF VERATRINE. (MAGENDIE)

R. Veratrine, four grains.
Lard, one ounce.

Mix. — To be rubbed upon the parts affected in gout, anasarca, and chronic rheumatism.

VERATRUM.

Two species of this genus of plants are employed in medicine:

1. *Veratrum Sabadilla*, RE.—Sabadilla.

SYNONIMES:— Cevadille, FR.; Sabadille, Mexikanischer læusesaamen, Læusemœrder Læusekœrner, Mœnchensaat, GERM.; Sabadillkorn, DAN.; Nasikio sabatyli, POL.; Sabadill, Husarfrœ, SWED.

AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; LUSIT.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

A plant of Mexico. (*Polygamia Monœcia*, LINN.; *Colchicaceæ*, JUSS.)

The fruit and seeds are employed.

The fruit is an oval capsule, pointed at one end, obtuse at the other, about half an inch long, of a light brown colour, inodorous, and of an acrid, burning, and durable taste.

The seeds (*Semen Sabadilli* seu *Sabadillæ*) are blackish, rugose, and slightly convex.

It contains, according to Meissner, Pelletier, and Caventou, *Cevadic Acid* and *Veratrine* or *Sabadilline*.

It is excitant and irritant, occasioning, when taken internally, burning heat of the stomach and vomiting; externally, it inflames the skin, particularly in young subjects. It is used to destroy lice and also intestinal worms. Seeliger has employed it successfully against tænia. It should be prescribed with great circumspection.

CAPUCINS' POWDER. (Niemann)

R. Seeds of Sabadilla, ——— Stavesacre, ——— Parsley, Leaves of Tobacco, } of each, an equal part.

Make a fine powder.

To destroy lice on the head.—This powder frequently produces vertigo and other unpleasant symptoms.

OINTMENT AGAINST LICE. (Fuld.)

R. Powdered Sabadilla, four ounces.
——— Mustard, ——— Pyrethrum, } of each, two ounces.
Prepared Lard, thirty-two ounces.

Mix.

ANTHELMINTIC PILLS. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Swediaur)

R. Sabadilla, Honey, } of each, half an ounce.

Make pills of five grains each. (Swediaur).—Cadet de Gassicourt adds twenty drops of oil of fennel.

LAVEMENT AGAINST ASCARIDES.

Enema Sabadillæ. (Augustin; Niemann; Swediaur)

R. Sabadilla, two drams.
Spring Water, ten ounces.

Boil, and to seven ounces of the strained liquor, add

Cow's Milk, seven ounces.

Mix.

Bedsteads have been recommended to be washed with the following liquor to destroy bugs:

R. Seeds of Sabadilla, two ounces.
Vinegar, one ounce.

Digest for two days, and strain.

2. *Veratrum album*, Linn.—White Hellebore.

Synonimes:—Ellébore blanc, Fr.; Weissnieswurz, Læusekraut, Krætzwurz, Germ.; Cemerice bj la, Keychawk bj la, Bohem.; Wedegambre blanco, Span.; Wrtblœmige nieswortel, Dut.; Elleboro bianco, Ital.; Biala ciemierzyca, Pol.; Helleboro, Port.; Hwit prustrot, Swed.

Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Genev.; Hann.; Lipp.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Paris; Saunders; Spielmann; Zarda.

A plant which grows on the high mountains of Europe. (*Fig.* Jacq. *Austr.* IV. t. 335)

The root (*Radix Hellebori albi* seu *Veratri*) is employed. It is cylindrical obtuse, about two inches long, sometimes more than an inch thick, furnished with numerous fibrils. It is ash-grey or reddish coloured without, and whitish within; its odour is very disagreeable but is removed by desiccation; its taste is bitterish, burning and nauseous.

It contains, according to Pelletier and Caventou, *Veratrine*, which is the source of its activity.

It is a violent drastic, and was formerly much employed in mania, hydrophobia, and melancholy, though not much used at present.—Dose, from one grain to twenty-four grains, gradually augmented.

ERRHINE POWDER.

Pulvis sternutatorius. (Hann.; Palat.; Wirtem.; Spielmann)

R. Powdered White Hellebore, two drams.
——— Root of Iris, one dram.
——— Rice, one ounce and a half.
Oleo-balsamic Mixture, twenty drops.

Mix. (Hann.)

R. Herb of Marjoram, one dram and a half.
——— Betony, ——— Pyrethrum, } of each, half a dram.
Root of White Hellebore, ——— Black Hellebore, } of each, one dram.
Flowers of Pennyroyal, one scruple.

Make a powder.

POLYCHREST PILLS.

Pilulæ polychrestæ Starkeyi. (Bruns.; Wirtem.; Spielmann)

R. Extract of Opium, Powdered Liquorice, ——— White Hellebore, ——— Black Hellebore, } of each, one ounce.

STARKEY'S Soap, three ounces.

Make a pilular mass, (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.).—SPIELMANN prescribes one ounce of extract of opium, two ounces of white hellebore, and four of STARKEY'S soap.

Dose, three grains or more, to be gradually increased.

DECOCTION OF WHITE HELLEBORE.

Decoctum Veratri. (LOND.; DUBL.; AMER.; AUGUSTIN; COXE; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Root of White Hellebore, bruised, one ounce.
Water, two pints.
Rectified Spirit, two fluid ounces.

Boil the root with the water down to one pint, and strain; then add the decoction to the spirit when cold.

AMER.; COXE; NIEMANN; and SWEDIAUR give the same formula.

It is principally used externally in tinea, tetters, itch, and other obstinate diseases of the skin.

R. Root of White Hellebore, from two to four drams.
Water, a sufficient quantity,
to obtain eight ounces of strained decoction. Add
Subcarbonate of Potass, one ounce.
Despumated Honey, two ounces.

Mix.—To be taken by spoonfuls, in melancholy. (AUGUSTIN)

WINE OF WHITE HELLEBORE.

Vinum Veratri seu *Veratri albi.* (LOND.; AMER.; COXE; NIEMANN)

R. Root of White Hellebore, bruised, eight ounces.
Proof Spirit, one pint.
Distilled Water, one pint and a half.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

R. Root of White Hellebore, eight ounces.
White Wine, two pints and a half.

Macerate for fifteen days, and strain. (NIEMANN)

AMER.; and COXE prescribe four ounces of root and one pint of wine; to be digested fourteen days.

It is emetic and purgative, and is recommended to repress irritability, and is prescribed with this view, in mania and melancholy.—Dose, ten drops and more, to be gradually augmented.

TINCTURE OF WHITE HELLEBORE.

Tinctura Ellebori albi seu *Veratri.* (EDINB.; HANN.; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR)

Tinctura Veratri albi. (EDINB.)

R. Root of White Hellebore, bruised, eight ounces.
Proof Spirit, one pound and a half.

Digest for seven days, and filter.

HANN. prescribes five ounces of root and two pounds of rectified spirit.—SWEDIAUR—eight ounces of root and two pounds and a half of alcohol (0,935).—NIEMANN.—eight ounces of root and two pounds of alcohol (0,930).

It is stimulant and emetic.—Dose, from five to fifteen drops, in a proper vehicle.

LOTION OF HELLEBORE.

Lotio e Veratro. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Root of White Hellebore, half an ounce.
Boiling Water, from twenty to thirty ounces.
Strain when cold; then add to the liquor,
Tincture of White Hellebore, four ounces.

Mix.—It is recommended in prurigo, tinea, and psoriasis, morning and evening.

VINEGAR OF WHITE HELLEBORE.

Acetum Veratri. (NIEMANN)

R. Root of White Hellebore, one dram.
Vinegar, twenty ounces.

Boil and strain.

It is recommended by WENDT, in mania.—Dose, a spoonful, every two or three hours.

OINTMENT OF WHITE HELLEBORE. (LOND.; DUBL.; SAX.; COXE; SWEDIAUR)

Unguentum Veratri.

R. Root of White Hellebore, in powder, two ounces.
Prepared Lard, eight ounces.
Oil of Lemon, twenty minims.

Mix. (LOND.)

R. Prepared Lard, one pound.
Root of White Hellebore, in powder, three ounces.
Make an ointment. (Dubl.)

Swediaur prescribes one part of hellebore, and three parts of lard.—Sax.; and Coxe give the same formula as Lond.

It is used in cutaneous disorders.

VERBASCUM.—MULLEIN.

Two species of this genus of plants are employed:

1. *Verbascum Thapsus*, Linn.—Great Mullein.

Synonimes:—Bouillon blanc, Fr.; Wollkraut, Kœnigskerzkraut, Germ.; Diwizna, Bohem.; Kongelys, Dan.; Gordolobo, Span.; Wollekruid, Dut.; Verbasco, Ital.; Dziewanna ziele, Pol.; Verbasco branco, Port.; Kungsliis, Swed.

Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

A common plant of Europe. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Solaneæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 197)

The leaves and flowers are employed.

The leaves (*Folia* seu *Herba Verbasci albi*) are lanceolated, very cottony on both sides, dentated, and soft. They have a pleasant odour, and a mucilaginous, bitterish, and slightly styptic taste.

The flowers are yellow, rather large, of an agreeable odour, and of a sweet and mucilaginous taste.

It is emollient.

The *Verbascum phlomoïdes*, Linn. (Gall.), (*Fig.* Lob. *Ic.* 560, 561), a plant of Europe, may be substituted for it. The leaves of this are oblong-ovate, pointed, the inferior narrowed into a winged foot-stalk, and the superior heart-shaped at the base. The flowers are yellow or white.

The flowers have been analysed by Morin; they yield a yellowish volatile oil, a fatty matter similar to oleic acid, phosphoric acid, malic acid, uncrystallizable sugar, gum, chlorophylle, a yellow resin, and salts.

2. *Verbascum nigrum*, Linn.—Black Mullein.

Synonimes: — Bouillon noir, Fr.; Schwarze kœnigskerze, Germ.

Gall.; Murray and Gmelin.

A common plant of Europe. (*Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 25)

The root and flowers are employed.

The root (*Radix Verbasci nigri*) is branching, hairy, of a light brown colour externally, and of a yellowish brown internally.

The flowers are yellow, rather small, inodorous, and of a mucilaginous taste.

It is emollient.

EXTRACT OF GREAT MULLEIN.

Extractum Verbasci. (Herbip.)

R. Dried Flowers of Great Mullein, any quantity.
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Digest at a moderate heat in a covered vessel, and pour off the liquor; repeat this operation till the alcohol comes off colourless. Mix the tinctures, and distil two-thirds in a water-bath, and evaporate the remainder to the consistence of honey.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF GREAT MULLEIN.

Decoctum Verbasci anodynum, Fotus anodynus.

R. Leaves of Great Mullein, } of each, one ounce and a half.
——— Mallow, }
Linseed, two ounces.
Poppy Heads, one scruple.
Water, four pounds.

Boil for a quarter of an hour.

It is principally employed in lotions.

OIL OF GREAT MULLEIN.

Oleum Verbasci. (Bruns.; Wirtem.; Herbip.)

R. Flowers of Great Mullein, one part.
Olive Oil, two parts.

Digest for three days over a slow fire; then boil to the consumption of the humidity, and strain with expression. (Fuld.; Herbip.)

Bruns.; and Wirtem. prescribe an equal part of each, and eight days' digestion.

It is soothing and anodyne, and is recommended to piles and chilblains.

VERBENA.—VERVAIN.

Two species of this genus of plants are mentioned in pharmacopœias:

1. *Verbena officinalis*, Linn. — Vervain, Holy Herb.

Synonimes: — Verveine commune, Fr.; Eisenhart, Eisenkraut, Germ.; Wrbynka, Bohem.; Ma-pien-tsao, Chin.; Jernurt, Dan.; Verbena, Ital.; Span.; and Port.; Yzerhard, Dut.; Zeleznik, Pol.; Schelesnik, Russ.; Jærncert, Swed.

Ant.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Genev.; Lipp.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann; Zarda.

A plant of Europe. (*Diandria Monogynic* Linn.; *Verbenaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. VI. 346)

The herb (*Herba Verbenæ*) is employed. It consists of a tetragonal, hard stem, either simple or furnished with opposite branches, bearing opposite, petiolated, oval, oblong, rather wrinkled leaves, deeply notched into unequal, obtuse, incised lobes, the terminal one of which is much larger than the others. It is destitute of odour, but its taste is bitterish and astringent.

2. *Verbena triphylla*, Linn.—Sweet-scented Vervain.

Synonimes:—Verveine citronelle, Fr.; Yerba luisa, Span.

Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Brugnatelli.

A plant of Chili. (*Decandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Verbenaceæ*, Juss.)

The leaves (*Foliæ Aloysiæ*) are employed; they are ternate. They exhale a pleasant odour resembling that of lemon.

VERONICA.

Five species of this genus of plants are used in medicine:

1. *Veronica officinalis*, Linn.—Male Speedwell.

Synonimes:—Veronique officinale, Veronique mâle, Thé d'Europe, Fr.; Ehrenpreiss, Germ.; Weronyka, Bohem.; Aerenprüs, Dan.; Veronica, Ital.; Port.; and Span.; Gemeene eerenprye, Dut.; Przétacrnik, Pol.; Empris, Swed.

Lond.; Amer.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Genev.; Hann.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

A common plant of Europe. (*Diandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Pediculares*, Juss.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. VI. 345)

The flowering herb (*Herba Veronicæ*) is employed. It consists of a cylindrical, hairy stem, furnished with opposite, moderately petiolated, oval, obtuse or slightly pointed leaves, narrowed at the base, rough, hairy, rather shagreened, and serrated. It is destitute of odour, but has a bitterish and feebly styptic taste.

It is anti-scorbutic, and slightly tonic.—Dose, of the juice, from one ounce to two ounces.

CONSERVE OF VERONICA.

Conserva Veronicæ. (Wirtem.)

R. Fresh Herb of Veronica, one part.
Sugar, two parts.

Beat together.

PECTORAL SPECIES.

Species pectorales seu *pro The* seu *Thea.* (Lipp.; Ross.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Piderit)

R. Root of Dog-grass,
one ounce and a half.

Herb of Milfoil, two ounces.
——— Veronica, three ounces.

Cut, and mix. (PIDERIT)

R. Herb of Coltsfoot, } of each,
——— Veronica, } four ounces.
Root of Liquorice, } of each,
——— Polypodium, } two ounces.
——— Marshmallows, one ounce.
Fennel, six drams.

Cut, bruise, and mix. (LIPP.)

R. Leaves of Veronica, }
——— Ground Ivy, } of each,
——— Coltsfoot, } three ounces.
——— Scabious, }
——— Balm, } of each,
——— Sage, } half an ounce.

Cut, and mix. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Flowers of Chamomile, } of each,
Herb of Veronica, } six parts.
Leaves of Sage, two parts.

Cut, and mix. (ROSS.)

WATER OF VERONICA.

Aqua Veronicæ. (GALL.; PALAT.)

R. Herb of Veronica, five parts.
Water, twenty parts.

Distil ten parts. (GALL.)

PALAT. prescribes one part of herb, and three parts of water; one half to be distilled.

Dose, from two to four ounces.

SPIRIT OF VERONICA.

Aqua Veronicæ vinosa. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Flowering Herb of Veronica, three pounds.
White Wine, eight pounds.

Macerate for several days, and distil one half.

INFUSION OF VERONICA. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; RATIER)

R. Flowers of Veronica, half an ounce.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Infuse, and strain. (RATIER)

R. Flowers of Veronica, one hundred parts.
Grated Liquorice, eight parts.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity.

Infuse, and strain. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

EXTRACT OF VERONICA.

Extractum Veronicæ. (BRUNS.; SARD.; WIRTEM.)

R. Herb of Veronica, one pound.
Spring Water, six pounds.

Macerate for four days in a warm place, then boil a little; evaporate the expressed liquor to the consistence of an extract. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.)

R. Fresh Herb of Veronica, bruised, eight pounds.

Macerate for three days in an alembic; then distil off about two ounces of liquor in a water-bath: pour upon the residue,

Water, twenty-four pounds,

and boil down to one third. Clarify and strain the decoction, and evaporate it to the consistence of an electuary, and add the distilled water to this when merely warm. (SARD.)

Dose, from one scruple to one dram.

SYRUP OF VERONICA.

Syrupus de Veronica. (WIRTEM.)

R. Herb of Veronica, six ounces.
Spirit of Veronica, one pound.

Infuse in a warm place, and express. Dissolve in the liquor,

White Sugar, sixteen ounces.

Dose, from half an ounce to two ounces.

PECTORAL SYRUP.

Syrupus Pectoralis. (LIPP.)

R. Pectoral Species, eight ounces.
Figs, four ounces.
Water, five pounds.

Boil down to two-thirds, and express. Add

White Sugar, four pounds.

Boil for a few moments, and strain.

2. *Veronica Teucrium*, LINN.

SYNONIMES:—Véronique teucriette, FR.; Brusttheekraut, Erdbathengel, GERM.

GALL.

A plant of Europe. (*Fig.* Lob. *Ic.* t. 473)

The flowering herb (*Herba Veronicæ teucriifoliæ*) is employed. It consists of oval, rugose, dentated, obtuse leaves, supported on a hairy, cylindrical stem; the flowers are of a pale blue colour, and are disposed in long racemes. It is inodorous, but has a bitter and astringent taste.

3. *Veronica Virginica*, WILLD.

AMER.; COXE.

The root is employed. Its medicinal properties are not yet sufficiently known.

4. *Veronica Anagallis*, Linn.—Long-leaved Brooklime.

Synonimes: — Petit Beccabunga, Fr.; Wasserliebendes Ehrenpreis, Germ.

Hisp.; Gall.

A plant of Europe. (*Diandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Rhinanteæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Œd. *Fl. Dan.* t. 903)

The flowering herb (*Herba Anagallidis aquaticæ*) is employed. It consists of a straight stem with lanceolated, pointed, dentated leaves, and lateral racemes of blue flowers. It is inodorous, but has a bitter and acrid taste.

It is excitant.

5. *Veronica Beccabunga*, Linn. — Brooklime, Beccabunga.

Synonimes: — Grand Beccabunga, Veronique cressonée, Fr.; Bachbungen, Bachbohnen, Wasserbungen, Germ.; Lemmike Ledmye, Bekbung, Dan.; Becabunga, Ital.; and Span.; Bœkebom, Dut.; Potocznik, Pol.; Beccabunga, Port.; Backabunga, Swed.

Dubl.; Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

A plant of Europe, growing on the borders of streams. (*Diandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Rhinanteæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. II. 60)

The herb (*Herba Beccabungæ*) consists of a cylindrical stem, reddish inferiorly, and green superiorly, succulent, furnished with opposite, oval, glabrous, rather fleshy, denticulated leaves, with short footstalks. It is only employed in the fresh state.

It is excitant and anti-scorbutic.

The two last species are given in infusion, in the proportion of one or two handfuls to a pound and a half of water.

CONSERVE OF BECCABUNGA. (Wirtem.)

R. Flowering Herb of Beccabunga, one part.
White Sugar, two parts.
Beat together.

JUICE OF BECCABUNGA.

Succus Beccabungæ. (Herbip.)

R. Herb of Beccabunga, any quantity.

Bruise it in a stone mortar, and express strongly; set aside the juice, then decant and preserve it in bottles, adding one dram of alcohol to each pound of the juice.

Dose, from two to four ounces.

EXTRACT OF BECCABUNGA. (Sard.)

R. Fresh Herb of Beccabunga, any quantity.

Bruise it in a mortar; then express the juice, and evaporate it in a water-bath to the consistence of an extract.

Dose, from one scruple to one dram.

WATER OF BECCABUNGA. (Austr.; Sard.)

R. Bruised Herb of Beccabunga, one part.
Water, two parts.
Distil two thirds. (Sard.)

R. Depurated Juice of Beccabunga, any quantity.
Distil it nearly to dryness. (Austr.)

Dose, from two to four ounces.

VICIA.

Two species of this genus are used in medicine:

1. *Vicia Ervilia*, Cand.—Tare.

Synonimes:—Ers, Fr.; Erve, Germ.; Erve, Dan.; Erven, Dut.; Erwa, Swed.

Ferr.; Wirtem.; Brugnatelli; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A plant of Europe. (*Diadelphia Decandria*, Linn.; *Leguminosæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Blackw. *Herb.* t. 208. f. 3)

The seeds (*Semen Ervi* seu *Orobi*) are employed. They are flattish, brown, inodorous, and of a bitterish, unpleasant taste.

The meal is sometimes employed in cataplasms.

2. *Vicia Sativa*, Linn.

Synonimes:—Vesce, Fr.; Futterwicke, Germ.

Gall.

A plant originally of the Levant, and cultivated throughout Europe. (*Fig.* Œd. *Flor. Dan.* t. 522)

The seeds (*Semen Viciæ*) are employed. They are black and compressed.

VINCA.—PERIWINKLE.

Two species of this genus of plants are mentioned in pharmacopœias :

1. *Vinca major*, Linn.—Great Periwinkle.

Synonimes :—Pervenche majeure, Grande Pervenche, Fr.

Gall.

A plant of the south of Europe. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, Linn. ; *Apocyneæ*, Juss. ; *Fig.* Nouv. Duh, I. 14)

The herb is employed ; it consists of oval leaves, slightly ciliated at the borders, and heart-shaped at the base.

2. *Vinca minor*, Linn.—Small Periwinkle.

Synonimes :—Pervenche mineure, Petite Pervenche, Fr. ; Sinngrün, Germ. ; Vingrœn, Dan. ; Pervinca, Ital. ; Port. ; and Span. ; Vin koorde, Dut. ; Barwinek, Pol.

Bruns. ; Hisp. ; Gall. ; Wirtem. ; Bergius ; Murray and Gmelin ; Piderit ; Spielmann.

A plant common to the greater part of Europe. (*Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 67)

The herb (*Herba Vincæ* seu *Pervincæ* seu *Clematidis* seu *Daphnoidis*) is employed. It consists of a slender and sarmentose stem, and of oblong-ovate, glabrous, shining leaves, supported on very short footstalks. It is inodorous, but has a bitter and astringent taste.

These two plants are slightly astringent.

VINUM.—WINE.

Synonimes :—*Œnos ; Olvos.*—Vin, Fr. ; Wein, Germ. ; Khumar, Arab. ; Winny, Bohem. ; Scherabungury, Duk. ; Vino, Ital. ; and Span. ; Drakhka mud, Hind. ; Mey, Pers. ; Wino, Pol. ; Winho, Port. ; Mada, Madira, Sans. ; Win, Swed.

Lond. ; Dubl. ; Edinb. ; Amer. ; Amst. ; Ant. ; Batav. ; Bavar. ; Belg. ; Bruns. ; Dan. ; Hisp. ; Gall. ; Fenn. ; Ferr. ; Form. Hôp. Fr. ; Fuld. ; Genev. ; Hann. ; Hass. ; Lipp. ; Olden. ; Lusit. ; Pol. ; Cast. Borus. ; Borus. ; Sax. ; Suec. ; Ainslie ; Bergius ; Coxe ; Murray and Gmelin ; Paris ; Saunders.

A red or white liquor obtained by the fermentation of the juice or must of grapes.

Wine is a compound of water, alcohol, mucilage, acetic acid, supertartrate of potass, tartrate of lime, and colouring principles, the diversities of the respective proportions of which produce the almost innumerable varieties of this liquor which are met with in commerce.

The action of wine upon the animal economy varies considerably, according as alcohol, sugar, acetic acid, or carbonic acid may predominate in it. But in general, only those are employed medicinally which are rich in alcohol and in principles which give a more or less austere quality, such as those of Bordeaux, Burgundy, Alicant, Madeira, and Xeres, which act at the same time as tonic and stimulant. However, it is rare that wine is prescribed alone as a medicament ; but more frequently serves as a vehicle to other more active substances.

DESICCATIVE CATAPLASM. (Ferr.)

R.	Lupin Meal,	eight ounces.
	Rye Meal,	four ounces.
	White Wine,	four pounds.

Boil till of a proper consistence.

VINOUS FOMENTATION. (Form. Hôp. Fr. ; Ratier)

R.	Red Wine,	one pound.
	Honey,	two ounces.

Dissolve. (Ratier)

R.	Compound Tincture of Cinnamon,	one part.
	Red Wine,	twenty parts.

Mix. (Form. Hôp. Fr.)

SAMARITAN BALSAM. (Cadet de Gassicourt ; Pierquin ; Spielmann)

R. Wine, Olive Oil, } of each, an equal part.

Mix.

VINOUS POTION.

Posca Galeni. (Ellis ; Ratier ; Sainte-Marie ; Spielmann)

R.	Wine,	three parts.

Water, two parts.
Boil a little. (Spielmann)

R. Spanish Wine, Spring Water, Syrup of Gooseberries, } of each, two drams.
Mix. (Sainte-Marie)

R. White Wine, Water, } of each, one pound.
Alcohol, Tartaric Syrup, } of each, one ounce.
Mix. (Ratier)

R. Pounded Ice, a saucerful.
Madeira Wine, a spoonful.
Hordeated Cinnamon Water, a tea-spoonful.
Sugar, any quantity.
Mix. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Yolk of Egg, one.
Oil of Cinnamon, twenty drops.
White Wine, Cinnamon Water, } of each, three ounces.
Pure Water, two ounces.
Sugar, two drams.
Mix. (Ellis)
Dose, three spoonfuls.

VIOLA.—VIOLET.

Four species of this species of plants are used in medicine:

1. *Viola pedata*, Linn.

Synonime:—Violette digitée, Fr.

Amer.; Coxe.

A plant of North America. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Violaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Pu. Fl. *Amer.* p. 171)

The herb is employed; it consists of palmate, pectinate, stipulate leaves.

2. *Viola Canina*, Linn.—Dog-violet.

Synonimes: — Violette sauvage, Fr.; Hundsveilchen, Germ.; Wilde fioler, Dan.; Wilde viool, Dut.; Skogsfioler, Swed.

Gall.; Murray and Gmelin.

A very common plant of Europe. (*Fig.* Curt. *Fl. Lond.* t. 108)

The root (*Radix Violæ caninæ*) is acrid and nauseous.

3. *Viola odorata*, Linn. — Violet, Sweet Violet.

Synonimes: — Violette de Mars, Fr.; Mærzveilchen, Germ.; Manischar, Arm.; Fiola, wonna neb modra, Bohem.; Keet-tuong-hoa, Chin.; Martsfioler, Dan.; Violetta, Port.; and Span.; Tamme viool, Dut.; Viola, Ital.; Fiolki, Pol.; Pachutschaja, Russ.; Ækta fioler, Swed.

Edinb.; Dubl.; Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann; Zarda.

A plant growing in all parts of Europe. (*Fig.* Flore Medic. VI. 369)

The root, herb, flowers, and seeds are employed.

The root (*Radix Violariæ* seu *Martiæ*) is composed of a great many tufted fibres. It has an acrid and nauseous taste.

The herb presents a bunch of cordiform radical leaves, finely crenelated, green, glaucous, obtuse or a little pointed at the summit. It is inodorous, and has an herbaceous, mucous, and bitterish taste.

The flowers are bluish; they have a pleasant odour which is removed by desiccation; their taste is bitter and slightly mucilaginous.

The seeds are small, round, and whitish. The whole plant is more or less stimulant, nauseant, and emetic.

DISTILLED WATER OF VIOLET.

Aqua Violarum. (Ferr.; Palat.; Sard.)

R. Flowers of Violet, one part.
Water, four parts.

At the end of six hours, distil two parts. (Sard.)

Palat. prescribes one part of flowers, and three parts of water; one part and a half to be distilled.—Ferr.—three of flowers and sixteen of water; eight to be distilled.

VIOLET JULEP.

Julapium Violarum. (Palat.; Wirtem.; Spielmann)

R. White Sugar, two pounds and a half.
Water of Violets, twenty ounces.
Boil for an instant, and strain.

EMULSION OF VIOLET.

Emulsio violata. (WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Sweet Almonds, one ounce.
Seeds of Violet, two drams.
——— White Poppy, half a dram.
Water of Violet, six ounces.
——— Water Lily, } of each,
——— Lettuce, } three ounces.

Add to the emulsion,

Syrup of Violet, one ounce.

Mix.

JUICE OF VIOLET.

Succus Violarum. (HISP.; SARD.)

R. Flowers of Violet, freed from their calices, any quantity.

Bruise them in an earthen mortar; then, having expressed the juice, set it apart in a cool place, and after a short time pour off the clear part.

VIOLET LOZENGES.

Tabellæ violatæ. (SARD.)

R. Juice of Violet, three ounces.
White Sugar, two pounds.
Florentine Iris, in powder, one ounce.

Make lozenges.

CONSERVE OF VIOLET.

Conserva Violarum. (HISP.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.)

R. Fresh Flowers of Violet, one part.
White Sugar, two parts.

Beat together. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

SARD. directs one part of petals to be triturated with a little sugar, and thrown into three parts of syrup, and the mixture boiled for a few moments.—HISP—one of petals to be bruised, added to two of thick syrup, and evaporated to the proper consistence.

INFUSION OF VIOLET. (SARD.; DISP. CHA. PARIS; RATIER)

R. Flowers of Violet, two drams.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Infuse, and strain. (RATIER)

R. Flowers of Violet, two pounds.
Boiling Water, eight pounds.

Digest for eight hours, and strain with slight expression. Repeat this operation nine times successively with fresh flowers. (SARD.)

R. Flowers of Violet, } of each,
Liquorice, } two drams.
Boiling Water, one pound and a half.

Strain when cold. (DISP. CHA. PARIS)

It is recommended in inflammations of the chest.

HONEY OF VIOLET.

Mel Violarum. (PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.)

R. Flowers of Violet, } of each,
Boiling Water, } six pounds.

Macerate for twenty-four hours. Add to the expressed liquor,

Honey, six pounds.

Boil, skimming, to the consistence of syrup. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

R. Depurated Juice of Violet, } of each,
Honey, } an equal part.

Boil, skim, and strain; then evaporate it to the consistence of syrup. (SARD.)

It used formerly to be employed in lavements in the dose of from one ounce and a half to two ounces.

SYRUP OF VIOLETS.

Syrupus Violarum seu *Violæ odoratæ* seu *Petalorum Violarum.* (EDINB.; DUBL.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; COXE; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Syrupus Violæ. (DUBL.)

R. Fresh Petals of Violets, two pounds.
Boiling Water, five pints.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then express the liquor through fine linen. Add to each pint of it twenty-nine ounces of refined sugar, and form a syrup.

Syrupus Violæ odoratæ. (EDINB.; COXE)

R. Flowers of Violet, two parts.
Boiling Water, eight parts.
Refined Sugar, fifteen parts.

Macerate the flowers in the water for twenty-four hours, in a covered glass or glazed earthen vessel; then strain without expression, and add the sugar.

R. Fresh Petals of Violet, eight ounces.
Boiling Water, sixteen ounces.

Digest for twenty-four hours at a moderate heat; then strain with very slight expression, and add to eight parts of the liquor,

White Sugar, fifteen parts.

Make a syrup. (Amst.)

The proportions of this formula varies very much:—Batav.; and Belg. prescribe eight ounces of petals, twenty ounces of boiling water, six hours' maceration, and three pounds of sugar.—Sard.—two parts of infusion and one part of sugar.—Bavar.—one of petals, three of water, twelve hours' infusion, and two parts of sugar to one part of liquor.—Gall.—four pounds of petals, eight of water, twelve hours' infusion, and two parts of sugar to one part of strained liquor.—Swediaur—one part of petals, two parts of water, twenty-four hours' infusion, and five parts of sugar to three of liquor.—Hisp.—one pound of petals, two pounds of water, eight hours' infusion, and four pounds of sugar.—Hass.—eight ounces of petals, twenty of water, six hours' infusion, and three pounds of sugar.—Hann.; and Borus.—the same proportions, but twelve hours' infusion.—Olden.; and Pol.;—eight ounces of petals, two pounds of water, twelve hours' maceration, and three pounds of sugar to twenty ounces of strained liquor.—Herbip.—one pound of petals, three pounds of water, and seven of sugar.—Ross.—one of petals, three of water, and two of sugar to one of strained liquor.—Fuld.—twelve ounces of petals, eighteen of boiling water, and twelve hours' digestion; twelve other hours' maceration of the expressed liquor with six ounces of fresh petals, and the addition of twelve ounces of sugar.—Ferr.—one pound of petals, one of water, two days' digestion, and two pounds of sugar.

Hisp. prescribes, besides the syrup above cited, another called *Syrupus Violarum communis*, prepared with one pound of petals infused in four pounds of boiling water, and six pounds of sugar.

R. White Sugar, four pounds.
Spring Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil to the consistence of a thick syrup, and pour it upon

Fresh Petals of Violet, two pounds.

Macerate for three days in a covered vessel, then boil a little, and express strongly. (Genev.)

R. Fresh Petals of Violet, one pound.

Bruise in a stone mortar, adding

Boiling Water, eighteen ounces.

Digest for twenty-four hours. Add to twenty ounces of the strained liquor,

White Sugar, thirty-two ounces.

Boil slowly. (Bruns.; Palat.; Wirtem.)

Ant. prescribes one pound of bruised petals, two pounds of water, twenty-four hours' digestion, and three pounds and a half of sugar.—Lipp.—one pound of petals to be bruised, and digested with heat for twelve hours, in three pounds of water, and a syrup made with the infusion and twenty ounces of sugar.

APERIENT SYRUP OF VIOLETS.

Syrupus Violarum solutivus. (Wirtem.)

R. Petals of Violet, four ounces.
Senna, two ounces.
Boiling Spring Water, one pound.

Digest for one night in a warm place, and express in the morning. Add to nine ounces of the strained liquor.

White Sugar, sixteen ounces.

Dissolve.

OIL OF VIOLET.

Oleum Violarum. (Bruns.; Sard.; Wirtem.)

R. Petals of Violet, one part and a half.
Olive Oil, three parts.

Digest in a water-bath for two days; then express, and repeat the digestion with fresh petals. (Sard.)

R. Petals of Violet, } of each,
Olive Oil, } an equal part.

Boil slowly to the consumption of the humidity, and express. (Bruns.; Wirtem.)

4. *Viola tricolor*, Linn.—Three-coloured Violet, Heartsease.

Synonimes: Pensée, Fr.; Dreyfaltigkeitsblume, Stiefmutterchen, Freysamkraut, Germ.; Stedmodersblomst, Dan.; Pensamientos, Span.; Driekleurige viool, Dut.; Fiore del pensiero, Ital.; Fiolek potroyny, Bratzsiostra, Pol.; Amor perfetto, Port.; Wdowki, Russ.; Styfmorsblomster, Swed.

Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

This plant is met with in every part of Europe. (*Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 290)

The herb (*Herba Jaceæ* seu *Violæ tricoloris* seu *Trinitatis*) is employed. It consists of a branching, triangular stem, and of alternate, dentate, oval leaves having pinnatifid stipulæ. It has a somewhat acrid taste.

It is excitant, depurative, and diuretic, and is employed principally in herpes and crusta lactea.

EXTRACT OF HEARTSEASE. (FENN.)

R. Herb of Heartsease, one part.
Boiling Water, six parts.

Boil for a quarter of an hour, and express; boil the residue with fresh water, and express again: then mix and evaporate the decoctions.

AQUEOUS DECOCTION OF HEARTSEASE.

Decoctum Herbæ Violæ tricoloris cum Aqua. (NIEMANN)

R. Herb of Heartsease, six drams.
Spring Water, a sufficient quantity,

to obtain six ounces of strained decoction. It is employed against crusta lactea, herpes, and tinea. — Dose, a spoonful every two hours.

LACTEAL DECOCTION OF HEARTSEASE.

Decoctum Herbæ Violæ tricoloris cum Lacte. (AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN)

R. Herb of Heartsease, half an ounce.
Cow's Milk, one pound.

Boil a little, and strain.

It is recommended in the same cases as the preceding. The dose prescribed should be repeated morning and evening.

INFUSION OF HEARTSEASE.

Infusum Herbæ Jaceæ. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Herb of Heartsease, two drams.
Boiling Water, two ounces.

Infuse; add to the strained liquor,

Tartarized Antimony, one scruple.
Syrup of Marshmallows, two drams.

Mix. — Dose, one or two tea-spoonfuls every two hours.

R. Herb of Heartsease, } of each,
Sugar of Milk, } two drams.
Precipitated Sulphur, } of each
Subcarbonate of Magnesia, } half a dram.

Mix.—Dose, a scruple every two hours.

DEMULCENT POTION.

Mixtura in Hæmaturia chronica. (BRERA)

R. Hemp Seed, one ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity,

to obtain one pound of decoction. Add towards the end,

Flowers of Heartsease, half an ounce.

Infuse for some time, and add to the strained liquor,

Syrup of Marshmallows, one ounce.

Mix.

VISCUM ALBUM, LINN.—MISLETOE.

SYNONIMES:—Gui, Gui blanc, FR.; Mistel, GERM.; and SWED.; Dubowe melj, BOHEM.; Fuglelüm, DAN.; Visco, SPAN.; Marentakken, DUT.; Vischio, ITAL.; Jemiel, POL.; Visgo, PORT.

AMST.; AUSTR.; BAVAR.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; GENEV.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

A common small parasitical shrub of Europe. (*Diœcia Tetrandria*, LINN.; *Loranthеæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Zorn. *Ic. pl.* t. 54)

The stems (*Viscum quernum* seu *quercinum* seu *Lignum Visci*) are employed. They are ligneous, cylindrical, divided, almost from the base, into numerous dichotomous branches, of a pale green or yellowish colour. Their odour is feeble, peculiar, and disagreeable; their taste repugnant, rather acerb and mucilaginous: both disappear after desiccation.

It is astringent, nauseant, and emetic, and has been for a long time celebrated against epilepsy.—Dose of the powder, from half a dram to a dram, three or four times a day, in syrup. COLBATH combines it with with assafœtida as HUFELAND and TISSOT did with valerian.

ANTI-SPASMODIC POWDER.

Pulvis anti-spasmodicus infantum. (AUGUSTIN; HUFELAND)

R. Crabs Eyes, } of each,
Hartshorn Shavings, } an equal part.
Root of Valerian, } an equal part.
Misletoe, } an equal part.

Make a powder.—It is recommended in diarrhœa, emesis, and difficult dentition.—Dose, half a scruple. (HUFELAND)

R. Misletoe, Root of Peony, ——— Fraxinella, } of each, two drams and a half.
Aloe Wood, Crabs' Eyes, } of each, one dram.
Amber, half a dram.
Charcoal, two drams.
Mix.

AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF MISLETOE.

Extractum Visci albi aquosum. (Ferr.)

R. Misletoe, one pound.
Water, three pounds.

Boil, and express; clarify the decoction with white of egg, and evaporate to the proper consistence.

VINOUS EXTRACT OF MISLETOE.

Extractum Visci albi vinosum. (Sard.)

R. Misletoe, one pound.
White Wine, five or six pounds.

Digest for three days in a sand-bath, and express strongly; then boil the residue with a sufficient quantity of fresh wine. Evaporate the mixed liquors to the consistence of an extract.

DECOCTION OF MISLETOE.

Decoctum Visci albi. (Niemann)

R. Misletoe, one or two ounces.
Spring Water, three pounds.

Boil down to one half.

It is recommended in epilepsy.

VITEX AGNUS CASTUS, Linn.—AGNUS CASTUS.

Synonimes: — Agnus-castus, Gattilier, Petit-poivre, Poivre sauvage, Fr.; Keuschbaum, Schaafmuller, Keuschlamm, Germ.; Agno casto, Ital.; and Span.; Kuischboom, Dut.

Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A shrub of the south of Europe. (*Didynamia Angiospermia*, Linn.; *Verbenaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. I. 8)

The fruit (*Semen Agni casti*) is employed. It consists of a globular, blackish, hard berry of the size of a peppercorn or larger, enveloped at its base by the calix of the flower, and divided interiorly into four monospermal cells. It has an aromatic and somewhat stupefactive odour, and a bitter, acrid, and aromatic taste.

This plant was formerly erroneously esteemed refrigerant and aphrodisiac.

VITIS VINIFERA, Linn.—VINE.

Synonimes: — Vigne, Fr.; Weinstock, Germ.; Inub, Arab.; Otrik, Arm.; Kmen winmy, Bohem.; Pu-tao, Chin.; Sur medan, Calm.; Well mudika gheddie, Cyng.; Wuntræc, Dan.; Ungur, Duk.; and Pers.; Vid, Span.; Dakh, Hind.; Wyngaard, Dut.; Vite, Ital.; Buangur, Mand.; Winna macica, Pol.; Videira, Port.; Winegrad, Russ.; Drakscha, Sans.; Vinstock, Swed.; Kodimundrie pullum, Dividatsi pullum, Tam.; Drachupundu, Tel.

A shrub supposed to be originally of Asia. (*Pentandria Monogynia* Linn.; *Viniferæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 276)

The leaves and fruit are employed. The leaves are large, at first hairy above and tomentose and white beneath, then glabrous; they are heart shaped at the base, divided into from three to five toothed, incised, and acute lobes.

They are considered tonic.

The fruit, too well known to require description, is called *Grape*; *Uva*.

Synonimes: — Raisin, Fr.; Rosinen Germ.; Zibib, Arab.; and Mand.; Velitcha mudika gheddie, Cyng.; Kischmisch, Duk.; and Hind; Pasas, Span.; Razynen, Dut.; Mewuz, Pers.; Uvas passadas, Port.; Russin, Swed.; Dividatsi palavuttil, Tam.

Hisp.; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin.

Before its maturity it is called (Verjus, Fr.;) *Verjuice*; *Omphacium*, *Agresta*. It then has an acid and astringent taste. It is seldom employed, and only in cases where acids appear to be indicated.

When ripe it has a sweet and saccharine taste. Its expressed juice is called (Mout, Fr.;) *Must*; *Mustum*.

Under this form it belongs less to medicine, properly so called, than to dietetics. But when dried in the sun grapes are of very frequent use; they are then called *Raisins*. There are two kinds of them:

1. *Large Raisins*; *Passulæ majores, Uvæ passæ, Zibebæ*.

Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Amst.; Ant; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hass.; Lusit.; Ross.; Suec.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Piderit; Spielmann.

There are several varieties of them:

A.

Smyrna or *Damask Raisins*, nearly of the size of small plums, longish, compressed, wrinkled, and of a brownish-yellow colour.

B.

French or *Spanish Raisins*, smaller and thicker, with a brownish-colour.

C.

Calabrian Raisins, thick, of a deep colour, and viscous taste.

2. *Currants, Corinth Raisins*; *Passulæ minores* seu *Corinthiacæ* seu *Corinthinaceæ*.

Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Genev.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Hamb.; Hass.; Lusit.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Bergius; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Piderit; Spielmann.

These are black, of the size of small lentils, and without stones.

All these are emollient.

PULP OF RAISINS.

Pulpa passularum. (Bruns.; Palat.; Wirtem.; Herbip.)

R. Corinth Raisins, any quantity.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Soften them by boiling; then strain the pulp through a sieve, add water to it, and evaporate the whole to a proper consistence. (Gall.)

Bruns.; Palat.; and Wirtem. direct one half of sugar to be added to the pulp.—Herbip.—one third of sugar.

ROB OF GRAPES.

Roob seu *Sapa Uvarum.* (Gall.; Sard.; Herbip.)

R. Grape Juice, any quantity.

Boil it over a slow fire to the consistence of honey. (Gall.; Sard.)

R. Depurated Grape Juice, one pound.
White Sugar, three ounces.

Boil together to the consistence of honey. (Herbip.)

DECOCTION OF RAISINS.

Decoctum Passularum majorum. (Augustin; Niemann)

R. Raisins, washed and freed from stones, four ounces.
Spring Water, three pounds.

Boil down to two thirds, and strain. (Niemann)

R. Raisins, four ounces.
Pearl Barley, } of each,
Liquorice, } half an ounce.
Water, six pounds.

Boil, and add to the strained liquor when cold,

Syrup of Lemon Juice, two ounces.

Mix. (Augustin)

SYRUP OF GRAPE.

Syrupus Uvarum. (Austr.)

R. Recently expressed Grape Juice, one hundred pounds.

Boil in a tinned copper vessel till no more scum rises; then remove it from the fire, and add gradually, constantly stirring,

Prepared Chalk, one pound,

or, a sufficient quantity for perfect saturation. Set apart for twelve hours, in a cool place; then pour off the clear part, and boil it, constantly stirring to the consistence of syrup.

PECTORAL SPECIES. (Bruns.; Palat.; Wirtem.; Spielmann)

R. Corinth Raisins, one ounce.
Carob Beans, } of each, six drams.
Jujubes, }
Dates, two ounces.
Figs, } of each, one ounce.
Pearl Barley, }
Liquorice, } of each,
Montpellier Maiden-hair, } half an ounce.
Hyssop, two drams.

Cut, and mix. (Bruns.; Wirtem.; Spielmann)

Palat. gives the same formula, but substitutes sebestes for the carob beans.

JUICE OF VERJUICE.

Succus Agrestæ, Omphacium. (Hisp. ; Gall. ; Sard.)

R. Unripe Grapes, any quantity.

Bruise them in a stone mortar, and strain the juice through flannel ; then set it apart, decant, and preserve it in a long-necked bottle, under a stratum of oil.

SYRUP OF VERJUICE.

Syrupus Agrestæ seu *de Agresta.* (Hisp.; Gall. ; Palat. ; Sard. ; Wirtem.)

R. Juice of Verjuice, two pounds.
White Sugar, three pounds and a half.

Dissolve at a gentle heat. (Gall.)

Wirtem. prescribes one pound and a half of juice, and two pounds of sugar.—Palat.—five pounds of juice, and three of sugar.—Hisp.—one of juice, and two of sugar. — Suec. — a sufficient quantity of juice and of simple syrup to form a syrup by evaporation in a water-bath.

ASTRINGENT OINTMENT. (Bories)

R. Juice of Verjuice, eight ounces.
Rose Ointment, one pound.
Yellow Wax, four ounces.

Boil to the consumption of the humidity ; then set the mixture apart to solidify, separate the fæces, melt again, and flavour with essence of roses.

WRIGHTEA ANTI-DYSENTERICA, Br.—CONESSI; OVAL-LEAVED ROSE BAY.

Synonimes :—Codagapala, Fr. ; Konessrinde, Conessrinde, Germ. ; Curaija, Hind. ; Codaga pala, Mal. ; Kutaja, Sans. ; Veppalei, Tam. ; Pala codija, Manupala, Tel.

Bruns. ; Gall. ; Ferr. ; Wirtem. ; Herbip. ; Ainslie ; Murray and Gmelin ; Paris.

A tree of the East Indies. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, Linn. ; *Apocyneæ*, Juss. ; *Fig.* Rheed. *Malab.* I. p. 85. t. 47)

The bark of the trunk, and particularly of the root (*Cortex Codagapala* seu *Profluvii* seu *Conessi*) is employed. It is in flat or quilled pieces of the thickness of a line, blackish without, and covered with grey lichens. It has an astringent and bitter taste.

It is tonic, and was formerly used in diarrhœa and dysentery.

XANTHIUM STRUMARIUM, Linn.—LESSER BURDOCK.

Synonimes : — Lampourde, Petit Glouteron, Petite Bardane, Fr. ; Kropfklette, Kropfbetterlaus, Klissen, Germ. ; Gaaseskreppe, Dan. ; Lampazo pequeno, Span. ; Kleine klissen, Dut. ; Lappola minore, Ital. ; Bardane menor, Port. ; Spetsborre, Swed.

Bruns. ; Gall ; Lusit. ; Wirtem. ; Murray and Gmelin ; Spielmann.

A common plant of Europe. (*Monœcia Pentandria*, Linn. ; *Synantheræ*, Cass. ; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 269)

The herb and seeds are employed.

The herb (*Herba Xanthii* seu *Bardanæ* seu *Lappæ minoris*) consists of an angular, branching stem, and of alternate, petiolated, rounded leaves, cordiform, toothed, sinuated, somewhat lobed, pubescent, scabrous, trinerved at the base.

The seeds are small, oval, pointed at both ends, flat on one side, bulged on the other, reddish, and contained in a common closed, oblong involucrum truncate at the summit, monophylous, and bristled over with points externally.

The odour is disagreeable, and the taste acrid and bitter.

The juice was formerly prescribed in goitre, in the dose of six ounces.

ZANTHORRHIZA APIIFOLIA, L'Her.—YELLOW ROOT, PARSLEY-LEAVED YELLOW ROOT, YELLOW ROOT SHRUB.

Amer.; Coxe.

A small shrub of Virginia. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Ranunculaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* L'Her, *St. nov.* p. 79. t. 38)

The root is long, of the thickness of the little finger, and furnished with a great many fibrils. It is of a yellow colour, and has a bitter taste.

ZANTHOXYLUM CLAVATUM, Linn.—PRICKLY ASH, TOOTH-ACHE TREE.

Synonimes:—Clavalier à feuilles de frêne, Frêne èpineux, Fr.; Zahnwehholz, Germ.

Amer.; Coxe.

A tree of the Antillas. (*Diœcia Pentandria*, Linn.; *Terebinthaceæ*, Juss.)

The bark, which is brown, is employed on account of its acridity against tooth-ache. The tincture is used, in America, in chronic rheumatism.

ZEA MAYS, Linn.—INDIAN CORN, MAIZE.

Synonimes:—Mais, Blé d'Espagne, Blé d'Inde, Blé de Turquie, Fr.; Turkischer Weizen, Germ.; Tyrkisk korn, Dan.; Maiz, Span.; Mays, Dut.; Gran Turco, Ital.; Maiz, Milho de Turquia, Port.; Turkisk korn, Swed.

Gall.

An original plant of America. (*Monœcia Triandria*, Linn.; *Gramineæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Blackw. *Herb.* t. 547)

The seeds (*Semen Mays*) are employed. They are round, angulose, of the size of a pea, of a golden yellow colour externally, and white and brilliant internally.

It is farinaceous and alimentary.

ZEDOARIA.—ZEDOARY.

Synonimes:—Zédoaire, Fr.; Zittewurzel, Zitteringwer, Gillwerwurzel, Germ.; Judwar, Bar, Arab.; Bhuchampa, Junglie huldie, Bun huldie, Beng.; Cycwar, Bohem.; Nagai mio, Cochin.; Kaha, Walkaha, Cyng.; Ambie huldie, Duk.; Zedoaria, Span.; Nirbisi, Hind.; Bokzedoar, Dut.; Malan kua, Malab.; Cytwar, Pol.; Bhu champaka, nervischa, Vanaharidra, Sans.; Sittwer, Swed.; Casturie munjel, Tam.; Castorie passapu, Tel.

Dubl.; Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Ainslie; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Piderit; Saunders; Spielmann; Zarda.

There are two kinds of Zedoary:

1. The *long*, *Zedoaria longa*. This is several inches long, of the thickness of the finger, wrinkled, knotty, of a greyish colour without, and brownish within.

2. The *round*, *Zedoaria rotunda*. This is about an inch long, rough at the surface, rugose, and covered with fibres.

Zedoary comes to us in hard, whitish pieces, deprived of its external pellicle. It is aromatic, acrid, and pungent.

It contains much starch, and a camphorous essential oil.

The long zedoary is usually considered as the root of the *Amomum Zedoaria*, Willd.; a plant (*Monandria Monogynia*, Linn.;

Amomeæ, Juss.) of the East Indies (*Fig.* Flore Medic. VI. 349)

As to the round, some authors, with whom are Ainslie and Guibourt, think that it belongs to the *Kæmpferia rotunda*, Linn.—Others think, and such is the opinion of Merat, that they are simply varieties of the root of one plant, dependant on locality and mode of growth.

It is excitant, tonic, and stomachic.—Dose, from half a scruple to half a dram, of the powder.

EXTRACT OF ZEDOARY.

Extractum Zedoariæ. (Bruns.; Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.)

℞ Root of Zedoary, one pound.
Alcohol, five or six pounds.

After sufficient extraction, express; digest the residue, and boil it a little with

Water, three pounds.

Clarify the decoction with white of egg, then add the tincture, and having distilled off the alcohol, evaporate the remainder to the proper consistence. (Bruns.; Palat.; Wirtem.)

℞ Zedoary, one pound.
White Wine, five or six pounds.

Digest in a sand-bath for three days, and strain; boil the residue with a sufficient quantity of new wine. Mix the liquors, and evaporate slowly to the consistence of an extract. (Sard.)

TINCTURE OF ZEDOARY.

Tinctura seu *Essentia Zedoariæ.* (Amst.; Bruns.; Hann.)

℞ Root of Zedoary, one part.
Alcohol (0.907), eight parts.

Digest for eight days, and filter. (Amst.)

Bruns. prescribes one part of root, and five parts of alcohol.—Hann.—five ounces of root, and two pounds of alcohol.

It is excitant.—Dose, sixty drops, twice a day.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF ZEDOARY.

Tinctura Zedoariæ composita, Essentia carminativa Wedelii. (Bruns.; Hann.; Palat.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Niemann; Spielmann)

℞ Root of Zedoary, four ounces.
——— Carline Thistle, } of each,
——— Sweet Flag, } two ounces.
——— Galanga, }
Flowers of Chamomile, } of each,
Seeds of Anise, } one ounce.
——— Caraway, }
Cloves, } of each, six drams.
Bay Berries, }
Mace, half an ounce.
Orange Peel, one ounce.
Spirit of Lemon Peel, four pounds and a half.
Spirit of Nitric Æther, two ounces and a half.

Infuse for six days; then express, and filter. (Bruns.; Hann.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Niemann; Spielmann)

℞ Root of Zedoary, one ounce.
——— Carline Thistle, } of each,
——— Galanga, } half
an ounce.
Orange Peel, }
Seeds of Anise, }
——— Caraway, } of each,
Flowers of Chamomile, } one dram
Cloves, } and a half.
Bay Berries, }
Sweet Flag, }
Mace, one dram.
Spirit of Lemon Peel, two pounds.
Nitric Acid, half an ounce.

After sufficient digestion, filter. (Palat.; Niemann)

℞ Root of Zedoary, one ounce.
——— Carline Thistle, } of each,
——— Sweet Flag, } half
——— Galanga, } an ounce.
Flowers of Chamomile, }
Seeds of Anise, } of each,
——— Caraway, } two drams.
Dried Orange Peel, }
Bay Berries, } of each,
Cloves, } one dram and a half.
Mace, one dram.
Spirit of Lemon, one pound.
Nitric Acid, five drams.

It is excitant, reputed stomachic, carminative, emmenagogue, and diuretic.—Dose, from half a dram to one dram.

BEZOARDIC TINCTURE.

Tinctura bezoardica. (Palat.; Wirtem.; Spielmann)

℞ Root of Zedoary, }
——— Serpentaria, }
——— Angelica, }
——— Burnet Saxifrage, } of each,
Herb of Scordium, } six
——— Dittany of Crete, } drams.
Juniper, }
Lemon Peel, }
Myrrh, }
Rectified Spirit of Elder Flowers, one pound.

Digest for a sufficient time. Add to the expressed liquor

Pyrotartaric Acid, six ounces.
Sulphuric Acid, two ounces.
Camphor, half an ounce.

Digest, filter, and preserve. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

R. Root of Zedoary, two ounces.
——— Angelica,
——— Burnet Saxifrage,
——— Valerian,
——— Swallow-wort,
——— Sweet Flag,
——— Costus, } of each, one ounce.
Fresh Lemon Peel,
Juniper, } of each, two ounces.
Myrrh, three ounces.
Herb of Scordium, one ounce and a half.
——— Balm,
——— Milfoil,
——— Rue, } of each, seventy-two ounces.
Camphor, one ounce.
Theriac, one pound.
Alcohol, six pounds.

Digest for eight days, and add

Spring Water, two pounds,

and distil. Then

R. Of this Spirit, two pounds.
Pyrotartaric Acid, half a pound.
Sulphuric Acid, three ounces.

Mix, colour with oneberry juice, and filter. (WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

It is excitant, and used formerly to be prescribed in putrid fevers.—Dose, half a dram.

ESSENTIAL OIL OF ZEDOARY.

Oleum Zedoariæ æthereum, Ætheroleum Zedoariæ. (BRUNS.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

R. Zedoary, six parts.
Water, thirty-six parts.
Muriate of Soda, one part.

Macerate for four or five days, and distil. Collect the oil at the bottom of the receiver.

VINOUS SPIRIT OF ZEDOARY.

Aqua Zedoariæ vinosa. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.)

R. Zedoary, one part.
Wine, twelve parts.

Distil one half. (WIRTEM.)

R. Zedoary, six ounces.
Wine, three pounds.
Alcohol, } of each,
Water, } one pound and a half.

Distil four pounds. (BRUNS.)

ANISATED SPIRIT OF ZEDOARY.

Aqua Zedoariæ anisata. (PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; PIDERIT)

R. Zedoary, six ounces.
Anise, three ounces.
Lemon Peel, two ounces.
Alcohol, six pounds.

Distil one half. (PIDERIT)

PALAT.; SARD.; and WIRTEM. prescribe six ounces of zedoary, three of anise, one of lemon peel, and eight pounds of white wine; the half to be distilled after eight days' infusion.

ZIBETHA, ZIBETHUM.—CIVET.

SYNONIMES: — Civette, FR.; Zibeth, GERM.; Zibeto, SPAN.; Sivet, DUT.; Zibetto, ITAL.

BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI; GUIBOURT; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN.

A semifluid, unctuous substance, of a very strong odour, and of a whitish or yellowish colour, becoming very thick and brown by exposure to the air. It is a glandular secretion, and is found in a pouch situated between the anus and genitals of the civet, *Viverra Zibetha*, LINN., one of the rodentia of Asia and Africa.

It is excitant, and is considered antispasmodic.—Dose, from five to ten grains.

ZINCUM.—ZINC.

SYNONIMES: — *Stannum Indicum.*—Zinc, FR.; Zink, Spiauter, GERM.; and SWED.; Pi-yuen, CHIN.; Sungbusrie, DUK.; Zinco, ITAL.; and PORT.; Cynk, POL.; Spiagter, RUSS.; Tutunagum, TAM.

LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.;

Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Herbip.; Ainslie; Coxe; Piderit; Spielmann.

A solid, bluish-white, lamellated, very ductile metal, more laminable than capable of being drawn into wire, not very hard, fusible above the red heat, volatilizable, burning with a vivid flame, and acted on very slightly by moist air. Its specific gravity is 7,1.

CHLORURET OF ZINC.

Murias seu *Butyrum Zinci.* (Niemann)

R. Pure Hydrochloric Acid, three ounces.

Throw shot-zinc gradually into it till it will dissolve no more, then add

Water, three ounces.

Filter the liquor and evaporate it to dryness. It is astringent and emetic.

ÆTHEREOUS SOLUTION OF HYDROCHLORATE OF ZINC.

Æther Zinci. (Niemann; Van Mons)

R. Dried Hydro-chlorate of Zinc, half an ounce.
Pure Alcohol, one ounce.
Sulphuric Æther, two ounces.

Decant at the end of a few days.

It is anti-spasmodic.—Dose, from four to eight drops, twice a day.

CYANURET OF ZINC.

Hydrocyanas Zinci. (Magendie; Niemann)

R. Hydrocyanate of Potass, any quantity.
Sulphate of Zinc, a sufficient quantity.

Having dissolved them, add the latter to the former till no more precipitate is formed. Dry and calcine this at a dull red heat.

The product is a mixture of cyanuret of zinc and of potassium.—It has been extolled in nervous cardialgia. — Dose, from the fourth of a grain to one grain and a half in a potion, to be taken by spoonfuls.

ANTI-SPASMODIC POWDER. (Magendie)

R. Cyanuret of Zinc, half a grain.
Magnesia, four grains.
Cinnamon, three grains.

Mix.—To be taken every four hours.

PROTOXIDE OF ZINC.

Oxydum seu *Oxodes Zinci* seu *zincicum, Zincum oxydatum.*

A.

That which is met with in commerce.

1. *Nihil album.*

Batav.; Bruns.; Fenn.; Cast. Borus.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Palat.; Spielmann.

In very white, light, woolly floculi, insipid, inodorous, and insoluble in water, formed by the combustion of zinc in the open air.

2. *Tutia, Tuthia, Tutia Alexandrina, Botoytis, Nihilum griseum, Oxydum zincicum griseum.*—Tutty, Impure Oxide of Zinc.

Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Ant.; Batav.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Hann.; Hass.; Olden.; Lusit.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Coxe; Spielmann.

In thick, compact, heavy scales, of an ash-grey colour, hard, difficult to be broken, shagreened and rough; it is formed in the chimneys of furnaces in which lead ores containing sulphuret of zinc are roasted.

It is the protoxide mixed with extraneous substances.

3. *Calamina, Lapis Calaminaris, Carbonas Zinci impurus, Carbonas zincicum terrestre, Oxydum Zinci nativum, Zincum terrestre.* — Calamine, Fossile Cadmia, Hydrosilicate of Zinc. (B.)

Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Hamb.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Coxe; Guibourt; Piderit; Spielmann.

In irregular, heavy, whitish, greyish, or reddish masses.

The name given to this substance by Beudant perfectly expresses its nature. It is a hydrated silicate of zinc containing accidentally oxide of iron, alumine, and carbonate of lime.

PREPARED CALAMINE.

Calamina præparata. (Lond.)

Carbonas Zinci impurus præparatus (Edinb.)

Zinci Carbonas impurum præparatum. (Dubl.)

Calcine calamine, and pulverize it;

then treat it in the manner directed for the preparation of chalk.

B.

Prepared expressly.

1. *In the dry way:* Flowers of Zinc.—*Flores Zinci, Nihil album, Pompholex, Lana philosophica, Oxydum zincicum* seu *Zinci album* seu *Zinci per se, Oxodes Zinci album, Calx Zinci, Zincum oxydatum album.*

Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Lusit.; Palat.; Pol.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Piderit; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons.

Oxidum Zinci.

Place a large crucible in a furnace filled with burning coals in such a manner as to be a little inclined towards its mouth, and when the bottom of it has become of a moderate red heat, throw into it a piece of zinc of about the weight of a dram. The zinc is soon inflamed and converted into white floculi, which are from time to time to be removed from the surface of the metal, by means of an iron spatula, that the combustion may be more complete; when the inflammation has ceased remove the oxide from the crucible. Then throw in another piece of zinc, and proceed in the same manner. Finally, let the oxide be prepared in the same manner as the impure carbonate of zinc. (Edinb.)

R. Zinc, in small pieces, any quantity.

Throw these, at intervals, into a sufficiently large crucible, heated to whiteness, and placed with its mouth inclined towards the mouth of the furnace. After each piece of zinc is thrown in, invert over the crucible another crucible, but loosely, so as not to exclude the air. Preserve the white, sublimed, light powder for use. (Dubl.)

R. Zinc, any quantity.

Put it into a large crucible placed among burning coals, and augment the heat till the metal enters into fusion, and inflames; then cover the crucible with another inverted, and afterwards separate the floculi which collect in the latter.

2. *In the moist way:* Magistery of Zinc.—*Magisterium Zinci, Zinci præcipitatum.*

Amst.; Dan.; Gall.; Ferr.; Hann.; Lipp.; Olden.; Borus.; Sax.; Van Mons.

Zinci Oxydum. (Lond.)

R. Sulphate of Zinc, one pound.
Distilled Water, one pint.

Dissolve; then add

Solution of Ammonia, one part,

or as much as may be sufficient to precipitate the oxide of zinc entirely. Pour off the liquor; wash the powder repeatedly with distilled water, and dry it by the heat of a sand-bath.

Dissolve sulphate of zinc in a sufficient quantity of water, and pour gradually into the solution another of subcarbonate of soda or of potass, till no more precipitate is formed. Wash and dry this.

This product is subcarbonate of zinc: Gall. speaks of it twice, under the title of oxide of zinc by precipitation and of carbonate of zinc.—The calcination for a quarter of an hour which Sax. requires the precipitate to be subjected to, renders it yellow, but does not bring it to the state of pure oxide.

Oxide of zinc is employed externally as astringent, and internally as anti-spasmodic and emetic. It has been extolled in epilepsy, hysteria, and neuralgiæ.—Dose, from six grains to half a dram, in the form of pills.

ANTI-SPASMODIC POWDER.

Pulvis Zinci oxydati albi. (Fuld.; Augustin)

R. Oxide of Zinc, twelve grains.
Sugar, one dram.

Divide into six papers.—Dose, one, morning and evening, in hooping cough and the convulsive diseases of children. (Augustin)

R. Oxide of Zinc, one grain.
Sydenham's Laudanum, one dram.
Sugar, one scruple.

Mix.—To be taken every three hours, in the spasms of children. (Augustin)

R. Oxide of Zinc, one dram.
Opium, ten grains.
Cinchona, Fennel, } of each, one ounce.

Divide into fifty parcels.—Dose, one every two hours, in hooping cough. (Augustin)

R. Oxide of Zinc, three grains.
Squill, Red Sulphuret of Antimony, } of each, one grain and a half.
Subcarbonate of Magnesia, one dram.

Divide into six parcels.—Dose, one every two hours, in rheumatismal spasmodic asthma. (Augustin)

R. Oxide of Zinc, twelve grains.
Opium, three grains.
Aqueous Extract of Cinchona, one dram.
Oleosaccharum of Anise, two drams.

Divide into twelve parcels. (Fuld.)

STOMACHIC POWDER. (Brera)

R. Oxide of Zinc, one grain.
Magnesia, one scruple.

Mix.—To be taken every two hours, in dyspepsia.

R. Oxide of Zinc, four grains.
Calumba, thirty grains.

Divide into four parcels.—Dose, one every three hours.

DRY COLLYRIUM. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Ratier)

R. Tutty, Sugar Candy, } of each, half a dram.

Make a very fine powder. (Ratier)

R. Tutty, Florentine Iris, Sugar Candy, } of each, an equal part.

Make a very fine powder. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

BLACK CEPHALIC POWDER.

Pulvis cephalicus niger. (Lipp.)

R. Oxide of Zinc, one dram.
Powdered Misletoe, ——— Charcoal, } of each, one ounce.

Mix.—Dose, from fifteen to twenty grains, to a child of one year old.

ANTI-STRUMOUS POWDER. (Augustin; Sainte-Marie)

R. Oxide of Zinc, four ounces.
Cuttle Fish Bone, Egg Shells, } of each, two ounces.
Scarlet Cloth, one ounce and a half.

Burn them together in a covered vessel, and pulverize the residue. (Sainte-Marie)

Augustin prescribes half an ounce of oxide, two drams of egg shells, and one dram and a half of cloth.

Dose, eighteen grains, twice a day, for an adult.—This remedy is recommended by Dehaen.

SEDATIVE AND DIAPHORETIC BOLUSES.

Boli diaphoretici sedantes. (Brera)

R. Oxide of Zinc, Extract of Aconite, } of each, four grains.
Red Sulphuret of Antimony, two grains.
Liquorice, in powder, Honey, } of each, a sufficient quantity.

Make four boluses.—Dose, one every two hours, in sciatica, chorea, hysteria, rheumatism, and chronic gout.

SEDATIVE PILLS. (Genev.; Brera; Ellis)

R. Oxide of Zinc, two scruples.
Conserve of Dog-rose, a sufficient quantity.

Make twenty-four pills. (Genev.; Ellis)

R. Oxide of Zinc, eight grains.
Extract of Aconite, six grains.

Make six pills.—Dose, one every four hours. (Brera)

These pills have been recommended in epilepsy, chorea, and chronic exanthemata.

ASTRINGENT COLLYRIUM. (Swediaur)

R. Oxide of Zinc, one dram.
Mucilage of Quince Seeds, prepared with rose water, ten ounces.

Triturate together.

ASTRINGENT LOTION.

Lotio e Zinco et Cupro composita. (Augustin; Ellis; Swediaur; Spielmann)

R. Oxide of Zinc, twelve grains.
Sulphate of Copper, four grains.
Honey of Roses, one dram.
Lime Water, two ounces.

Mix.—It is recommended as an application to syphilitic ulcers. (Ellis; Spielmann; Swediaur)

R. Oxide of Zinc, one ounce.
Elder-flower Water, one ounce and a half.

Mix.—Thuessink extolled this preparation in pustular erysipelas. (Augustin)

RESOLVENT COLLYRIUM. (PIERQUIN; SPIELMANN)

R. Tutty, half a dram.
Aloes, one dram.
Rose Water, Fennel Water, Eye-bright Water, of each, one ounce.

Mix. (PIERQUIN)

This formula was probably framed from the following which SPIELMANN gives under the name of *Aqua ophthalmica*, and the product of which certainly does not contain an atom of zinc:

R. Prepared Tutty, Cloves, Sugar Candy, of each, one ounce.
Camphor, Aloes, of each, one dram and a half.
Spanish Wine, forty-eight ounces.
Water of Pale Roses, six ounces.
—— Celandine, —— Fennel, —— Eye-bright, —— Rue, of each, two ounces.

Macerate for fifteen days in the sun, and decant.

There is in BRUNS., under the title of *Aqua ophthalmica usualis*, the following formula, which somewhat resembles PIERQUIN'S:

R. Rose Water, Fennel Water, of each, five ounces.
Prepared Tutty, six drams.
Acetate of Lead, one dram and a half.
Camphor, one dram.
Sulphate of Zinc, two scruples.

Mix, and preserve.

OINTMENT OF OXIDE OF ZINC.

Ceratum Calaminæ seu *calaminare* seu *epuloticum* seu *e Zinco*, *Collyrium Nihili* seu *zincicum* seu *e Zinco*, *Unguentum calaminare* seu *Lapidis calaminaris* seu *e Lapide calaminari* seu *Carbonatis Zinci impuri* seu *Oxydi Zinci* seu *Oxydi Zinci impuri* seu *nativi* seu *de Nihilo* seu *Tutiæ* seu *Zinci* seu *griseum* seu *Nihili ad oculos* seu *ophthalmicum album* seu *diapomphiolgos*. (LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; BATAV.; GALL.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; AUGUSTIN; BRUGNATELLI; CADET DE GASSICOURT; COXE; ELLIS; HUFELAND; PIERQUIN; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR)

Ceratum Calaminæ. (LOND.)

R. Prepared Calamine, Yellow Wax, of each, half a pound.
Olive Oil, one pint.

Mix the oil with melted wax; then remove the mixture from the fire, and as soon as it begins to thicken, add the calamine, and stir constantly till cold.

Ceratum Carbonatis Zinci impuri. (EDINB.)

R. Simple Cerate, five parts.
Prepared Impure Carbonate of Zinc, one part.

Mix.

Unguentum calaminare. (DUBL.)

R. Ointment of Yellow Wax, five pounds.
Prepared Calamine, one pound.

Make an ointment.

AMER.; HANN.; LUSIT.; COXE; NIEMANN; and SWEDIAUR give the same formula as LOND.—FULD. prescribes twelve parts of oil, six of wax, and four and a half of calamine.—AMST.—two of oil, one of wax, and one and a half of calamine.—CADET DE GASSICOURT—six of oil, one of white wax, and one of calamine.

Unguentum Oxidi Zinci impuri. (EDINB.; COXE)

R. Simple Liniment, five parts.
Prepared Impure Oxide of Zinc, one part.

Mix.

Unguentum Tutiæ. (DUBL.)

R. Ointment of White Wax, ten ounces.
Prepared Tutty, two ounces.

Make an ointment.

BATAV.; HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; and SAX. prescribe eight parts of simple cerate, and one part of impure oxide.—GENEV.—twelve of cerate, and one of oxide.—AUGUSTIN—two drams of oxide, and one ounce of rose ointment.—LUSIT.—thirty-two of lard, one of wax, and eight of oxide.

Unguentum Zinci. (LOND.)

R. Oxide of Zinc, one ounce.
Prepared Lard, six ounces.

Mix.

Unguentum Oxidi Zinci.

R. Simple Liniment, six parts.
Oxide of Zinc, one part.
Mix. (EDINB.)

R. Ointment of White Wax, one pound.
Oxide of Zinc, one ounce and a half.
Make an ointment. (DUBL.)

FENN.; and COXE give the same formula as LOND. — PIERQUIN prescribes two parts of lard and one part of oxide.—PALAT.—two of goose-fat and one of oxide.—HAMB.—three of lard and one of oxide.—FULD.—three of butter and one of oxide.—BRUGNATELLI; and SWEDIAUR—four of lard and one of oxide.—PIERQUIN—four of butter and one of oxide. — AMER.; BRUGNATELLI; and COXE—five of lard and one of butter.—ANT.; and BELG.—eight of lard and one of oxide.—LIPP.—three of lard, one of oxide, and six of fresh butter. — HUFELAND—eight of lard and one of oxide. —ELLIS—six of butter and one of oxide.

R. Oxide of Zinc, one part.
Butter, washed in Rose Water, } of each, two parts.
Rose Ointment,
Mix intimately. (GALL.)

R. Lard, twenty-four parts.
Mother of Pearl, } of each, one part.
Red Coral,
Tutty, } of each, two parts.
Nihil Album,
Mix. (SPIELMANN)

CAMPHORATED OINTMENT OF OXIDE OF ZINC.

Unguentum Nihili seu *Nihili ad oculos* seu *ophthalmicum* seu *Zinci*. (BRUNS.; DAN.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Oxide of Zinc, one ounce.
Camphor, one scruple.
Lard, six ounces.
Mix. (DAN.)

R Lard, six ounces.
Oil of Almonds, three ounces.
White Wax, two ounces.
Melt together, and add
Oxide of Zinc, three ounces.
Camphor, triturated with oil, three drams.
Mix. (VAN MONS)

VAN MONS also prescribes one ounce of oil of almonds, half an ounce of lard, half an ounce of wax, one ounce and a half of calamine, two drams of tutty, and half a dram of camphor.

R. Prepared Tutty, Nihil Album, } of each, one ounce.
Red Coral, Mother of Pearl, } of each, half an ounce.
Camphor, one dram.
Lard, one pound.
Mix by trituration. (BRUNS.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

ANTI-HÆMORRHOIDAL OINTMENT.

Unguentum exsiccans; Cerat de Hufeland, Pommade contre l'intertrigo. (AUGUSTIN; CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN; PIERQUIN)

R. Oxide of Zinc, Powdered Lycopodium, Cerate, } of each, one dram.
Triturate together. (AUGUSTIN; PIERQUIN)

NIEMANN prescribes one dram of oxide, one dram of lycopodium, and four ounces of rose ointment. — CADET DE GASSICOURT — thirty grains of oxide, thirty of lycopodium, and one ounce of spermaceti ointment.

R. Oxide of Zinc, Powdered Lycopodium, } of each, fifteen grains.
Lard, half an ounce.
Rose Water, Plantain Water, } of each, a sufficient quantity.
Triturate, and mix exactly. (PIERQUIN)

DESICCATIVE CERATE.

Ceratum seu *Unguentum exsiccans* seu *ophthalmicum* seu *ad Ambusta*. (HANN.; BORIES; CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN)

R. Olive Oil, eight ounces
Yellow Wax, one ounce and a half.
Melt, and add
Armenian Bole, one ounce.
Oxide of Zinc, half an ounce.
Mix. (HANN.)

R. Olive Oil, four ounces.
White Wax, Calamine, } of each, one ounce.
Acetate of Lead, two drams.
Make a cerate. (BORIES)

R. Tutty, Acetate of Lead, Calamine, } of each, two scruples.
Camphor, four grains.
Rose Ointment, a sufficient quantity.
Triturate together. (NIEMANN)

RED OPTHALMIC OINTMENT.

Unguentum ophthalmicum Sloani. (SPIELMANN)

R. Tutty, one ounce.
Hæmatitis, two scruples.

Aloes, twelve grains.
Prepared Pearls, four grains.
Viper's Fat, two ounces.

Mix.

WHITE OPHTHALMIC OINTMENT. (VAN MONS)

R. Oxide of Zinc, three drams.
Protochloruret of Mercury, half a dram.
Camphor, one scruple.
White Wax, two drams.
Cocoa-nut Oil, Oil of Almonds, of each, one ounce.

Mix by trituration,

GREEN OPHTHALMIC OINTMENT.

Unguentum oculare Keiseri. (AMST.)

R. Tutty, half an ounce.
Camphor, one dram.
Verdigris, twelve grains.
Lard, two ounces.

Mix.

CALAMINE PLASTER.

Emplastrum griseum seu *de Lapide calaminari* seu *consolidans, Pamphilus Chirurgorum.* (AMST.; BRUNS.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; FULD.; HANN.; LIPP.; PALAT.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; NIEMANN; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Calamine, one pound.
Semivitreous Oxide of Lead, half a pound.
Olive Oil, one pound and a half.

Boil, constantly stirring. (FULD.; NIEMANN)

R. Simple Plaster, one pound and a half.
Yellow Wax, Olive Oil, of each, nine ounces.

Melt together, and add

Powdered Calamine, one pound and a half.

Mix. (AMST.)

R. Simple Plaster, Powdered Calamine, of each, one pound and a half.
Yellow Wax, six ounces.
Goat Suet, Turpentine, of each, one ounce and a half.

Liquify, and mix perfectly. (DAN.)

SUEC.; and VAN MONS prescribe two pounds each, of simple plaster and of calamine, five ounces of wax, and one ounce and a half each, of suet and of turpentine.

R. Simple Plaster, six ounces.

Melt, and add

Powdered Calamine, two ounces.
——— Mastic, ——— Olibanum, of each, one dram.

Mix. (SAX.)

R. Simple Plaster, one pound.
Olive Oil, five ounces.

Melt together, and add

Powdered Calamine, four ounces.
——— Myrrh, ——— Olibanum, of each, two drams.

Mix. (HANN.)

LIPP. prescribes ten ounces of simple plaster, eight of olive oil, six of calamine, one ounce of mastic, and half an ounce of olibanum.

R. Oil of Rape, eighteen ounces.
Calamine, twelve ounces.
Semivitreous Oxide of Lead, six ounces.
Yellow Wax, one ounce.

Melt, and mix perfectly. (MIL. COPEN.)

R. Calamine, Semivitreous Oxide of Lead, Subcarbonate of Lead, of each, half a pound.
Olibanum, half an ounce.
Mastic, one ounce.
Olive Oil, a sufficient quantity.

Make a plaster. (HERBIP.)

R. Wax, three ounces.
Stag's Suet, four ounces.
Turpentine, one ounce and a half.

Melt, and add

Semivitreous Oxide of Lead, of each, one ounce
Powdered Calamine, and a half.
——— Tutty, ——— Mastic, ——— Olibanum, of each, half an ounce.
Camphor, triturated with a little oil, one dram.

Mix. (SPIELMANN)

BRUNS.; and WIRTEM. prescribe three ounces of wax, four of suet, one ounce and a half of turpentine, one of calamine, two ounces of semivitreous oxide, half an ounce each, of tutty, of mastic, and of olibanum, two drams of myrrh, and one dram and a half of camphor.—PALAT.—eight ounces each, of wax and of suet, six of turpentine, four of calamine, three each, of semivitreous oxide and of subcarbonate of lead, and half an ounce each, of tutty, of mastic, of olibanum, of myrrh, and of camphor.

DIAPOMPHOLIGOS PLASTER.

Emplastrum diapompholigos seu *zincico-plumbicum.* (Amst.; Batav.; Bruns.; Fenn.; Hann.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Spielmann; Van Mons)

R. Calamine Plaster, sixteen parts.
Calcined Lead, one part.

Melt, and mix well. (Sax.)

R. Oil of Black Nightshade, thirty-four parts.
Subcarbonate of Lead, ten parts.

Boil, and add

Wax, thirty-four parts.
Calcined Lead, six parts.
Oxide of Zinc, Olibanum, } of each, four parts.

Mix. (Spielmann)

Bruns.; and Wirtem. prescribe two pounds and a half of oil of black nightshade, one ounce and a half of subcarbonate of lead, thirty ounces of white wax, one ounce and a half of calcined lead, and four ounces each, of oxide of zinc and of olibanum.—Van Mons—six parts of olive oil, ten of subcarbonate of lead, eight of wax, one of resin, and two each, of calcined lead, of oxide of zinc, and of tutty.

R. Olive Oil, half a pound.
Yellow Wax, one pound.

Melt together, and add

Calcined Lead, half a pound.
Subcarbonate of Lead, four ounces.
Oxide of Zinc, three ounces.
Olibanum, one ounce and a half.

Mix intimately. (Fenn.; Suec.)

Batav. prescribes seven parts of oil, twelve of wax, six of calcined lead, four of subcarbonate of lead, three of oxide of zinc, and one and a half of olibanum.—Amst.—thirty of oil, thirty-six of wax, twelve of calcined lead, eight of subcarbonate, six of oxide of zinc, and two and a half of olibanum.—Hann.—fifteen of oil, sixteen of wax, three each, of calcined lead and of subcarbonate, and two each, of oxide of zinc and of olibanum.

MYNSICHT'S SATURNINE PLASTER. (Palat.; Wirtem.)

R. Goat's Suet, White Wax, } of each, one ounce and a half.
Turpentine, six drams.

Melt, and add

Powdered Calcined Lead, two ounces.
——— Calamine, ——— Subcarbonate of Lead, } of each, half an ounce.
——— Nihil Album, ——— Tutty, } of each, two drams.
——— Myrrh, ——— Mastic, } of each, one dram.
Powdered Olibanum, one dram.
——— Aloes, ——— Camphor, ——— Nitre, } of each, half a dram.

Mix. (Palat.)

Wirtem. prescribes five ounces each, of suet and of yellow wax, two each, of turpentine and of calcined lead, half an ounce each, of calamine and of subcarbonate of lead, two drams each, of oxide of zinc and of tutty, one dram each, of myrrh, of mastic, of olibanum, of aloes, and of nitre, and half a dram of camphor.

DIAPOMPHOLIGOS OINTMENT.

Unguentum diapompholigos seu *Pompholigis* seu *exsiccans* seu *ad Ambusta.* (Bruns.; Olden.; Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Spielmann; Van Mons)

R. Unguentum Nutritum, thirty-two ounces.
Powdered Calamine, four ounces.

Mix. (Olden.)

R. Camphor, one dram.
Subcarbonate of Lead, half an ounce.
Yellow Wax, Calamine, } of each, two ounces.
Olive Oil, five ounces.

Triturate the subcarbonate and calamine with a little oil, add the remainder of the oil melted with the wax, then the camphor, triturated with oil, and stir constantly till cold. (Van Mons)

R. Oil of Black Nightshade, sixteen ounces.
Wax, five ounces.

Melt slowly, and add

Powdered Subcarbonate of Lead, two ounces.
——— Oxide of Zinc, ——— Calcined Lead, ——— Olibanum, } of each, one ounce.

Mix. (Spielmann)

R. Rose Oil, two pounds.
Juice of Black Nightshade Berries, four ounces.

Boil to the consumption of the humidity, and add

White Wax, six ounces.
Powdered Subcarbonate of Lead, two ounces.
——— Calcined Lead, ——— Tutty, ——— Olibanum, } of each, one ounce.

Mix. (Sard.)

Bruns.; and Wirtem. prescribe six ounces of rose oil, four each, of black nightshade berries and of wax, and one ounce each, of calcined lead, of oxide of zinc, and of olibanum.—Palat. gives the same pro-

portions, but reduces the wax to three ounces, and replaces the calcined lead by two ounces of subcarbonate.

COMPOUND OINTMENT OF CALAMINE.

Unguentum Calaminæ compositum seu *exsiccans rubrum Acrelii.* (FENN.; SUEC.)

R. Calamine, Semivitreous Oxide of Lead, Subcarbonate of Lead, of each, half a pound.
Red Oxide of Lead, Acetate of Lead, of each, three ounces.
Goat's Suet, one pound.
Linseed Oil, eight ounces.

Melt the suet, add the oil, then the powders, and when the mass is a little cooled,

Powdered Camphor, three drams.

Mix.

AMMONIURET OF ZINC. (VAN MONS)

R. Solution of Acetate of Zinc, any quantity.
——— Ammonia, a sufficient quantity.

Add the latter to the former till it ceases to effect a precipitate. Wash and dry this in the smallest possible quantity of solution of ammonia; then filter, evaporate, and crystallize.

SULPHATE OF ZINC.

Vitriolum album seu *Goslariense* seu *Zinci, Sulphas Zinci* seu *zincicum, Zincum sulphuricum, Gilla Vitrioli* seu *Theophrasti, Sal vomitorium Vitrioli, Chalcantum album.*—White Vitriol, White Copperas.

1. *That which is found in commerce.*

AMER.; AMST.; BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HASS.; LIPP.; LUSIT.; CAST. BORUS.; ROSS.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; COXE; PARIS; PIDERIT; SAUNDERS; SPIELMANN.

2. *Purification of that of commerce.*

R. White Vitriol, any quantity

Having calcined it, dissolve it in water, and crystallize several times successively. (GALL.)

WIRTEM. omits the calcination.—FULD.; LIPP.; and HERBIP. direct one pound of the salt to be dissolved in two pounds of boiling water, the solution to be left in digestion for six hours on six drams of shot-zinc, then to be evaporated and crystallized.

3. *Prepared expressly.*

LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; SUEC.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS.

Zinci Sulphas.

R. Zinc, broken into small pieces, four ounces.
Sulphuric Acid, by weight, six ounces.
Water, four pints.

Mix in a glass vessel, and when the effervescence has ceased, filter the solution through paper; then boil till a pellicle appears on the surface, and set it aside to crystallize. (LOND.)

R. Zinc, in small pieces, three parts.
Sulphuric Acid, five parts.
Water, twenty parts.

Mix, and when the effervescence has ceased, digest for a short time in a sand-bath. Filter the decanted solution through paper; then evaporate, and set aside to crystallize. (EDINB.)

R. Zinc, in small pieces, thirteen parts.
Sulphuric Acid, twenty parts.
Water, one hundred and twenty parts.

Pour the acid mixed with the water upon the zinc in a glass vessel. Digest for a short time after the effervescence has ceased; then evaporate the strained solution to the required degree, and set it apart to crystallize. (DUBL.)

R. Sulphuric Acid (20 degrees), any quantity.

Put it into a glass capsule placed in a sand-bath, and when it is moderately heated, add shot-zinc gradually to it, dilute the liquor with a little water, saturate, evaporate, and crystallize.

This salt is employed externally as astringent, and internally as tonic and astringent, in the dose of from one to five grains twice or thrice a day, and as emetic, in that of from ten to twenty grains in distilled water.

EXPECTORANT PILLS. (ELLIS; PARIS)

R. Sulphate of Zinc, half a scruple.
Conserve of Roses, a sufficient quantity.

Make twenty pills.—Dose, one, three or four times a day, in hooping cough and phthisis pulmonalis. (ELLIS)

R. Sulphate of Zinc, ten grains.
Myrrh, one dram and a half.
Conserve of Roses, a sufficient quantity.

Make twenty pills. They are prescribed in hooping cough. (Ellis; Paris)

SIMPLE AQUEOUS SOLUTION OF SULPHATE OF ZINC. (Amer.; Coxe; Niemann)

1. *For external use.*

R. Sulphate of Zinc, two grains.
Chamomile Water, three ounces.

Dissolve.—Dose, one spoonful, two or three times a day.

Wylie administers every two or three hours, in malignant fevers, a spoonful of a solution of nine grains of sulphate of zinc in six ounces of elder-flower water.

Moseley also recommends in chronic dysentery without fever, a solution of three drams of sulphate of zinc and two drams of alum in half an ounce of spirit of lavender and one pint of water, in the dose of from four to six drams in water, which he sometimes repeats at the end of three hours.

We also find in Amer.; and Coxe a similar preparation, of which the following is the formula:

R. Quassia Wood, one dram.
Sulphate of Zinc, eight grains.
Water, half a pint.

Macerate for twelve hours, and strain.

2. *For internal use.*

A.

In the form of Gargle. (Augustin; Niemann)

R. Sulphate of Zinc, one dram.
Distilled Water, six ounces.
Honey, one ounce.

Dissolve. (Niemann)

R. Sulphate of Zinc, fifteen grains.
Infusion of Sage, six ounces.

Dissolve. (Augustin)

B.

In the form of Collyrium.—*Aqua ophthalmica* seu *ophthalmica adstringens* seu *vitriolica* seu *e Vitriolo Zinci*, *Aqua Vitrioli albi*, *Solutio Sulphatis Zinci*, *Collyrium vitriolicum* seu *e Zinco sulphurico* seu *e Vitriolo albo* seu *Zinci*. (Edinb.; Amer.; Mil. Copen.; Gall.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Hamb.; Lusit.; Cast. Borus.; Sard.; Suec.; Wurceb.; Augustin; Bories; Cadet de Gassicourt; Coxe; Disp. Cha. Paris; Ratier; Saunders; Spielmann; Swediaur.

R. Sulphate of Zinc, one part.
Water, two hundred and forty parts.

Dissolve. (Mil. Copen.; Cast. Borus.; Wurceb.; Niemann)

Form. Hôp. Fr. prescribes one part of sulphate, and two hundred parts of water.—Lusit.; Suec.; and Spielmann—one of sulphate, and ninety-six of water.—Mil. Copen.—one of sulphate, and sixty-four of water.—Amer.; and Coxe—twelve grains of sulphate, and half a pint of water.—Disp. Cha. Paris—from four to six grains of sulphate, and six ounces of water.—Hamb.—one part of sulphate, and three hundred and twenty parts of water.—Ratier—one of sulphate, and one hundred and twenty of water.—Ratier; and Swediaur—one of sulphate, and ninety-six of water.—Saunders; and Swediaur—one of sulphate, and forty-eight of water.

Solutio Sulphatis Zinci. (Edinb.; Coxe)

R. Sulphate of Zinc, sixteen grains.
Water, eight ounces.
Dilute Sulphuric Acid, sixteen drops.

Dissolve the sulphate in the water, add the acid, and filter.

R. Sulphate of Zinc, one grain.
Rose Water, one ounce.
Mucilage of Quince Seeds, one dram.

Mix.

R. Sulphate of Zinc, one scruple.
Infusion of Elder, one pound.

Dissolve. (Ratier)

Ratier prescribes elsewhere one grain of sulphate, and one ounce of plantain water.—Amer.; and Coxe—two drams of sulphate, two ounces of spirit of lavender, and six ounces of water.—Sard. directs the yolk of a boiled egg to be removed and replaced by sulphate of zinc, and six ounces each, of rose water and of plantain water to be added to the liquor which drops from it.—Augustin—three grains of sulphate to be dissolved in one ounce and a half of rose water beaten with the white of an egg.

R. Sulphate of Zinc, five grains.
Plantain Water, four ounces.
Mucilage of Quince Seeds, half an ounce.

Dissolve. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Sulphate of Zinc, one dram.
Rose Water, two pounds.
Alcohol (22 degrees), one ounce.

Dissolve. (Gall.)

R. Sulphate of Zinc, six grains.
Camphor, four grains.
Eye-bright Water, } of each, one ounce.
Rose Water,
Plantain Water,

Dissolve. (Bories)

R. Sulphate of Zinc, six grains.
Distilled Water, six ounces.
Mucilage of Quince, one ounce.
Spirit of Camphor, twelve drops.

Mix. (Swediaur)

C.

In the form of Lotion or Fomentation. (Ph. Syph.; Augustin; Niemann; Swediaur)

R. Sulphate of Zinc, two grains.
Distilled Water, four ounces.

Dissolve. (Ph. Syph.)

Niemann prescribes one dram of sulphate and one ounce of water.—Augustin—three drams of sulphate, and one ounce of water.

R. Sulphate of Zinc, } of each,
Spirit of Camphor, } half an ounce.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Dissolve. (Ph. Syph.; Swediaur)

D.

For Injection. (Mil. Copen.; Hisp.; Ph. Syph.; Niemann; Swediaur)

R. Sulphate of Zinc, one grain.
Water, one ounce.

Dissolve. (Niemann)

Niemann also prescribes thirty-five grains of sulphate, and four ounces of water; or, from one scruple to half a dram of sulphate, and one ounce of water.

R. Sulphate of Zinc, one dram.
Camphorated Water, two ounces.
Pure Water, two pounds.

Dissolve. (Ph. Syph.; Swediaur)

ASTRINGENT INJECTION.

Injectio adstringens. (Brera)

R. Plantain Water, six ounces.
Sydenham's Laudanum, thirty drops.
Sulphate of Zinc, one scruple.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, one ounce.

Mix.—For blenorrhœa. (Brera)

R. Sulphate of Zinc, one scruple.
Armenian Bole, two scruples.
Gum Arabic, two drams.
Water, eight ounces.

Mix.—For blenorrhœa. (Ellis)

R. Sulphate of Zinc, ten grains.
Gum Arabic, two drams.
Tincture of Opium, one dram.
Water, eight ounces.

Mix.—For gonorrhœa. (Ellis)

ASTRINGENT GARGLE. (Ellis)

R. Sulphate of Zinc, one dram.
Honey, half an ounce.
Tincture of Myrrh, } of each,
Proof Spirit, } one ounce.
Rose Water, four ounces.

Mix.

ASTRINGENT FOMENTATION.

Fomentum tonico-adstringens. (Brera)

R. Decoction of Pomegranate Bark, four pounds.
——— Cinchona, two pounds.
Sulphate of Zinc, one dram and a half.
Tincture of Opium, one ounce.

Mix. — For external piles and vaginal blenorrhœa.

RESOLVENT COLLYRIUM. (Palat.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Sainte-Marie)

R. Powdered Florentine Iris, three drams.
Sulphate of Zinc, one dram and a half.
Rose Water, } of each,
Plantain Water, } one pound and a half.

Digest for two days, and strain. (Palat.)

R. Florentine Iris, } of each,
Sulphate of Zinc, } half a dram.
Sugar Candy, two scruples.
Rose Water, one pound.

Digest for three days, and strain. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Sainte-Marie)

R. Fresh Yolks of Eggs, two.
Rose Water, one pound.

Triturate together, and add

Sulphate of Zinc,
from twelve to twenty-four grains.

Dissolve. (Sainte-Marie)

ASTRINGENT SEDATIVE INJECTION. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Ph. Syph.)

R. Sulphate of Zinc, six grains.
Grey Oxide of Lead, twenty grains.
Rose Water, four ounces.

Mix. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

Ph. Syph. prescribes eighteen grains of sulphate, sixty of compound powder of subcarbonate of lead, and twelve ounces of lime-flower or of rose water.

ASTRINGENT COLLYRIUM.

Collyrium adstringens. (Augustin; Brera; Cadet de Gassicourt; Pierquin)

R. Sulphate of Zinc, twenty grains.
Futty, half a dram.

Rose Water, } of each,
Plantain Water, } three ounces.

Mix. (Pierquin)

R. Rose Water, three ounces.
Sulphate of Zinc, three grains.
Sydenham's Laudanum, one scruple.

Mix. (Brera)

R. Sulphate of Zinc, } of each, two ounces.
Armenian Bole, }
Camphor, half an ounce.

Mix.—One dram of this powder is mixed with four ounces of rose water. (Augustin; Coxe)

OPHTHALMIC LIQUOR.

Aqua ophthalmic Liquor. (Spielmann)

R. White Sugar Candy, one ounce.
Root of Florentine Iris, three drams.
Prepared Tutty, two drams.
Sarcocolla,
Sulphate of Zinc, } of each, one dram.
Aloes,
Cloves, one scruple.
Eye-bright Water, } of each,
Fennel Water, } eight ounces.
Rose Water,
Spanish Wine, twenty-four ounces.

Infuse in the sun for fifteen days, and decant.

This liquor very much resembles another of the same name, also indicated by Spielmann, given above.

STYPTIC LIQUOR.

Aqua seu *Liquor* seu *Injectio adstringens* seu *Sulphatis Zinci aluminosa, Liquor Aluminis compositus, Solutio Zinci aluminosa, Injectio ad Leucorrhœam, Aqua aluminosa Bateana, Solutio vitriolica.* (Lond.; Mil. Copen.; Hisp.; Ferr.; Lusit.; Augustin; Brera; Ellis; Cadet de Gassicourt; Pierquin; Saunders; Van Mons)

Liquor Aluminis compositus. (Lond.)

R. Alum, } of each, half
Sulphate of Zinc, } an ounce.
Boiling Water, two pints.

Dissolve, and filter.

Mil. Copen.; Coxe; and Cadet de Gassicourt give the same formula.—Augustin; Cadet de Gassicourt; and Van Mons prescribe half an ounce each, of the two salts, and one pound of water.—Ferr.; and Lusit. — half an ounce each, of the salts, and two pounds and a half of boiling water.—Saunders—one dram each of the two salts, and one pound of water.—Ellis—one dram and a half of sulphate, half a dram of alum, and half a pint of boiling water.

R. Sulphate of Zinc, } of each,
Alum, } half an ounce.
Rose Water, one pound.

Dissolve, and filter. (Hisp.)

R. Sulphate of Zinc, } of each, one dram.
Alum, }
Nettle Juice, four ounces.

Dissolve. (Pierquin)

R. Sulphate of Zinc, half a dram.
Sub-borate of Soda, one dram.
Alum, four grains.
Rose Water, six ounces.

Dissolve. (Pierquin)

R. Decoction of Oak Bark, ten ounces.
——— Dog-rose, six ounces.
Sulphate of Zinc, one dram.
Alum, one dram and a half.

Add to the solution,

Alcohol, two drams.
Aqueous Tincture of Opium, half a dram.

Mix. (Brera)

It is astringent, and is employed externally in ecchymoses, slight hæmorrhages, and chronic mucous discharges.—Dose, a spoonful, to an adult, fasting, every morning.

TONIC COLLYRIUM. (Bories)

R. Fresh Rue, } of each, half
Flowers of Leopard's-bane, } a handful.
Juniper, two drams.
Ipecacuanha, thirty grains.
White Wine, twelve ounces.

Infuse for twenty-four hours in warm ashes, and add to the strained liquor,

Sulphate of Zinc, twenty grains.
Muriate of Ammonia, thirty grains.

Dissolve.

YVEL'S OPHTHALMIC LIQUOR. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Sulphate of Zinc, three drams.
——— Copper, one dram.
Camphor, two scruples.
Saffron, twenty grains.
Water, one pound and a half.

Digest for twenty-four hours, and filter. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Water, three pounds.
Sulphate of Zinc, two ounces.
——— Copper, four drams.
Camphor, one dram.

Dissolve. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Leaves of Rue, six parts.
Hot Water, fourteen parts.

Infuse for half an hour. Add to the strained liquor,

Sulphate of Zinc, four parts.
——— Copper, one part.
Spirit of Camphor, one fourth part.

Dissolve. (Van Mons)

Van Mons gives this formula under the title of *St. Jerneron's Collyrium.*—Suec.; and Niemann, under those of *Collyrium Stiernerconense* seu *Decoctum Rutæ zincatum* seu *Aqua ophthalmica Odhelii*, give the following proportions: two parts of rue, thirty-six of water, reduced to one half, and to twelve ounces of the strained decoction, one ounce of sulphate of zinc, three drams of sulphate of copper, and half a dram of spirit of camphor.

VULNERARY STONE.

Lapis vulnerarius externus. (Fuld.)

R. Alum, Sulphate of Zinc, of each, six ounces.
Acetate of Copper, Muriate of Ammonia, of each, one dram.

Triturate and fuse together; keep it over the fire till perfectly dry, adding towards the end,

Saffron, half a dram.

This preparation has been recommended to be applied to ulcers, as detergent and desiccative.

OPHTHALMIC OINTMENT.

Unguentum ophthalmicum seu *ad Oculi Defluxiones catarrhosas ex relaxatione.* (Bruns.; Fuld.; Pierquin)

R. Sulphate of Zinc, one part.
Fresh Butter, seven parts.

Triturate together. (Fuld.)

Bruns. prescribes one part of sulphate, and six parts of butter.—Pierquin—one of sulphate, and four of butter.

VIRGINAL OINTMENT.

Pommade de la comtesse. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Sulphate of Zinc, four drams.
Leaves of Myrtle, Sumach, of each, three drams.
Nut Galls, Cypress Nuts, Pomegranate Bark, of each, two drams.
Rose Ointment, a sufficient quantity.

Mix by trituration.

POWDER AGAINST SPECKS OF THE CORNEA. (Pierquin)

R. Prepared Tutty, Sugar Candy, Sulphate of Zinc, ——— Copper, Acetate of Copper, Proto-chloruret of Mercury, of each, one dram.

Make a powder.

ASTRINGENT POWDER.

Pulvis Cupressi restrictivus. (Hisp.)

R. Armenian Bole, Root of Bistort, Petals of Red Roses, Myrtle Berries, Cypress Nuts, Sulphate of Zinc, Tutty, of each, one ounce.

Make a fine powder.

ACETATE OF ZINC.

Acetas seu *Acetis Zinci, Zincum acetatum.*

1. *In the solid form.*

Van Mons.

R. Oxide of Zinc, any quantity.
Distilled Vinegar, a sufficient quantity,

to dissolve the oxide with heat. Filter, concentrate, and crystallize.

2. *In the liquid form.*

Edinb.; Dubl.; Amer.; Dan.; Ph. Syph.; Coxe; Ellis; Niemann; Planche; Swediaur; Van Mons.

Solutio Acetatis Zinci. (Edinb.)

R. Sulphate of Zinc, one dram.
Acetate of Lead, four scruples.
Distilled Water, twenty ounces.

Dissolve the salts separately, each in ten ounces of the water; then mix the solutions, and filter after the precipitate has subsided.

Swediaur prescribes one dram each, of the two salts and three ounces of boiling water.—Planche—twenty grains, each, of the salts, and six ounces of water.—Amer.; and Niemann—twelve grains of sulphate of zinc, sixteen of acetate of lead, and half a pint of water.—Coxe; and Niemann give the same formula as Edinb.

R. Oxide of Zinc, any quantity.
Acetic Acid, a sufficient quantity,

to dissolve the oxide. Take twenty drops of the solution, and add to it four ounces of water. (Ph. Syph.)

These solutions are employed in the form f collyrium, or in that of injection in lenorrhœa.

Van Mons proposes to triturate toge- ıer twelve grains of sulphate of zinc, half dram of acetate of lead, six ounces of ɔse water to be added, and the solution ltered; he gives this under the name of *phthalmic Liquor.*—Ellis also gives, under ıe name of *Astringent Collyrium*, a solu- on of six grains each, of sulphate of zinc ıd of subacetate of lead, in four ounces of ɔse water.

It would be better to dissolve the dry cetate in rose water; a scruple, for in- ance, of the salt in eight ounces of the ater.

Ellis gives an astringent injection for ɔnorrhœa, of eight grains of acetate of ıc dissolved in four ounces of rose water.

Augustin quotes a similar injection, hich he extols in the same case, consist- g of eight or ten grains of the acetate dis- ɔlved in four or six ounces of distilled ater.

Pierquin prescribes a collyrium pre- ıred with one dram and a half of sulphate f zinc, two scruples of acetate of lead, and ur ounces each of plantain water, and of ɔse water.

ANTI-OPHTHALMIC LIQUOR.

qua ophthalmica alba Danica. (Augustin; Spielmann)

Sulphate of Zinc,	one dram.
Acetate of Lead,	half a dram.
Camphor,	one scruple.
Rose Water,	twelve ounces.

issolve and filter. (Spielmann)

Augustin prescribes a scruple of sul- ıate, half a dram of acetate, two drams of irit of camphor, and ten ounces of dis- led water.

ASTRINGENT GARGLE.

ollutorium adstringens seu *e Zinco compo- situm.* (Spielmann; Swediaur)

Rhazes' Trochiscs,	one dram.
Sulphate of Zinc,	half a dram.
Acetate of Lead,	half a scruple.
Rose Water,	four ounces.

Mix. (Spielmann)

R. Sulphate of Zinc,	eight grains.
Solution of Acetate of Lead,	eight drops.
Rose Water,	four ounces.

Mix, and add, if required, one ounce of camphor mixture. (Swediaur)

ASTRINGENT INJECTION.

Injectio ad Blenorrhœam. (Bories Ph. Syph.)

R. Sulphate of Zinc,	two drams.
Acetate of Lead,	four scruples.
Camphor,	one scruple and a half.
Aqueous Extract of Opium,	one scruple.
Rose Water,	from two to four pounds.

Dissolve. (Ph. Syph.)

R. Sulphate of Zinc, Acetate of Lead, Alum,	of each, one dram.
Camphor,	ten grains.
Rose Water, Pure Water,	of each, eight ounces.

Dissolve. (Bories)

The injection may be repeated twice or thrice a day.

TINCTURE OF ACETATE OF ZINC.

Tinctura Acetatis Zinci, Acetas Zinci di- luta. (Dubl.; Coxe; Niemann)

Tinctura Acetatis Zinci. (Dubl.)

R. Sulphate of Zinc, Acetate of Potass, of each, one part.

Triturate together, and add

Rectified Spirit, sixteen parts.

Macerate for a week, occasionally agitating, and filter through paper.

It is employed in collyrium, and in injections in blenorrhœa.

ZIRCONA.

This substance is considered to be a me- llic oxide; the only compound of it em- oyed in medicine is the following:

SILICATE OF ZIRCONA; HYACINTH.

yacinthus.

Synonimes:—Hyacinthe, Fr.; Hiacinth, Germ.; Jacintho orientale, Span. Hisp.; Wirtem.; Guibourt; Spiel- mann.

A very hard, vitreous, infusible stone, of an orange-yellow colour.

THE FIVE PRECIOUS STONES. (WIRTEM.)

R. Garnet, Hyacinth, Sapphire, } of each, an equal part.
Cornelian, Emerald, } of each, an equal part.

Mix, and pulverize.—This mixture is perfectly inert.

ZIZYPHUS SATIVUS, CAND.—JUJUBE TREE.

SYNONIMES:—Jujubier, FR.; Brustbeerstrauch, GERM.; Azufeifas, SPAN.; Jotlenboom, DUT.; Ginggiolo, ITAL.; Anafegas, PORT.

ANT.; BAVAR.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI; BERGIUS; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

A shrub of the East Indies, but cultivated in the south of Europe. (*Pentandria Digynia*, LINN.; *Rhamneæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Nouv. Duh. III. t. 16.)

The fruit, called *Jujubes; Jujubæ* seu *Baccæ Jujubæ* seu *Zizyphi*, is employed.

It consists of drupes of the size and form of an olive of a reddish-brown colour, containing under a thick pellicle, a soft yellow-coloured, mucilaginous flesh, of a sweet and mucilaginous taste, and covering an oblong, hard, grooved stone.

AINSLIE says that the Indians prescribe the decoction of the root in certain fevers, but he thinks it does not possess much activity.

PECTORAL SPECIES.

Species pro Decocto Florum et Fructuum. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

R. Root of Liquorice, two ounces.
Herb of Montpellier, Maidenhair, ——— Endive, } of each, two drams.
Flowers of Borage, ——— Bugloss, ——— Violet, ——— Roses, } of each, one dram.
——— Hop, two drams.
Jujubes, Carob Beans, Damask Plums, } of each, two ounces.
Tamarinds, one ounce.

Cut and mix. (WIRTEM.)

PALAT. omits the carob beans but prescribes twenty each, of jujubes, of damask plums, and of sebestes.

PECTORAL FRUITS. (GALL.)

R. Jujubes, Dates, stoned, } of each an equal part.
Figs, Raisins, } of each, an equal part.

Mix.

PULP OF JUJUBES.

Pulpa Jujubarum. (GALL.)

R. Jujubes, any quantity.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil till the fruit is softened; then pass the pulp through a hair sieve, mix the water of the decoction with, and evaporate the whole slowly to the proper consistence.

JUJUBE PASTE. (BAVAR.; GALL.; NIEMANN)

R. Jujubes, one pound.
Gum Senegal, six pounds.
White Sugar, five pounds.
Filtered Water, thirty pounds.
Tincture of Lemon Peel, one ounce.

Boil the fruit in ten pounds of the water, strain the decoction, and dissolve the gum in the remainder of the water; mix the two strained liquors, add the sugar, and add the whites of five eggs beaten with water, and boil, skimming, till the liquor is reduced to one third; then having strained it through a linen cloth, and evaporated it to the consistence of thick syrup, add the tincture, and continue the evaporation, in a water-bath, till the whole has acquired the consistence of a soft extract; finally pour it into oiled iron-moulds and dry in a stove. (GALL.)

BAVAR.; and NIEMANN direct one part each, of jujubes, and of corinth raisins, to be boiled in thirty-six parts of water till reduced to twenty-four, twice its weight of of sugar to be added to the strained decoction, and then one half part of white of egg beaten with a little water; the mixture then having been evaporated to the consistence of syrup, twenty-four parts of mucilage of gum arabic to be added, and the whole evaporated to the proper consistence; then to be poured into moulds, and dried at a gentle heat.

SYRUP OF JUJUBES.

Syrupus de Jujubis. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Fresh Jujubes, three ounces.

Liquorice, six drams.
Montpellier Maidenhair, } of each,
Flowers of Violet, } five drams.
Seeds of Mallow, }
——— Quince, } of each,
——— White Poppy, } three drams.
Spring Water, two pounds and a half.

Boil till reduced to eighteen ounces. Dissolve in this,

Gum Tragacanth, one dram.
White Sugar, thirty-two ounces.

Preserve. (Bruns.; Wirtem.)

R. Jujubes, three ounces.
Root of Liquorice, }
Montpellier Maidenhair, } of each,
Pearl Barley, } one ounce.
Water, forty-four ounces.

Boil down to thirty-six ounces, adding towards the end,

Flowers of Violet, five ounces.

Then make an emulsion of the strained liquor with

Seeds of Mallow, five ounces.
——— Quince, }
——— White Poppy, } of each,
——— Melon, } three drams.
——— Lettuce, }

Then dissolve in the liquor,

Sugar, twenty-four ounces.
Gum Tragacanth, three drams.

Boil to the consistence of syrup. (Spielmann)

PECTORAL DECOCTION.

Decoctum pectorale. (Sard.; Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Jujubes, half an ounce.
Figs, cut, }
Raisins, } of each, half an ounce.
Liquorice, }
Water, six pounds.

Boil the fruits in the water till this is reduced to two thirds; then remove from the fire, add the liquorice, infuse for a short time, and strain. (Sard.)

Cadet de Gassicourt prescribes two ounces of pectoral fruits and two pounds and a half of water, to be boiled down to two pounds.

PECTORAL BROTH. (Pierquin; Sainte-Marie)

R. Calf's Lung, }
Neck of Mutton, } of each, one half.
Jujubes, twenty,
Dates, twelve.
Damask Raisins, half an ounce.
Turnips, two ounces.
Grits, two drams.
Conserve of Angelica, one ounce.
Water, three pounds.

Boil. (Pierquin)

R. Calf's Lung, }
Chicken, } of each, one half.
Jujubes, twelve or fifteen.
Pearl Barley, two table spoonfuls.
Water, two pounds.

Boil down to two thirds, with skimming, and add, a few minutes before removing it from the fire, a handful of fresh leaves of lungwort.

FINIS.

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